



ABBAY CHURCH, BATH.

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(THE) .

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND

London Review,

Containing the

Literature, HISTORY, Politics,

Arts, Manners, & Amusements of the Age.

Simule et jucunda et idonea dicere vita

BY THE

Philological Society of London.

VOL. 51.

From January to June

1797.

L O N D O N .

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EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.



Engraved for the Head of the Magazine by J. H. in 1800. Engraved by J. H.

CAPTAIN TOWERS, R.N.

T H E European Magazine, For J A N U A R Y 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. An ELEGANT FRONTISPIECE, representing the ABBEY CHURCH at BATH. And, 2. A PORTRAIT of Captain GEORGE HENRY TOWRY, of the Royal Navy.]

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L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill,
and J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly.

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THE FRONTISPIECE

represents the Abbey Church at Bath, dedicated to ST. PETER, where formerly stood another Structure, founded in 775 by King OFFA, frequently repaired and augmented, till OLIVER KING, LL. D and Dean of Windsor, began the present Pile in 1495, which proceeded so slow that it was not finished until about 1612. This venerable Building contains the Remains of Numbers who have been celebrated in their Day for Valour, Genius, Beauty, and every respectable Qualification.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Felix's Offer will be acceptable.

We beg to be informed by our Correspondent *J. J.* whether the Account of a Custom observed by the African Slaves in our British Colonies, is not already in Print.

Mr. Moyer's Favour in our next.

The Book mentioned by *Mr. Polakubele* never came to our Hands.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from January 7 to January 14, 1797.

COUNTIES upon the COAST.									
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London	00. 0	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0	00 0
INLAND COUNTIES.									
Middlesex	54	126	028	720	725	8	0	0	0
Surry	54	1031	629	421	829	0	0	0	0
Hertford	52	134	030	013	230	6	0	0	0
Bedford	51	435	228	416	029	7	0	0	0
Hunting.	48	900	027	614	423	7	0	0	0
Northam.	49	834	028	211	824	6	0	0	0
Rutland	52	032	030	016	026	6	0	0	0
Leicester	53	1100	029	816	1036	0	0	0	0
Nottingh.	55	239	033	1018	031	10	0	0	0
Derby	58	1000	035	418	439	2	0	0	0
Stafford	58	600	033	119	041	2	0	0	0
Salop	53	441	338	1020	232	0	0	0	0
Hereford	54	1048	036	719	229	2	0	0	0
Worcest.	54	700	036	622	932	8	0	0	0
Warwick	56	1100	030	116	039	4	0	0	0
Wilts	62	600	031	1021	839	6	0	0	0
Berks	56	900	028	722	030	6	0	0	0
Glouc.	55	1100	027	018	128	6	0	0	0
Bucks	54	1000	026	619	128	10	0	0	0
COUNTIES upon the COAST.									
Essex	52	3	29	029	618	827	4	0	0
Kent	51	4	00	028	019	724	4	0	0
Suffex	48	8	00	027	1019	323	0	0	0
Suffolk	47	6	25	026	816	420	6	0	0
Cambrid.	47	1	28	022	312	030	9	0	0
Norfolk	45	6	23	422	316	225	6	0	0
Lincoln	46	7	31	026	714	927	0	0	0
York	46	0	32	827	315	528	8	0	0
Durham	49	6	28	033	119	800	0	0	0
Northum.	45	1	30	028	117	200	0	0	0
Cumberl.	57	7	42	834	619	300	0	0	0
Westmor.	62	0	43	634	319	200	0	0	0
Lancash.	56	8	00	037	119	1034	5	0	0
Cheshire	49	10	00	035	219	300	0	0	0
Gloucest.	58	6	00	031	1121	334	1	0	0
Somerset	62	10	00	033	400	000	0	0	0
Monmou.	61	5	00	033	617	800	0	0	0
Devon	58	8	00	033	1115	434	0	0	0
Cornwall	63	6	00	033	316	900	0	0	0
Dorset	61	0	00	031	419	932	8	0	0
Hants	55	9	00	029	521	431	10	0	0
WALES.									
N. Wales	58	034	032	016	800	0	0	0	0
S. Wales	67	100	033	612	700	0	0	0	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

DECEMBER 1796.							
DAY.	BAROM.	THEOMOM.	WIND.	10	30.25	34	N. E.
28	29.60	41	S. E.	11	29.72	30	S. E.
29	29.67	47	S. S. E.	12	29.87	33	N. W.
30	29.68	48	S.	13	30.00	34	S. W.
31	29.64	46	S.	14	29.60	44	S. S. W.
JANUARY 1797.				15	29.55	43	N. E.
1	29.73	45	S.	16	30.20	37	N. E.
2	29.91	46	S. E.	17	30.02	34	W.
3	30.18	47	E.	18	30.22	38	S. W.
4	30.37	40	E.	19	30.39	41	S. S. W.
5	30.48	43	N. E.	20	30.30	47	S. S. W.
6	30.50	38	N. N. E.	21	30.20	46	S. W.
7	30.50	34	N. E.	22	30.18	44	W. S. W.
8	30.51	36	N. E.	23	30.10	44	S. W.
9	30.52	29	N.	24	29.97	46	S. S. W.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW.

For JANUARY 1797

CAPT. GEORGE HENRY TOWRY,

OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)



WE trust we are warranted in taking every occasion to bring into view the best information we can procure respecting the officers, either of the navy or army, who have distinguished themselves in the present important struggle. In execution of this design, we have already produced several characters eminently worthy of their country's particular regard; and for this month we have obtained permission to copy a miniature of a young officer of whom we shall say nothing more than what comes from the authority of the London Gazette, altho' we could have wished to have had other particulars to communicate.

The language of the Commander in Chief fully authorizes us to place Captains Towry and Middleton among those whom we are desirous to hand down to posterity; and we shall be happy it, at a future period, we could gain further information of either.

They are both now employed under that most vigilant and gallant Commander Sir John Jervis; and we have no doubt that they will, upon every occasion where an opportunity is afforded them, support the character they have already gained.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUG. 4, 1795.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received from Admiral Hotham, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean.

Britannia, Myrtillo Bay, June 30, 1795.

SIR,

IT is with peculiar satisfaction I trans-

mit to you, for their Lordships' information, the inclosed Letter, which I received this evening by the Fox cutter from Captain Towry, of his Majesty's ship the *Dido*, giving an account of a most gallant and spirited action, which took place on the 24th instant between that frigate, in company with the *Lowe-stoffe*, Captain Middleton, on their way to reconnoitre off the Hieres Islands, and the two French frigates named in the margin*, the termination of which contest by the capture of *La Minerve*, when the great superiority of the enemy's force is considered, reflects the highest honour on the Captains, Officers, and crews of the *Dido* and *Lowe-stoffe*.

I am, &c.

WM. HOTHAM.

Evan Nepean, Mj.

Dido, Port Mahon, June 27, 1795.

SIR,

I THIS day dispatch the Fox cutter to communicate to you, that, in the execution of your instructions of the 22d instant, with his Majesty's ship the *Lowe-stoffe* under my orders, being, at daylight of the 24th, in latitude 41 deg. 8 min. and longitude 5 deg. 30 min. E. we discovered and chased two French frigates. After some manœuvring they stood towards us, and, at a quarter before nine A. M. the *Dido*, leading down, commenced a close action with the headmost of the enemy's ships, which falling twice on board, was at an early period much disabled from the loss of her bowprit, foremast and main-topmast; our foremast being shot away, fore and main top-

* *La Minerve, L'Artemise.*

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

sails perfectly useless, we no longer kept to, at which time the Lowestoffe opened a well directed fire. The enemy's second frigate then passing, and exchanging the opposite broadsides, his Majesty's ships were kept on the same tack till she went about, when, fearing she might stand to the assistance of the dismasted ship, the Lowestoffe was sent in chase. The French frigate escaped by superior sailing, leaving her friend to be raked in a very judicious manner, on the return of the Lowestoffe, to whose fire she surrendered about noon. The Dido, having cleared the wreck of the mizen-mast, and bent new top-sails, joined in securing the prize, La Minerve, a new ship of 42 guns, eighteen pounders on the main deck, and 330 men, a remarkable fast sailer. Her companion we learnt to be L'Artemide of 36 guns.

Having given a detail of the action, it becomes as much my duty as it is my inclination to acknowledge the very able support of his Majesty's ship Lowestoffe, and to testify that by Captain Middleton's good conduct, the business of the day was in a great measure brought to a fortunate issue. I must, at the same time, pay the just tribute of my warmest gratitude to the Officers and ship's company I have the honour to command; and it is with deep regret I add, that Lieutenant Buckol (First of the Dido), a most active officer, is among the wounded, I fear severely, though he never quitted the deck. Mr. Douglas, the boatwain, a deserving man, is killed. Captain Middleton's report of the conduct of the Officers and people of the Lowestoffe, is also highly flattering.

I have the honour to inclose a list of the killed and wounded. Having received information from the prisoners that the French fleet were actually at sea, the state of the ships obliged me to run for this port, where I propose fitting jury masts in the prize, and proceeding to Ajaccio. Circumstances are, I hope,

sufficiently strong to plead my excuse for not fully executing your former orders. I remain, with respect,

Yours, &c.

G. H. TOWRY.

P. S. We cannot exactly estimate the loss in the French ship, but imagine it to be about 20. L'Artemide was almost much hulled.

Admiral Hotham.

List of the Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's Ships Dido and Lowestoffe.

DIDO.

Mr. Cuthbert Douglas, Boatwain, and 5 seamen killed.

Mr. Richard Buckol, First Lieutenant; Richard Willan, Clerk; John Henley, Quarter Master; James Gregory, Boatwain's Mate; and 11 seamen wounded.

LOWESTOFFE.

Three seamen wounded.

G. H. TOWRY.

Dated on Board his Majesty's Ship Dido, Port Nabon, the 26th of June, 1795.

As we should be sorry to wound the delicacy of any Gentleman of whom we entertain too good an opinion, we shall offer no more at present, except that we entertain the best founded expectations of his continuing to follow the glorious examples that have come under his view, and doubt not but that he will, on every occasion, give fresh proofs of his zeal and abilities in the service of his country. He now commands his Majesty's ship Diadem, of 64 guns, under Sir John Jervis, and we lately read of his performing a very difficult service, that of conducting the final evacuation of Ajaccio, in a masterly manner, bringing away all the troops without loss, and with them almost the whole of the stores that were lodged at the place for the use of the navy and army.

The PROPRIETORS of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, being desirous to transmit to posterity PORTRAITS and MEMOIRS of such GALLANT HEROES as have distinguished themselves in the present important contest, will be obliged to any of their Correspondents who will furnish them with materials for that purpose. Such as have distinguished themselves in former times will be equally acceptable.

ACCOUNT OF THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES AT FONTHILL.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS PRESENT.)

SEVERAL of the first artists in the Kingdom, whose talents, in their different branches, have been engaged for the plans and ornaments of an abbey, a

noble specimen of Gothic architecture now erecting at Fonthill, being at present there to pass the Christmas holidays, Mr. Beckford chose this occasion to give an

en-

entertainment to the numerous body of daily workmen who have been, and will long be, employed on this edifice, or on the grounds and plantations where it is situated.

On Friday, Jan. 6, being Twelfth Day, the feast was given without doors; but so far was it from being confined to the workmen just mentioned, who amount to upwards of three hundred, that the poor in general of the two Fenshills, of the town of Hindon, and many other poor persons of the neighbourhood, all together near one thousand, received tickets to partake of it; not to mention that bread and strong beer were provided for ten thousand of the multitude of strangers, who were admitted into the park as spectators of the entertainment. The dinner, to the persons invited, consisted of an ox, and ten sheep, roasted whole. A very large square tent, or booth, coved in the roof, and covered with canvass, having seven long parallel tables, each receiving one hundred persons, was erected on the lawn, before the North front of the house, for the purpose of the dinner. At a proper distance, on one side of this capacious booth, a considerable length of brick wall, to support the necessary iron ranges, was reared for the occasion. Eleven great fires which supplied them, partly for the purpose of roasting the meat, and partly that of warming the air, may be imagined to have had a striking effect in the *coup d'oeil*. On the opposite side of the booth, and in front of the house, a portion of ground was fenced out, within which was pitched a Turkish tent, for the reception of Mr. Beckford, and a large company of ladies and gentlemen. In the area, between this and the dinner-tent, two bonfires were lighted, and, at due distances from each, were placed two semicircular tables, to receive a number of children at dinner, chiefly belonging to the persons seated in the grand booth. Betwixt the bonfires sufficient space was left for the exhibition of several of the rural sports with which the company were entertained both before and after dinner. Prizes were given to the best wrestlers, runners, players at single stick, and those who excelled in various other performances. The game of foot-ball, on an open part of the lawn betwixt the scene already described and the lake, afforded admirable diversion. This engaged not only the two parties concerned in the match, but put ten thousand spectators, chiefly consisting of the peasantry of both sexes, in motion, all in high glee

at the different turns of the game, and yet without riot, or any other disorder than a lively and continual change of place. This diversion formed to those who beheld it from high ground at some distance, taking in the occasional scenery, combined with the views of the house, its surrounding hills, woods and water, a spectacle altogether of singular interest, and, indeed, of curiosity. The bonfires and all the others, which remained burning all night, with their flames and long-wreathed columns of differently coloured smoke rising among the lofty firs and unleaved oaks in the neighbourhood of the tent, still crowded by a shouting multitude, dimly seen dancing round them, displayed to spectators in the house an effect equally picturesque and uncommon. Many gentlemen of the county, the Mayor, the Corporation, and other gentlemen of the city of Salisbury, having expressed a desire to pay their respects to Mr. Beckford on this occasion, a superb dinner, in the old stile of baronial hospitality, was served in the Grecian hall, which, with the colonades and passages leading to it, was beautifully illuminated. A chosen band of vocal and instrumental music entertained the company during the whole evening, and the greatest good-humour and hilarity prevailed beyond the earliest hours of the morning. The collection of songs, catches, and gleees, prepared by Mr. Corfe, and printed for the occasion, that books might be distributed to the whole company, was judiciously made, and the execution of them did equal credit to his taste and that of the Salisbury choir. The effect of some of the chorusses, particularly that of *God save the King*, accompanied as they were by the organ, and the full band of military instruments, and these joined by hundreds of voices in the hall, and in the apartments contiguous, with those of persons who filled the colonades and surrounded the house, was inconceivably grand, and excited in the minds of many of the company a lively recollection of the first performances of Westminster Abbey.

The subsequent toasts and sentiments, among many others, were given, and followed by music, or by repeated cheers:

- Cour.* 1st. The King. *God save the King.*
2d. The Queen and Princesses.
3d. The Prince of Wales.
4th. The Duke of York and British army.

- 5th. The Navy of England.
Rule Britannia.
- Mayor of Salisbury.* 6th. Mr. Beckford—and may his noble benevolence be as generally known and imitated in the world, as it is cordially felt by thousands this day at Fonthill.
- Chair.* 7th. The Mayor, Corporation and City of Salisbury.
- Mr. Still.* 8th. The County of Wilts.
- Chair.* 9th. The Archduke, and his army of heroes.
- 10th. The Prince of Brazil, and his hundred and eighty thousand brave defenders of Portugal and of the common cause of the Allies.
- Chair.* 11th. The People of England, and may they never forget the value of order and good government.
- Mr. West.* 12th. Prosperity to Fonthill and the fine arts.
- Mr. Wyatt.* 13th. May the great works at Fonthill be successfully accomplished, and long enjoyed, by the present owner.
- Chair.* 14th. Christmas—Twelfth-day—old times and old names for ever—and may the ears of John Bull never be insulted by the gipsy jargon of France.

On the same day, Mr. Beckford's tradesmen, tenants, and several other parties, dined in different apartments of the house; and the whole number entertained within doors, including his own family, amounted, at least, to four hundred persons. The whole entertainment on Twelfth-day (not to notice those which commenced with Christmas) was characterised by that good order, picturesque arrangement, hospitality, and magnifi-

cence, which have on several occasions been witnessed at Fonthill.

The joy, gratitude, and contentment, expressed by repeated acclamations from such a multitude of the peasantry as assembled on the lawn, their neat appearance, and, above all, their orderly conduct throughout the day, were circumstances, in these times, highly to their credit, and serve to shew the vast influence which gentlemen of fortune and beneficent dispositions, residing on their estates in the country, can still maintain, in opposition to the effects of more modern habits and fashionable life, which, totally estranging the higher from the lower ranks of society, tend to increase the hardships and discontents of the latter, and, in their consequences, to hasten that levelling and confusion of all orders, which the higher ranks are so peculiarly interested, by their best exertions, to avert.

We cannot close this account without mentioning, what we have learnt on good authority, that the Christmas festivities of Fonthill, which appear to have been conducted with such extraordinary hospitality, were begun by acts of the most substantial charity; Mr. Beckford having ordered two hundred blankets to be distributed among the poor families of both the Fonthills, with a load of fuel to each of them, besides considerable sums of money to the indigent of his own and other neighbouring parishes.

As some interesting circumstances relative to Fonthill, and the works which have been carrying on there for these last sixteen years, are little known to the public, much the finest parts of the place being never shewn but to Mr. Beckford's particular friends, and the primary motives of these great projects being little understood, we hope to be able, in our next, to gratify our readers, through the same channel by which we have procured the above account, with a communication of some particulars, which will, perhaps, be thought more valuable, as they are of a less temporary nature than those we have now presented.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT was with much concern that I observed a severe censure upon Archbishop Laud, in your Magazine for last month, page 401, respecting his concern in regulating the government of Trinity College, Dublin. The language used to convey this censure is too

heavy and unjust to be passed over in silence. A sort of apology, indeed, is made for the celebrated Prelate on the belief of the goodness of his intentions, and yet immediately after he is charged with overlooking both *justice* and the *interests of learning*, when opposed to his

FOR JANUARY 1797.

views of aggrandizing the Crown. I shall request the exercise of your usual impartiality in permitting me to vindicate the memory of this long persecuted Archbishop.

The state of Trinity College, Dublin, at that time will be found, to him who will give himself the trouble of making the necessary inquiry, very wretched and contemptible indeed: It could scarcely produce a scholar fit to take upon him the charge of a country parish; and hence Archbishop Usher, and the other Prelates of that University, in their letters to the English Divines, were always importunate with them to use their interest in sending Ministers to Ireland. While the Church was in such a condition, it is not to be wondered at, that the old superstition should generally prevail. It is a matter that deserves some consideration, whether the impoverishing of the Church by alienating its possessions to the laity, did not throw very powerful obstacles in the progress of the Reformation; and afterwards, when some great men endeavoured to regain them, did not prove an advantage to those who were bent on destroying both Church and State? But to return to our immediate subject, the Archbishop viewed the condition of the Irish Church with deep concern, and, therefore, set about the necessary work of reformation; and so

successful was he therein, that in a few years the Protestant Clergy were put upon a respectable footing. Archbishop Usher, knowing the weight of his influence, and the strength of his zeal, procured him to be elected Chancellor of the University; but that society was always in a state of distraction, and was perpetually giving the Primate cause of vexation. The election of a Provost never failed setting the College in a flame, and therefore it was, that Archbishop Usher concurred with our prelate in the then salutary measure of removing the election out of the hands of the fellows. Besides there was another reason for this step, and that was the great and predominating sway which the Roman Catholics had in Dublin, and the danger which thence threatened this Protestant seminary.

Archbishop Laud had no other views in aggrandizing the monarch than to secure thereby the interests of *learning and religion*. Simply to aggrandize his Sovereign was never his object; and in all the great and trying circumstances of his public life, no support will be found for this injudicious assertion. A fuller view of his life and character, however, will soon appear, from which, I trust, it will be seen that his zeal was disinterested, his motives upright, and his principles pure and constitutional. I am, &c.

London, Jan. 6, 1797. J. WATKINS.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1797.

BY H. J. PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

O'E'R the vex'd bosom of the deep,
When, rushing wild, with frantic haste,
The winds, with angry pinions, sweep
The surface of the wat'ry waste;
Tho' the firm vessel proudly brave
The inroad of the giant wave,
Tho' the bold Seaman's firmer soul
View, unappall'd, the mountains roll;
Yet still along the murky sky,
Anxious, he throws th' inquiring eye,
If haply, through the gloom that round him low'rs,
Shoots one refulgent ray, prelude of happier hours.

II.

So ALBION, round her rocky coast
While loud the rage of battle roars,
Derides Invasion's haughty boat,
Safe in her wave encircled shores;
Still safer in her DAUNTLESS BAND,
LORDS of her SEAS, or GUARDIANS of her LAND,
Whose patriot zeal, whose bold emprise,
Rise, as the storms of danger rise;

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

Yet, temp'ring GLORY's ardent flame
With gentle MERCY's milder claim,
She bends from scenes of blood th' averted eye,
And courts the charms of PEACE 'mid shouts of VICTORY.

III.

She courts in vain ; the Ruthless Foe,
Deep drench'd with blood, yet thirsting still for more,
Deaf to the shrieks of agonizing woe,
Views with rapacious eye each neighb'ring Shore ;
" Mine be th' eternal sway," aloud he cries,
" Where'er my Sword prevails, my conqu'ring Banner flies."

IV.

Genius of ALBION, hear !
" Grasp the strong shield, and lift the avenging Spear.
By Wreaths thy dauntless sons of yore
From GALLIA's Crest victorious tore ;
By EDWARD's Lily-Dazoned Shield,
By AGINCOURT's high-trophied Field ;
By rash IBERIA's Naval pride,
Whelm'd by ELIZA's Barks beneath the stormy tide ;
Call forth thy warrior Race again,
Breathing, to ancient mood, the soul-inspiring strain,
" To arms, to arms ! your ensigns straight display !
" Now set the battle in array ;
" The Oracle for War declares,
" Success depends upon our hearts and spears !
" Britons, strike home, revenge your Country's wrongs,
" Fight and record yourselves in Druids Songs !"

TO the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Bath, Dec. 5, 1796.

AT the same time that I consider and acknowledge the Detultory Remarks on Music as highly honoured in having a permanent station in your elegant repository, I cannot but regret their not undergoing a revision from me before they were admitted to appear in your admired work. These remarks are genuine, and most certainly were addressed to a young Lady, as expressed in their front : they were presented to Mr. Meyler for his paper, in requital to a very acceptable mark of attention which he had recently shewn to the memory of one nearly related to their author *. For certain reasons they were prefaced with an introductory fictitious letter to the Printer, and an address to the young Lady herself : these, I observe, you have rejected. The

necessity there was for correction I will evince to you in one instance.

Section 11th, on the Adagio Movement, in the Bath Herald, and copied so in the second column of your Vol. XXX. page 270, after " modest merit," we read thus :

" It will make its way to the heart, and its impression should there remain. A pause therefore, an adagio thus executed, and thus closed, ought to take place," &c. By this unlucky derangement of the words, all sense and meaning is lost.

Thus stood it in the MS.

" And modest merit. An adagio thus executed, and thus closed, will make its way to the heart, where its impression should be suffered to remain. A pause, therefore, ought, &c."

* Vide Bath Herald, 21st May, wherein is an Address in verse to a Friend, on his Loss ; written, most assuredly, by the celebrated Mr. Anstey ; in a note to which there should be this correction : Fortune was intended, which, on her decease, her father divided between her three sisters and the Gentleman, &c.

This and other corrigenda, with some addenda, so far as to the close of Section 20th, are now too late for attention from you: however, I will beg your permission to notice, that on the paragraph respecting Deportment, after 15th, I have these alterations: "Indeed rather ludicrous, &c. defects, such as I have noticed to you, are obvious, as will enable you graciously to turn your head," read, "as will allow of a graceful, a Guidonic turn of the head," &c. "The arms, &c." read this passage thus: "The arms should be on a level line with the keys, neither hanging in sharp angles below them, nor yet foreshortened, in crippled state, above them; *else will the shoulders be raised up to the ears in pinioned form, and all articulation of joint thereby prevented.* The fingers should *diverge* a little, and the hands be rather *convexed*, &c. to tuning it; add, *or like the dancing puppets at the end of an itinerant dancer.*"

As you mean, I presume, Sir, to bring these Defultory Remarks to a conclusion in your next month's Magazine, I will beg leave to offer to your consideration a few matters regarding them.

In Section 22, to "produce effect," is subjoined as note: "As nothing is more flattering to the vanity and indolence of mankind, than the being able to produce a pleasing general effect with little labour or study, so nothing more obstructs the progress of the Arts than such a facility." Essay on the Pictureque, 2d edit. p. 170.

At the conclusion of the Defultory Remarks, thus says the Editor of the Bath Herald: "We have now, &c." As you have omitted the introductory letter to him, his two paragraphs might be thus arranged in one: "Pains in transcribing them for us. We have seen copied, &c." thus making them originally destined for the European Magazine.

It is but justice to certain parties mentioned in the Defultory Remarks to say, that the master spoken of in them is the now celebrated Mr. Duffek; that the Mr. J—n is Mr. Jansen, eminent in his profession as a Dancing Master, and an admired musical amateur performer; that the young lady, to whom are addressed the Defultory Remarks, has been complimented on her skill, her taste, and expression, by Haydn, Clementi, Gernovicchi, and many other of the eminent Professors of Music; and that in this city, on the 27th February 1793, at a Concert for a Public Charity, she made such a display of talent in the execution of a grand and

very difficult Concerto, as procured her universal admiration and unbounded applause; and that this composition was afterwards published by Duffek, under dedication to that pupil who had done him and his music so much credit. The following lines appeared in the Bath Papers, a few days after her performance:

On seeing the Picture of Handel over Miss —, while playing in the New Assembly Room, Bath.

THE mingled chords when Chiron tries,
Old Handel nods with glad surprise;
But when, with energy to fire,
Eugenia strikes the thrilling wire,
The Master of the tuneful strain
His rapture can no more contain;
And, knowing that no mortal hand
Such powers of sound could ever command,
Strait from the canvas bursts his way,
His tribute at her feet to lay.

I have omitted in the Defultory Remarks one circumstance, which I had intended, but then, and even now, want time for its purpose, to have offered a few words of advice to the young Lady: on my memorandums it is thus noted.

On the conduct of a Lady at the Piano Forte, while accompanying the voice, its heads are thus minutely: In this department of music, the instrument must be subordinate to the song; being then destined alone to support, to enliven, and to relieve the voice, which must have the lead; and that only in the prelude, interludes, alternate parts of the two performers, and a cadence, can the hand of the player be suffered to advance to notice: hence it is a task of condescension, but one which requires great judgment to execute in a becoming and graceful manner. Rauzzini most excellent herein. The accompaniment, often too loud, sometimes harsh, and not duly according with the voice, the very meaning or essence of the phrase, *obligato*, is thus done away, and the finger is disturbed, confused, and rendered incapable of displaying his powers. The person accompanying should have an eye on the finger, and an ear on the song, that due assistance may be rendered the instant found necessary. Those who undertake the friendly but submissive part of accompanying the voice, should possess a delicate finger, be perfect timeists, and able to execute their portion of the task with the utmost precision and clearness.

On the Duet, or two performers on one instrument, its inefficacy and failing ever

in the effect intended or expected, I meant likewise to have said something, but time is wanting. I close then, Sir, with offering to your acceptance the following genuine Essay:

THE POWER OF MUSIC.

A BATH ANECDOTE.

Addressed to a fair Friend, 1794.

Sounds sympathetic touch'd the fair-one's soul,
And down her cheek a tear unbidden stole.

THE force of Music over the stern monarch of the lower regions was such that, as our illustrious bard, in his *Penitioso*, says, "it drew upon tears down Pluto's cheek." Poetic story also tells us of its wonderful effects on some among the more benign deities of the celestial spheres. But should these be only fictions of the Muse, yet are there proofs incontestable of the influence of harmonic sounds on the human frame; for, as it is justly remarked, "what passion cannot Music raise or quell?"

One very pleasing instance of its irresistible powers was lately manifested at a Concert in this city, and which, on more considerations than one, merits notice.—A part of the entertainment was Pleyel's favourite Concertante, wherein is a movement deserving the epithet of *il adagio divino*; the *motivo* or subject of which was delivered in strains so sweet, so ex-

pressive, and so truly pathetic, that it affected the feelings of the many amateurs then present; but its impulse over one in particular of its delighted auditors became too strong for concealment, and drew liquid gems down lovely W——'s cheek. It has been most invidiously said, that self-adulation engrosses wholly the attention, and absorbs all the faculties of this distinguished personage. To remove a prejudice, the offspring of envy, and to give excellence its due praise, cannot but be a pleasing task to a liberal mind; and happy must he think himself who has the opportunity of defeating malice, and bringing merit to view—by displaying to the world, that to the finest assemblage of features that ever illumined the human face divine—to the most perfect symmetry of form which Nature ever produced, and which is adorned with all elegant accomplishment, are united a most refined taste, and an exquisite sensibility. Nor would it be too much to add, that such as once was the Penelope of Homer, such now is the admired character here mentioned:

"A woman, loveliest of the lovely kind,
"In body perfect, and complete in mind."

Please to pardon inaccuracies and intrusion on your time; and believe me, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

J. B.

AN ACCOUNT OF SIMON OCKLEY,

ARABIC PROFESSOR AT CAMBRIDGE.

SIMON OCKLEY, an eminent Orientalist, was of a gentleman's family at Great Ellingham in Norfolk, where his father lived; but was born accidentally at Exeter in 1678. After a proper foundation in school-learning he was sent in 1693 to Queen's College in Cambridge, where he soon distinguished himself by great quickness of parts, as well as by (what do not always accompany them) intense application to Literature; to the Oriental Languages more particularly, for his uncommon skill in which he afterwards became famous.

He took at the usual times the degrees in Arts, and that of Bachelor in Divinity. Having taken holy orders also, he was in 1705, through the interest of Simon Patrick, Bishop of Ely, presented by Jesus College, in Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Swavesey in that county; and in 1711 chosen Arabic Professor of the University. These preferments he

held to the day of his death, which happened at Swavesey the 9th of August, 1720; immaturity to himself, but more so to his family.

Ockley had the culture of Oriental learning very much at heart; and the several publications which he made were intended solely to promote it. In 1706 he printed at Cambridge an useful little book, entitled, *Introductio ad linguas Orientales, in qua res discendis via munitur, et earum usus ostenditur. Accedit index auctororum, tam illorum quorum in hoc libello mentio fit, quam aliorum qui harum rerum studiosis usui esse possint.* 12mo. Prefixed is a dedication to his friend the Bishop of Ely, and a preface addressed to the *Juventus Academica*, whom he labours to excite by various arguments to the pursuit of Oriental learning; assuring them in general, that no man ever was, or ever will be truly great in divinity without at least some portion of skill

in it: *Orientalia studia*,¹ *sine quorum aliquali saltem peritiâ nemo unquam in Theologia vere magnus evasit, imo unquam evasurus est* *. There is a chapter in this work relating to the famous controversy between Buxtorf and Capellus, upon the antiquity of the Hebrew points, where Ockley professes to think with Buxtorf, who contended for it: but the reader may be pleased to know, that he afterwards changed his opinion and went over to Capellus, although he had not any opportunity of publicly declaring it. And indeed it is plain, from his manner of closing that chapter upon the points, that he was then far enough from having any settled persuasion about them: *his, in præsentia assentior, nolo tamen aliquid temere affirmare, quod, si posthac sententiam meam mutare mihi visum fuerit nollem ut quispiam ea quæ hic scripsi mihi exprobraret*.

In 1707 he published from the Italian of Leo Modena, a Venetian Rabbi, "The History of the present Jews throughout the World; being an ample, though succinct, account of their customs, ceremonies, and manner of living at this time: to which is subjoined a supplement concerning the Caraites and Samaritans from the French of Father Simon," 12mo. In 1708, a curious little book, called, "The Improvement of Human Reason, exhibited in the life of Hai Ebn Yokdham, written above 500 years ago by Abu Jaafar Ebn Tophail," from the Arabic, and illustrated with figures, 8vo. The design of the Author, who was a Mahometan Philosopher, is to shew, how human reason may, by observation and experience, arrive at the knowledge of natural things, from thence to supernatural, particularly the knowledge of God, and a future state; the design of the translator to give those, who might be unacquainted with it, a specimen of the genius of the Arabian Philosophers, and to excite young scholars to the reading of Eastern Authors. This was the point

our Rabbi had constantly in view; and therefore in his *Oratio Inauguralis* for the Professorship, we see him insinuating upon the beauty, copiousness, and antiquity of the Arabic tongue in particular, and upon the use of Oriental learning in general, and dwelling upon the praises of Erpennius, Golius, Pocock, Herbelot, and all who had any ways contributed to promote the study of it.

In 1713, his name appeared to a little book with this title, "An Account of South West Barbary, containing what is most remarkable in the territories of the King of Fez and Morocco. Written by a person who had been a slave there a considerable time, and published from his authentic manuscript. To which are added, Two Letters; one from the present King of Morocco to Colonel Kirk; the other to Sir Cloudesley Shovell; with Sir Cloudesley's Answer." 8vo. While we are enumerating these small publications of the Professor, it will be but proper to mention two sermons: one, "Upon the dignity and authority of the Christian Priesthood," at Oimond Chapel, London, in 1710; another, "Upon the necessity of instructing Children in the Scriptures," at St. Ives, in Huntingdonshire, 1713. To these we must add a new translation of the second Apocryphal book of Esdras, from the Arabic version of it; as that which we have in our common bibles is from the vulgar Latin. Mr. Whiston, we are told †, was the person who employed him in this translation, upon a strong suspicion that it must needs make for the Arian cause he was then reviving; and he accordingly published it in one of his volumes of *Primitive Christianity Revived*. Ockley, however, was firmly of opinion, that it could serve nothing at all to his purpose, as appears from a printed letter of his to Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Thirlby, in which are the following words: "You shall have my Esdras in a little time, two hundred of

* In a Letter, 15th March 1717, prefixed to Wotton's *Miscellaneous Discourses upon the Traditions and Usages of the Scribes and Pharisees in our Saviour's Time*, he has the following passage: "We are obliged to you for having evinced beyond contradiction, that Hebrew learning is necessary for us Christians. If I had ever had an opportunity, I would most certainly have gone through the New Testament under a Jew." Whatever some may think, this I am well assured of, that they understand it infinitely better than we do. They are thoroughly acquainted with all the forms of speech, and all the allusions which (because they occur but rarely) are obscure to us, though in common use and very familiar among them, as hath been admirably demonstrated by the learned Surenbursus in his *Reconciliator*.

† See the Preface to "An Epistolary Discourse concerning the Books of Ezra genuine and spurious, but more particularly the second Apocryphal Book under that name, and the variations of the Arabic Copy from the Latin." By Francis Lee, M.D. Author of the *History of Montanism*.

which I preserved when Mr. Whiston reprinted his, purely upon this account, because I was loth that any thing with my name to it should be extant only in his heretical volumes. I only stay, till the learned author of the history of Montanisin has finished a dissertation which he has promised me to prefix to that book*."

But the most considerable by far of all the Professor's performances, is "The History of the Saracens," begun from the death of Mahomet, the founder of the Saracenic Empire, which happened

in 632, and carried down through a succession of Caliphs to 765. This history, which illustrates the religion, rites, customs, and manner of living of that warlike people, is curious and entertaining; and the public were much obliged to Ockley for it; for he was at vast pains in collecting materials from the most authentic Arabic authors, especially manuscripts, not hitherto published in any European language; and for that purpose resided some time at Oxford, to be near the Bodleian Library, where those manuscripts were repositied †. It is in two

* This Letter, dated the 15th of October 1712, is entitled, "An Account of the Authority of the Arabic Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library controverted between Dr. Græbe and Mr. Whiston," 1712, 8vo.

† He was at Oxford from April to November in 1716; and what manner of employment the Bodleian Library afforded him, may appear from the following passages of a letter written to a favourite and accomplished daughter while he resided there:—"My condition here is this: One of the most useful and necessary authors I have is written in such a wretched hand, that the very reading of it is perfect decyphering. I am forced sometimes to take three or four lines together, and then pull them all to pieces to find where the words begin and end; for oftentimes it is so written, that a word is divided as if the former part of it was the end of the foregoing word, and the latter part the beginning of another; besides innumerable other difficulties known only to those that understand the language. Add to this the pains of abridging, comparing authors, selecting proper materials, and the like, which in a remote and copious language, abounding with difficulties sometimes insuperable, make it equivalent at least to the performing of six times so much in Greek and Latin. So that if I continue in the same course in which I am engaged at present, that is, from the time I rise in the morning till I can see no longer at night, I cannot pretend once to entertain the least thought of seeing home till Michaelmas. Were it not that there is some satisfaction in answering the end of my profession, some in making new discoveries, and some in the hopes of obliging my country with the history of the greatest Empire the world ever yet saw, I would sooner do almost any thing than submit to the drudgery.

"People imagine, that it is only understanding Arabic, and then translating a book out of it, and there is an end of the story: but if ever learning revives among us, posterity will judge better. This work of mine (in another way) is almost of as different a nature from translating out of the Greek or Latin, as translating a Poet from one language to another is different from prose. One comfort I have, that the authors I am concerned with are very good in their kind, and afford me plenty of materials, which will clear up a great many mistakes of modern Travellers, who passing through the Eastern countries, without the necessary knowledge of the history and ancient customs of the Mahometans, pick up little pieces of tradition from the present inhabitants, and deliver them as obscurely as they receive them. One thing pleases me much, that we shall give a very particular account of Ali and Husein, who are reckoned Saints by the Persians, and whose names you must have met with both in Heibert and Tavernier; for the sake of whom there remains that implacable and irreconcilable hatred between the Turks and Persians to this very day, which you may look for in vain in all the English books that have hitherto appeared. It would be a great satisfaction to me, if the author I have were complete in all his volumes, that I might bring the History down five or six hundred years: but, alas! of twelve that he wrote we have but two at Oxford, which are large quartos, and from whence I take the chief of my materials.

"I wish that some public spirit would arise among us, and cause those books to be bought in the East for us which we want. I should be very willing to lay out my pains for the service of the public. If we could but procure 500l. to be judiciously laid out in the East, in such Books as I could mention for the Public Library at Cambridge, it would be the greatest improvement that could be conceived: but that is a happiness not to be expected in my time. We are all swallowed up in politics; there is no room for letters; and it is to be feared that the next generation will not only inherit but improve the polite ignorance of the present."—June 10.

volumes, 8vo.; the first of which was published in 1708; the second in 1718; and both were soon after republished. A third edition was printed in the same size at Cambridge in 1759, to which is prefixed, "An Account of the Arabians or Saracens, of the Life of Mahomet, and the Mahometan Religion, by a Learned Hand;" that is by the learned Dr. Long, Master of Pembroke Hall.

In the mean time Ockley was one of those unfortunate persons whom Plerius Valerianus would have recorded in his book *De Infelicitate Literatorum*. In his Inaugural Oration, printed in 1711, he calls fortune *venefica et noverca*, and speaks of *mondaces curæ* as things long familiar to him: and in December 1717 we find him actually under confinement; for, in the introduction to the second volume of his Saracenic History, he not only tells us so, but stoically dates from Cambridge Castle *.

What are we to think of our learned Professor? Shall we say of him as Seneca said of Socrates, that "by entering a prison he took ignominy from the place; and that no place could seem a prison, when such a man was in it?" We will not soar so high. We will only observe, that, being married very young, he was encumbered with a family early in life; that his preferment in the church was not answerable to his reputation as a scholar; that his patron, the Earl of Oxford, fell into disgrace when he wanted him most; and lastly (for we must not omit to note it) that he had some share of that common infirmity among the learned, viz. a neglect of economy, and want of prudent regard to outward things; without which, however, all the wit and all the learning in the world will but serve to render a man the more miserable.

As to his literary character, which is the chief point we have to do with, it is certain that he was extremely well skilled in all the ancient languages, and particularly the Oriental; so that the very learned Reland † thought it not too much to declare, that he was *vir, si quis alius haxum litterarum peritus*. He was likewise very knowing in modern languages, as the French, Spanish, Italian, &c. and upon the whole, considered as a

Linguist, we may presume that few have exceeded him.

R. H.

APPENDIX.

* The day after Mr. Ockley's Election to the Arabic Professorship, he wrote the following letter to the Lord Treasurer Harley, Earl of Oxford, to whom he was Chaplain:

"My Lord, Next the honour which I derive from your Lordship, I have just reason to prize that which the Heads of our University conferred upon me yesterday, in chusing me Arabic Professor in the room of Dr. Wright, my late deceased predecessor. I had no competitor, neither was there the least division among the Electors. I thought it my duty to acquaint your Lordship with it, which will I hope excuse the impertinence of interrupting your Lordship's more weighty affairs. The salary is but 40l. per annum, which will, however, be a comfortable addition to my present circumstances, and enable me to go on with my studies the more cheerfully. The greatest affliction is, that I am *Doctor sine Libris*, and cannot propose to do any great matter to adorn my professor without the Bodleian Library. Our stock is so small here, that those Arabic books we have seem rather like curiosities than an Oriental Library; and if we could do any thing that way, our University press does not afford us one Oriental type that is fit for any use. However, I hope under your Lordship's favour and encouragement, that something may be done in order to qualify myself for a thorough inspection into that learning, when Providence shall favour me with an opportunity of using the books. I fear I have been too tedious. I am, with all submission, your Lordship's most obedient and devoted servant,

"SIMON OCKLEY."

Cambridge, Dec. 5, 1711.

The three following letters were sent him under confinement at the Castle in Cambridge: one from Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury; two from private friends:

May 7, 1717.

"Reverend Sir. —
"I am very sorry to hear of your

* "My manner of living there," says he, "was thus: I boarded in the house, and had the parlour to study in; but for want of convenience in the house was obliged to lodge in the Castle. — *Manuscript Letter*.

† De Consol. ad Helv. C. 13.

‡ De Relig. Mohamm. P. 259.

unhappy

unhappy confinement in the Castle at Cambridge. The sum you mention is so great, that in truth I know not how to put you in a method of paying it. I do not doubt but that your creditors have already gotten the sequestration of your living; and I know of nothing else that you have but your professor's salary, out of which to pay them. Methinks they should be content to take what you have, and give you your liberty, as the best means even to get themselves satisfied. For if you could get abroad, you might hope by your applications to obtain, if not enough to pay them, yet wherewithall to keep you a little, till they should be paid out of your preferments. What the value of your living is, I cannot tell: but by that time a curate, taxes, and other incumbent charges, are paid, I well know that a good living turns but to a very indifferent account. I wish you could get some body to treat with your creditors, to take what you have, and give you your liberty: and then some way might be found in time to set you easy. I pray God to open a way to your deliverance*.

"I am, Reverend Sir,

"Your very loving Brother,
"W. CANT."

II.

St. John's, Oxon, June 16, 1717.

"Dear Mr. Professor,

"Your laconic letter met me not at home, but made a shift to find me out in Berks. The contents of it made a deep impression upon me, I having at this time one friend dead, another in decay, a third undone, &c. What you desired of me I have done in part†. I have communicated the contents of your letter to those friends that brought you acquainted with my Lord Oxford: I have wrote to our common friend Thomas Freke, Esq. †. upon the occasion: and Mr. Fletcher has your letter to myself to shew to Mr. Gardiner, of Corpus, and some of your other friends in our University. Mr. Monax, of Baliol, has mentioned to Mr. Fletcher that there should be a gathering, and that himself will give a guinea. One of your subscribers in our house, a young man, has given me ten shillings

for you; and when our President returns from London, I will propose to have a collection in our College. I cannot be sorry for your now misfortune, because I have some secret hopes, that it may be the finishing of your troubles, and that now every day things will mend upon it. My service to Molly, and believe me to be ever yours heartily,

THOMAS HAYWOOD.

P. S. I suppose you know that Mr. Professor Ockley is in the Castle at Cambridge, for 200l. debt.

III.

March 28, 1718.

"Dear Mr. Professor,

"The delay of my answer hath not been owing to any negligence of my own, but to the dilatory temper of your great friend. I have been with the Earl three or four times; and though he hath made all the professions of concern and kindness for you, yet he would never come to particulars, how much he was willing to do for you. Dr. Lee hath had the same ill luck with him, and therefore desires that my letter may serve for one from him at present. Our joint advice is, that you will once more transmit to him the full sum which must be paid to your creditors, and how much hath been raised in Cambridge or elsewhere; and then he or I will propose to the Earl and Lord Harley, whether they will make up the deficiency, which I verily believe they will: only, to facilitate the matter, you would do well to mention no greater sum than what is absolutely necessary for your release, that you may be entied to their future favours. I paid your thanks and compliments to the Archbishop of York, who returned you his kind wishes for your deliverance and welfare. I have some hope of getting more for you; but I have not had that success, which one might have expected with the Earl of Thanet. Your book is generally received with great approbation; but the London Physicians are very positive that the small pox was not known till the 12th Century. I am, with great respect and sincerity, Dear Sir, your assured friend and servant,

THOMAS MANZEY.

* This is apt to remind us of Charles V. ordering prayers to be put up for the releasement of a Pope who was imprisoned at Rome by himself. *Tis true, Ockley was neither put into prison, nor kept there, by Wake; but Wake was a rich Archbishop, and could as easily have procured his liberty, as Charles could the Pope's. However, he sent him five guineas, and promised him his prayers.

† The sentences of Ali, son in law of Mahomet, printed at the end of the second Vol. of the History of the Saracens, are dedicated to this Gentleman.

TABLE TALK;

OR,

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
BRITISH CHARACTERS, DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

[Continued from Vol. XXX. Page 405.]

QUEEN ANNE.

THOUGH this Princess could be very familiar at times, and was seldom without a party of private friends, where Majesty was entirely laid aside, she was a great observer of Court etiquette, and took care it should be preserved most scrupulously by all those who approached her presence in public. We have an instance of this in the difficulty Lord Bolingbroke had, when Secretary of State, in introducing Prince Eugene (who arrived late in the evening) to her Majesty without a Court-wig, which, at last, was dispensed with *only on account of the particular celebrity of his character*, "and which," the Queen said, should not be drawn into precedent."

At another time, a Captain, and the son of a Nobleman, who arrived with dispatches from abroad, unfortunately happened to make his first appearance at Court, after his arrival, in a Major wig. The Queen, who was quick to spy out those irregularities, immediately asked who he was? and how he presumed to appear before her in undress? Being told, and an apology made for his not knowing the *etiquette* of the Court, she said, it did not signify, he must be told it; for, if she suffered this indignity, she supposed she might soon expect to see all her officers come to court in boots and spurs. The Captain got the hint, went home, redressed himself, and was most graciously received.

GEORGE THE FIRST.

There was a gentleman who lived in the city in the beginning of the reign of this monarch, who was so shrewdly suspected of Jacobitism, that he was taken up two or three times before the Council, but who defended himself so dextrously that they could fasten nothing on him. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1715, this man, who mixed some humour with his politics, wrote to the Secretary of State, that, as he took it for granted that at a time like the present he should be

taken up, as usual, for a Jacobite, he had only one favour to beg, that if the Administration meant any such thing, they would do it in the course of the next week; for the week after he was going down to Devonshire upon his own business, which, without this explanation, no doubt, would be construed as transacting the business of the Pretender.

Lord Townshend, who was Secretary of State at that time, in one of his convivial moments with the King shewed him this letter, and asked him what his Majesty would direct to be done with such a fellow? "Poh! poh!" says the King, there can be little harm in a man who writes so pleasantly; I'll tell you what you shall do: let him know I am willing to make a drawn battle of it—to that, if he lets me alone, he may depend upon it I shall do the same by him."

It was very fortunate for George the First, and, indeed, for the happiness of his subjects, that, at so critical a period of his coming to the throne of these realms, the politics of France stood in the relative situation that they did. On the death of Louis the XIVth, Spain equally threatened to deprive the Duke of Orleans of the Regency, as the King of England of his dominions; this begot a personal connection between the two last-mentioned personages, which, confirmed by treaties, continued till the majority and marriage of the young King of France; then, indeed, the peaceful correspondence between the two nations was not so strong; but, by that time, the King of England had suppressed a rebellion, and was, in other respects, fully established on his throne.

QUEEN CAROLINE.

During the time of the debates on the famous Excise Bill, this Princess, who took a very great interest in having it passed, endeavoured to persuade Lord Stair not to be concerned in the opposition; for this purpose she sent for that

Nobleman, and, amongst other particulars, told him, that she wished, for his own sake, he would not meddle with politics, but would confine himself to the affairs of the army, where he was so eminent, and of which he was so much a better judge. To which he answered, "Madam, if I had not meddled with politics, I, perhaps, now should not have the honour of paying my respects to you *."

The Queen again pressed him, when he gave her this short, but honest answer: "I will answer for my regiment against the Pretender, but not against the opposers of the Excise;" upon which the Queen, with tears in her eyes, said, "We must then drop it."

The Queen was much of a literary woman; and was observed to be never so much at her best, as when in the company of literary men. She had, however, sometimes prejudices in favour of this class of people, as, upon coming to the throne, it is said, she had serious thoughts of recommending Dr. Freind (a very literary man, and First Physician to her Majesty) to be Secretary of State.

FREDERIC PRINCE OF WALES.

A clause in the Tithing Bill, relative to the Quakers, being in agitation in the House of Commons, in the year 1735, a deputation from the Quakers waited on his Royal Highness to solicit his interest in favour of that clause. His answer was every way worthy of his high character: "that, as a friend to liberty in general, and toleration in particular, he wished that they might meet with all proper favour; but, for himself, he never gave his vote in Parliament, and it did not become his station to influence his friends, or direct his servants; to leave them entirely to their own conscience and understanding, was a rule he had hitherto prescribed to himself, and purposed through his whole life to observe."

The reply from Andrew Pitt, the person who spoke in the name of the body, was not less remarkable: "May it please the Prince of Wales, I am greatly affected with thy excellent notions of liberty; and am more pleased with thy answer, than if thou hadst granted to us our request."

* Hinting by this, that her Majesty, in a great measure, owed the crown to his conduct when Ambassador at Paris during the time of the Rebellion in 1715.

SIR ROBERT WALPOLE.

Sitting one evening with some intimate friends, towards the close of his administration, he talked very freely of the vanities and vexations of office, and that it was full time for him to retire; he then repeated from the Second Epistle of the Second Book of Horace,

*"Lussisti satius, edisti satius, atque bibisti :
Tempus abire tibi est."*

"Pray, Sir Robert," says one of his friends, is that good Latin? "Why, I think so—what objection have you to it?" "Why," says the other drily, "I did not know but the word might be *bribe-isti* in your Horace."

He often used to complain, that when the most barking whelps of Opposition were converted into his service, they sunk at once into languor and inactivity. He used to say, (and no man knew better than himself) that attack and defence were very different branches of service. "Common strength may pull down a wall, but the skill of a workman is absolutely necessary to rebuild it."

Opinions were held in his time, that the Anniversary of the 30th of January should be abolished as a day of public fast and observance. Talking privately on this subject, one day, to a Member of Opposition, he said, "I am not so anxious to see this fast inserted in the Calendar as a season of religious penitence, but, I think, you must allow that it should stand as a day of great political example."

When Sir Robert had any material point to carry in the House, he used to ask some of the neutral Members, along with a party of his staunch friends, to sup with him the preceding evening, when he always took care the bottle should circulate pretty briskly. Being once asked, by an intimate friend, why he drenched his guests so deeply, the shrewd statesman replied, "I do it with the same views that your basket-makers steep their osiers in water the day before they use them, that they may bend the easier."

When he entertained large companies of men, and had no particular point to push, he carefully avoided politics, and

his most intimate friends followed his conduct. "Politics," said he, "generally four the pleasures of a mixed table, and therefore I never use them:—my general topic, in those cases, is *barbarity*, which most people have something to say about, or laugh at, and creates no division."

Sir Robert, though allowed a good minister in the knowledge of interior business, was not esteemed so accurate a judge of Continental matters, and, for this reason, he committed the care of the Foreign Department entirely to his brother Horace, who, if he had not a quick and decided comprehension in those matters, was allowed to understand them very much in detail; indeed so much, that, whenever a difference arose in the House relative to the dates or substances of treaties, manifestoes, &c. he could, from memory, turn to them with great promptness and accuracy.

Both brothers being at a route one night, the lady of the house pressed Sir Robert very much to take a hand at whist, which he declined: at the end of the first rubber she again pressed him, when he excused himself by saying, "I am sorry, Madam, to be under the necessity of refusing you in any request you make; but play, and the *affairs of the Continent*, I leave entirely to my brother."

One of the great objects of Sir Robert Walpole's Administration was to keep the kingdom in peace, if possible; which he contrived to do for near twenty years, a longer interval scarcely occurring since our wars with France first begun. In this great object, no doubt, he was much assisted by the pacific and political temper of Cardinal Fleury, Prime Minister of France, and both kingdoms benefited much by such a measure. Walpole was at last forced into the Spanish War of 1739, partly by the intrigues of Opposition, and partly by the restless character of the public, who wished for a change at any price, and by which he soon after lost his place. He used jocularly to call this war "The War of Ears*", in which the *beard* had no manner of concern."

As a proof how cautious we ought to

* This alludes to Captain Jenkins producing one of his ears in the House of Commons, which was torn off by the command of a Spanish Guarda Costa, accompanied with some insulting expressions against this country, which had a surprising effect upon the House, and much increased the popular cry for war. This was, however, a mere trick of Opposition, for Jenkins actually died without his ears, as was afterwards well ascertained.

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be in receiving the characters of public men from history, without previously weighing the general character, or party connections, of the historian, we present our readers with two characters of a great Statesman, drawn by two men of unquestionable abilities, who had ample opportunities of information, both from personal knowledge and private conferences; and yet no two characters can differ more in individual likenesses.

ROBERT LORD OXFORD.

(As drawn by Swift.)

"The Treasurer is by much the greatest man I ever knew. Regular in life, with a true sense of religion, an excellent scholar, a good divine, of a very mild and affable disposition, intrepid in his notions, and indefatigable in business; an utter despiser of money for himself, yet frugal, perhaps to an extremity, for the public. In private company, he is wholly disengaged, and very facetious, like one who had no business at all. He never wants a reserve upon any emergency, which would appear desperate in others, and makes little use of those thousand projectors and schemers who are daily plying him with their visions, but to be thoroughly convinced, by the comparison, that his own notions are the best."

ROBERT LORD OXFORD.

(As drawn by Lord Bolingbroke.)

"A man whom Nature meant to make a *spy*, or, at most, a *Captain of Miners*; but whom Fortune, in one of her whimsical moods, made a General."

DRYDEN.

Though it is well known, that no author has contributed more to the licentious taste of the Drama than Dryden, it must likewise be confessed, that there are often found passages in many of those plays every way worthy the genius of this great man, passages which did him great honour during his life-time, and even now prompt the hope that it was the example of the age he lived in, and the narrowness of his circumstances, that could, at any time, force him to sully his reputation.

On the publication of his *Aureng-Zebe* the following lines being much admired :

- "When I consider life, 'tis all a cheat,
 "Yet fool'd with hope men favour the deceit ;
 "Trust on, and think to-morrow will repay :
 "To-morrow's falser life than the former day,
 "Lies worse, and while it says we shall be blest
 "With some new joys—cuts off what we possess.
 "Strange cozenage ! none would live past years again,
 "Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain,
 "And from the dregs of life think to receive
 "What the first sprightly running could not give.
 "I'm tired with waiting for this Chymic gold,
 "Which fools us young, and beggars us when old :"

Mr. Moyle, one of his old friends at Button's Coffee-house, determined to raise a laugh at his expence, took the pains to translate the above beautiful passage into old monkish Latin, and produced it against him at the Club as the original from which he copied. Dryden was thunderstruck at such a seeming proof of plagiarism, yet, being so strong against him, could do nothing but deny it, and appeal to his former reputation for evidence. The wits, who were in the secret, on this shook their heads, and said, though they must admit his asseverations, it was one of the most singular cases that, perhaps, ever happened, that two authors should not only think alike, but use the very same words to express that thought. This affected Dryden so much that he kept from the Coffee-house three or four days, till his friends brought him back in triumph, by acknowledging the whole deceit, and assuring him there was no other way of being severe on such an excellent performance, but by such a piece of dissimulation.

DR. JOHNSON.

(Never before published.)

Dr. now Dean Maxwell sitting in company with Dr. Johnson, they were talking of the violence of parties, and what unwarrantable irrational lengths mobs will sometimes run into. "Why yes, Sir," says Johnson, "they'll do any thing, no matter how odd, or desperate, to gain their point ; they'll catch hold of the red-hot end of a poker sooner than not get possession of it."

Some persons at Sir Joshua Reynolds's table, soon after the death of Dr. Goldsmith, were criticising rather too freely on his works, which they said did not discover much talent or originality. Johnson heard them growlingly for some time ; at last, raising himself with great dignity, and looking them full in the face, he exclaimed, "If nobody was suffered to abuse poor Goldy but those who could write as well, he would have few enemies."

DEAN MAXWELL.

This gentleman, who was the intimate friend and companion of Dr. Johnson in the early parts of his fame, and who, to an excellent understanding, fine talents, and general reading, has added a good deal of Johnson's aphoristical manner of conversing, being, a few years ago, at Lord Mount Edgcombe's, which commands so grand and extensive a view of the ocean, looked for some moments with awful admiration at the prospect, and then exclaimed, "The sea is his, and he made it, and his hands prepared the dry land !" Soon afterwards, coming to the bottom of a high hill, which, in the course of seeing the improvements, it was necessary to ascend, the Dean, who was then above seventy years of age, began to demur a little—"Come, Doctor," says his guide, "the hills are his also, and he made them." "True," says the Doctor, "but not for me to climb them."

(To be continued.)

FOUR ORIGINAL LETTERS FROM THAT EXCELLENT PRELATE DR. HOUGH, BISHOP OF WORCESTER, TO JOHN TOWNSHEND, ESQ.

SIR,

YESTERDAY I had the pleasure of seeing it under your own hand, that you and the Ladies were free from indisposition ; I have nothing more to wish on your account, but that you may long, very long, be so ; and if Bath promises further security, your friends here, how much soever they want your company,

will contentedly exercise their patience ; what they suffer will be recompensed in a comfortable meeting ; and we shall enjoy ourselves heartily. In the mean time we (I speak of those under this roof) will wear out our conversable hours in kind remembrance, and an agreeable expectation. Miss Betty is so well and cheerful,

cheerful, that in good earnest we do not quite miss Elmly; the affairs of that place are always in her head, and if she does not say it under compulsion to me, who have ever professed enmity to the apple-trees, she thinks they that are down look best: I own myself ungrateful, drinking at this very time of their produce, the best, without a compliment, I ever tasted; but they stood in my way, and I could not let them be quiet. News comes to Bath from all quarters earlier than a friend can send it; you expect nothing from me of that sort; nor shall you be troubled with any thing more at present from,

Sir,
Your very affectionate Friend,
and faithful humble Servant,
JOE WORCESTER.

Jan. the 17th, 1795.

SIR,

I AM very glad to hear you got so well to Bath as that Mrs. Townshend thought it a journey of pleasure. I expected you to have said Miss Betty did so too; but if I guess right she still feels it in her bones. By this time I presume you are settled in your lodgings, and I pray God you may find the utmost benefit the waters can give you. I did not imagine your first letter could give me any account of the company in the place; but by this time you begin to grow acquainted with them, at least with their ailments and infirmities, and I hope the Duchess of Kent meets with all the relief she looks for, that her dear and valuable mother may have pleasure in seeing it. Mr. Plowden and his Lady have both been dangerously ill, but are now on the mending hand. Every body at Hagley (except Mr. Richard) has been much out of order; but I sent thither yesterday, and hear better of them. I am quite free of my cold, and in every other respect well, and always,

Sir,
Your truly affectionate Friend,
and faithful Servant,
JO WORCESTER.

Nov. the 2d, 1737.

SIR;

YOU are always obliging, and never can be more so than when you give me a good account of yourself and our friends. God be thanked you are all well, and may the Waters be to you what Lord Carleton used to say Tokay was to him, aiter drinking which he was better than

well. Since Captain Congreve is under the same roof with you, and Mrs. Sandys at no great distance from you, that company will never be to seek which I am sure, of all others, is the most agreeable to you. Lords and Ladies may come and go as they please; you will never miss them; but I wish you had been known to Lady Portland before she went, for I am confident you would have thought her, as I do, another Mrs. Sandys. Lady Oxford does her old servant a great deal of honour in remembering him, who sincerely prays for her health, and every other blessing that may make her life easy and comfortable.

Bath waters require time to shew their good effects; and therefore I will not ask at present how far you and Captain Congreve have felt 'em; but when a few weeks more have passed over your heads, I promise myself the pleasure either of hearing you recommend them, or seeing you from them. With kindest love and service to Mrs. Townshend, and best wishes to Miss Betty, I am,

Sir,
Your very affectionate Friend,
and faithfull Servant,
JO WORCESTER.

Nov. the 9th, 1737.

SIR,

WHILE you, Mrs. Townshend, and Miss Betty are well at Bath, I know nobody that desires to see you elsewhere. Those Waters are seldom, if ever, felt to advantage without perfecting the cure, if they may have leisure to do it; and as Captain Congreve is of opinion you are all better than when you came thither, in the name of God have patience, and think not too hastily of coming-home. Mrs. Hall is very kind in the visit she designs me, and, upon my word, shall be as heartily welcome as if she brought her brothers and sisters along with her. We shall often remember them with pleasure, and wish health to them with a good degree of confidence, when we consider that they themselves are taking care to improve it. Mrs. Offley dyed on Wednesday last, and is to be buried at Fladbury this evening; the Chancellor is now at Worcester, and well, but about a fortnight since had a pleurittick disorder that required the Doctor's help to remove it. I am in haste,

Your's,
JO WORCESTER.

Dec. the 17th, 1737.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F O R J A N U A R Y 1797.

Quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non.

Narrative of a Five Years Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam, in Guiana, on the Wild Coast of South America, from the Year 1772 to 1777, elucidating the History of that Country, and describing its Productions, viz. Quadrum-pedes, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Trees, Shrubs, Fruits, and Roots: with an Account of the Indians of Guiana, and Negroes of Guinea. By Captain J. G. Stedman; illustrated with Eighty elegant Engravings, from Drawings made by the Author. 2 Vols. 4to. London. Printed for J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, and J. Edwards, Pall Mall: 1796.

THE Reader is presented in this work with a collection of facts, such as he may conceive to be supplied by the various experience and the free conversation of an artist, a soldier, a moralist, and a traveller. We may add to these characters that of a *lover*, for Capt. Stedman has contrived to weave into his Narrative the story of his tender affections: nor does the faithful and fair Joanna, if a mulatto complexion will permit us to apply that epithet to a very charming female in other respects, degrade the dignity, while she considerably heightens the interest, of his adventures. As a Moralist, we find our author wandering among the plantations of Surinam; observing the behaviour of the planters towards their slaves and each other; and deducing useful reflections from the occurrences that present themselves. As a Soldier, we follow him with difficulty along the trackless forests of the interior country, pursuing the revolted negroes with persevering bravery and ultimate success, in spite of the difficulties of cold and hunger, a savage foe, and a pestilential climate.

As an Artist, Capt. Stedman employs every leisure hour of his travels, and every vacant page of his book, in a description and delineation of some curious animal or plant; of some American scene, either of persons or of country, recommended by its beauty or its singularity.

Mr. Stedman, as a Naturalist, is sometimes deficient in verbal accuracy; which may be readily excused in a writer whose occupations could hardly have afforded him opportunity for scientific precision; but his representations on paper are, for the most part, exact, and uncommonly animated and characteristic.

On the subject of the condition of the negroes who cultivate the plantations of Surinam, one might suppose our author, from some part of his work, to be a candid and impartial witness. If so, the horrible instances of cruelty, which he narrates with dreadful minuteness, would dispose every real friend to mankind to reprobate, in the most decided manner, both the Slave-trade and its votaries. Some of the examples of savage severity which he records, he beheld himself; and of these the respect we are disposed to entertain for his veracity will not permit us to doubt; but several cases he relates from the report of others; and, perhaps, a secret prejudice against the character of the planters and their agents might incline him to suspect their guilt, where the proof of its existence was incomplete.

We have formed this judgment from observing the apparent complacency with which Capt. Stedman dilates on every atrocious circumstance employed to aggravate and enhance the sufferings of the miserable negroes. If he has supposed that, by these means, he should augment the

the interest of his work, we fear he has made, in this instance, a wrong conclusion. Most of his readers will probably be at length wearied and disgusted with a picture, too frequently exhibited, of shocking, inconceivable, and gratuitous barbarity. Why this system of accumulated horrors should continue to be inflicted on a wretched race, when, by the acknowledgment of the planters themselves, it is wholly ineffectual as to all the rational purposes of punishment, being derided by the stoical contempt of the intrepid sufferer, and exciting little solicitude in the minds of his thoughtless associates, it is useless to enquire; and what no reasonable person would do, or permit, the mind does not willingly believe can very often take place. The love of the marvellous, too, and the tremendous, is so prevalent in the human breast, that we now and then find it encouraging the sentiment, when there is not an adequate object to excite it.

For these reasons the reader will peruse the narrative of the sufferings and punishments of the negro slaves at Surinam with some grains of allowance for pardonable partiality, and a fondness for the wonderful and the uncommon. Justice, however, calls upon us to declare, that Capt. Stedman speaks on the great question of the Slave-trade with candour and philosophical moderation; and, thinking it wrong and reprehensible on the whole, is fully aware of the mischiefs that would probably ensue from its premature and sudden abolition. On this topic our author is very eloquent and argumentative, though his reasonings do not entirely correspond with what he delivers in other parts of his book on the same subject.

The first Chapters of this work are employed in describing our author's voyage to South America, and in relating the history of the colony at Surinam, from the time of its earliest discovery by the Spaniards, till its possession by the English in the reign of Charles the Second; by the Dutch toward the end of the same reign; by the French in the year 1712, who took the settlement from the Hollanders with five ships of war, and sold it to them immediately for 56,618*l.* sterling. They have continued ever since its undisturbed proprietors. In the same part there are particular details of the revolts of the negro slaves of the colony at different times. These are a very proper introduction to that portion of Capt. Stedman's work which relates to the expedition undertaken to subdue and dis-

perse them, while he was on the coast, in which he bore a very considerable and distinguished share.

He thus describes one of the leaders of the rebels, with circumstances not very honourable to European faith.

"Baron, with the greatest number of the rebels, escaped into the woods, having first found means, however, to cut the throats of ten or twelve of the rangers, who had lost their way in the marsh, and whom he seized as they stuck fast in the swamp; and cutting off the ears, nose, and lips of one of them, he left him alive, in this condition to return to his friends, with whom, however, the miserable man soon expired.

"This Baron had formerly been the negro slave of a Mr. Dahlbergh, a Swede, who, on account of his abilities, had advanced him to the rank of a favourite, had taught him to read and write, and bred him a mason. He had also been with his master in Holland, and was promised his manumission on his return to the colony. But Mr. Dahlbergh, breaking his word with regard to his liberty, and selling him to a Jew, Baron obstinately refused to work, in consequence of which he was publicly flogged under the gallows. This usage the negro so violently retented, that from that moment he vowed revenge against all Europeans without exception, fled to the woods, where, putting himself at the head of the rebels, his name became dreadful, and particularly so to his former master Dahlbergh, as he solemnly swore that he should never die in peace till he had washed his hands in the tyrant's blood."

In the page immediately succeeding that from which we have extracted the above passage, another occurs of a very different nature, which is a proper contrast to that which precedes it. As it also displays to great advantage our author's talent for description, and makes the reader, in some sort, acquainted with the heroine of the story, we shall here present it to him.

"This charming young woman I first saw at the house of a Mr. Demelly, secretary to the Court of Policy, where I daily breakfasted, and with whose lady, Joanna, but fifteen years of age, was a very remarkable favourite. Rather taller than the middle size, she was possessed of the most elegant shape that nature can exhibit, moving her well-formed limbs with more than common gracefulness. Her face was full of native modesty, and the most distinguished sweetness; her eyes, as black as ebony, were large and full of

geond, the commander of the regiment in which Capt. Stedman served.

"As the ingredients of flattery or fear make but a small part of that man's composition, who presumes to give those outlines, and who pretends perfectly to have known both characters, the reader may depend on having them painted in their true original colours, however strong the shades.

"Governor Neelsen was said to be rather a man of sense than of learning, and was wholly indebted to his art and address for having risen to his present dignity from sweeping the hall of the Court-house. By the same means he was enabled, from nothing, to accumulate a fortune, by some computed at no less than 3000*l.* sterling, annually, and to command respect from all ranks of people, no person ever daring to attack him but at a distance. His deportment was affable, but ironical, without ever losing the command of his temper, which gave him the appearance of a man of fashion, and rendered his influence almost unbounded. He was generally known by the appellation of *Reynard*, and was most certainly a fox of too much artifice to be run down by all the hounds in the colony.

"Colonel Fourgeond was almost exactly the reverse of this portrait. He was impetuous, passionate, self-sufficient, and revengeful; he was not cruel to individuals, but was a tyrant to the generality, and caused the death of hundreds by his sordid avarice and oppression. With all this he was partial, ungrateful, and confused; but a most indefatigable man in bearing hardships, and in braving dangers not exceeded by Columbus himself, which, like a true Buccaneer, he sustained with the most heroic courage, patience, and perseverance. Though unconquerably harsh and severe to his officers, he was, however, not wanting in affability to the private soldiers. He had read; but had no education to assist him in digesting what he read. In short, few men could talk better, but, on most occasions, few could act worse.

"Such were the characters of our commanders, while the opposition of two such men to each other could not fail to produce unhappiness to the troops, and operated as a sufficient cause for the fluctuating state of political affairs in this dejected colony."

Capt. S. mentions a curious contrivance for sending a piece of ready roasted beef from Europe to Surinam, where, on account of the small size and coarse grain

of their own oxen, it is accounted a most valuable and delicate present. The manner of preserving the meat for this long voyage, when roasted, is by putting it in a block-tin box, or canister; then filling up the empty space with gravy or dripping, till it is perfectly covered over; after which the box must be soldered and made fast round about, so that neither air nor water can penetrate:—by these means it may be carried, with safety, round the globe.

At Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, our author tasted a fish called a *jacker*, about eight or ten inches long, exceedingly fat and delicate, of which it is extremely remarkable that it changes to a frog: "Of this truth," says Capt. S. "I was fully satisfied, by seeing the above animal dissected, and suspended in a bottle with spirits; when the two hinder legs of a very small frog made their appearance, growing within side from that part of the back to which usually the intestines are fixed. He therefore justly concludes, that the *jacker* is only a kind of tadpole, growing to a large size before its usual transformation.

He mentions another extraordinary species of fish, seen in great quantities near the town of New Amsterdam, in this colony, which has four eyes, and swims constantly with two above and two under the water. They are about the size of a smelt, and move in shoals with incredible velocity.

In the Seventh Chapter there is the following account, in his own words, of the almost miraculous escape of a soldier, who was wounded by the rebel negroes, and fell, in the engagement in which a Lieutenant Lapper and many men were killed.

"I was shot, Sir," said he, "with a musket bullet, in my breast; and to resist or escape being impossible, as the only means left me to save my life, I threw myself down among the mortally wounded and the dead, without moving hand or foot. Here, in the evening, the rebel chief, surveying his conquest, ordered one of his captains to begin instantly to cut off the heads of the slain, in order to carry them home to their village, as trophies of their victory; this captain, having already chopped off that of Lieutenant Lapper, and one or two more, said to his friend, "*Sonde go fleebly, caba makewe liby ten iera dogo ten lamara;*" "the sun is just going to sleep, we must leave those other dogs till to-morrow." Upon saying which (continued the soldier),

dier), as I lay on my bleeding breast, with my face resting on my left arm, he, dropping his hatchet into my shoulder, made the fatal wound you see, of which I shall, perhaps, no more recover.—I, however, lay quite still. They went away, carrying along with them the mangled heads of my comrades, and five or six prisoners alive, with their hands tied behind their backs, of whom I never since have heard. When all was quiet, and it was very dark, I found means, on my hands and feet, to creep

out from among the carnage, and get under cover in the forest, where I met another of our soldiers, who was less wounded than myself; with whom, after ten days wandering, in torment and despair, without bandages, not knowing which way to proceed, and only one single loaf of black bread for our subsistence, we at last arrived at the military post of Patamaca, emaciated, and our putrified wounds full of live worms."

(To be continued.)

The Economy of Nature explained and illustrated on the Principles of Modern Philosophy. By G. Gregory, D. D. Joint Evening Preacher at the Foundling Hospital, Author of Essays Historical and Moral, &c. In Three Volumes. With Forty-six Plates. J. Johnson. 1796.

WE announce with pleasure the publication of a work which has long been a desideratum to students; a work which communicates the important discoveries in natural knowledge in an entertaining manner, and which presents to general readers an easy explanation of the most curious phenomena which continually fall under the observation of mankind. To acquire such information is not only agreeable, but profitable, as by shewing the connexion, utility, and mutual dependance of the works of the Creator, it converts idle wonder into devout admiration, and raises an impregnable bulwark against the assaults of atheism.

Dr. G. commences his work with a general account of the properties of matter, and concludes the First Book with the subject of magnetism. In the Second Book the nature and properties of that active and universal agent, heat, or fire, are considered. After giving a history of opinions and discoveries, both ancient and modern, with respect to fire, he completes the subject by a full account of the doctrines by which Dr. Black of Edinburgh has deservedly gained so much reputation. In the Third Book the discoveries relative to light and colours are brought down to the present time. In explaining the laws of vision, the eye is considered as an optical instrument, which gives occasion to remark such defects in that organ as may be relieved by glasses. The structure of the various sorts of microscopes and telescopes is considered, and the principles are explained on which these instruments are capable of improving so wonderfully the powers of vision. This book contains many pleasing relations respecting the more striking phenomena of light and colours. The sub-

ject of Optics is treated with accuracy and ability, but in some parts will prove rather uninteresting to persons not acquainted with the mathematics. The Fourth Book treats of electricity and electrical phenomena, thunder and lightning, water-pouts, meteors, the aurora borealis, &c. The Fifth Book relates to air, and is particularly important.

On the discoveries which have been made with respect to the properties of the elastic fluids principally depend those vast improvements in chemical and philosophical knowledge which have for some years past so much engaged the attention of scientific men. We have no hesitation in saying that the work before us contains the best account of the different species of air which has yet been presented to the public. In this book are included the elasticity and weight of the atmosphere, with their more remarkable effects, the nature of sound, the causes of winds, and the atmospherical phenomena; together with an account of the prognostics of the weather, as far as they have been ascertained. It also explains the principles on which balloons ascend into the higher regions of the atmosphere.

Minerals are the subject of the Sixth Book, which leads to the structure of the earth, and the striking effects of volcanoes and earthquakes. In this part of the work the new chemical doctrines are better applied in explaining the changes which mineral substances undergo than we have yet seen. Water is the subject of the Seventh Book, and from the various states and circumstances in which it is found, forms an interesting subject of enquiry. The Eighth Book treats, pretty largely, of vegetation, the structure of vegetables, and the properties of

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vegetable substances. The Ninth Book, for almost the whole of which our author acknowledges himself indebted to Dr. Belcher, of Maidstone, treats of the structure and functions of animals. The anatomical part is accurate, but in some parts more minute, than, perhaps, the plan of the work required. The physiology is entertaining, and might have been prolonged with advantage. The Tenth and last book gives a concise and judicious view of the human mind. That the Doctor has not embraced the pernicious tenets of what is called the New Philosophy, will appear from the following extract :

"That the doctrine of the association of ideas should, in the mind of any visionary writer, have ever been connected with the fatal necessity of human actions, is, I confess, to me a matter of surprize. Miserable, indeed, must be the state of man, if he was endued with no power of regulating or directing the train of his ideas ; if they must flow for ever in one necessary, unbroken channel, or if external objects alone were to dictate to us what to think. It is obvious, that if this was the case, there could be no variety, and scarcely any change in the pursuits of men : the thoughts must flow from each other in one uninterrupted series, and man could not be an accountable, and scarcely a rational creature.

"It is, however, plain, that we have a power of interrupting the train of thought, of dwelling more intensely upon particular ideas, and even of occasionally diverting our reflections and contemplations into new channels ; and this power alone is sufficient, in my opinion, to constitute man a free agent *. Indeed, those authors who contend most for the doctrine of a fatal necessity are among the first to recommend an application to study and the cultivation of the mind ; whereas, if the mind is endued with no spontaneous energy whatever, no self-directing agency, surely such a recommendation is inconsistent and absurd †.

"On any question of serious importance, analogical reasoning should be admitted with the utmost caution ; and yet a senseless and puerile analogy has been called in to the aid of an argument, which cannot be supported by positive proof. Motive and action in morals, have been compared to cause and effect in physics ‡. That some motive in the mind precedes every human action is certain, and thus far the analogy is just ; but the motive may as well be in the will itself, as the mere result of any external cause. If, indeed, the analogy was true in all its parts, a human being would be altogether as subject to the laws of inert matter as a block of marble or of wood. Whatever is subject to an absolute necessity, can never

"* It is impossible to observe, without a smile, men boasting of being the disciples of Mr. Locke, who have apparently never read a page of his writings, or, if they have looked into them, have evidently misunderstood them. With how much justice this *real* philosopher is represented as a favourer of the absurdities of the fatalists, will appear from the following passage : "This at least (says Mr. Locke) I think evident, that we find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear, continue or end several actions of our minds, and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or preference of the mind ordering, or, as it were, commanding the doing or not doing such or such a particular action. This power which the mind has thus to order the consideration of any idea, or the forbearing to consider it, or to prefer the motion of any part of the body to its rest, and *vice versa*, in any particular instance, is what we call the will."—Locke's Essay, B. ii. c. 21.

"† If there is no degree of freedom or spontaneity in human actions, what is meant by the words deliberation, prudence, and judgment ? If the opinion of the fatalists is true, our interference in any matter or action is superfluous ; and yet who is there that does not perceive, that the course of a dangerous disease may be impeded by the calling in of a physician ? a matter which was entirely within the choice of the patient himself.

"‡ The arguments by which the atheists have attempted to prove this analogy are the most absurd and puerile that can well be imagined. "Every effect," say they, "must proceed from some cause, and this cause must be dependent on another." The direct conclusion from this is, "that there is no where any origin or beginning of motion, but every thing is necessarily produced by an eternal chain of causes and effects, without any independent origin." Such reasoning as this exactly resembles that of the Indian, who supposes the earth to rest on a crocodile, the crocodile on an elephant—but what does the elephant rest on ? In fact, to compare the operations of the mind to any of the qualities of matter, is to compare, as Dr. Clarke observes, a square to the colour of blue, or a triangle to a sound. It is like the blind man, who, being asked what idea he had of *scarlet*, said, he fancied it must be something like the sound of a drum.

be the incipient cause, or the beginning of motion or action of any kind; it must be altogether under the command and direction of external objects; it must be altogether inert or passive, having no principle of action in itself. On this account, as I before intimated, there would be much more uniformity in the actions of men, if they were subject to a fatal influence, than there appears to be; there would be no difficulty in deciding what must be their conduct in any given circumstances.

"A freedom of deliberating, chusing, and determining upon things, is what every man feels in himself." It is the dictate of nature and common sense; one of the first perceptions we have of the operations of our own minds. It does not lie with us, therefore, to prove, that the human mind is free; but it lies with the opponents of liberty to *prove that it is not free*; and this ought to be done upon direct, positive, experimental evidence; and not upon fanciful analogies or conjecture.

"The only argument which the fatalists have ever been able to adduce, which at all bears upon the point, is this—that men act from motives, and these motives are dependent upon situation and external circumstances. This, then, is really the point at issue between the fatalists, and the advocates for the free agency of man. The former suppose the influence of motives from external causes to be absolute and unlimited; the latter allow the influence of motives to a certain extent, but they deny that it is absolute and unlimited.

"In the present state of human knowledge, it is, indeed, a species of dogmatism not to be endured, to pretend precisely to ascertain how far the influence of external motives extends over the mind of man. That external causes should have a certain weight and influence with us, is certainly consistent with the wisdom of Divine Providence, and consistent with that order and regularity which he has every where established. If men were to act entirely independent of all influence from external causes and circumstances, the world would be an entire scene of confusion and disorder; if, on the contrary, they were endued with no power of choice or deliberation, the whole would be an inani-

mate uniform mass, subject to certain and definite laws, as much as inert matter. In this, therefore, the same happy medium appears to be established as in other instances. Man, from his natural relation to external things, from that wonderful connexion which exists between the body and the mind, is subject to a certain influence from situation and circumstances; but there is still in his own mind a power of reflecting, deliberating, and deciding upon his motives and conduct.

"Another argument in favour of fatality is deduced from the precience of the Deity. "If God foreknows all things (it is alleged), then every event must be predetermined." But this argument rests upon the same presumptuous foundation as the preceding, which would positively determine the precise degree of influence that external causes must have upon the mind of man. Dogmatism certainly never was the road to truth, and is utterly inconsistent with that modesty and humility, which is the very characteristic of a real Philosopher. The precience of the Deity! Who will dare to say that he is able to define it? Who will dare to allege that he understands every particular circumstance and attribute of the Divine existence? To say that God *cannot* exercise his own powers in that way which is most agreeable to the ends that infinite wisdom proposes, and infinite goodness would dictate, is to define and limit omnipotence! and to affirm that God cannot constitute man a free agent, *cannot* in this instance dispense with his own precience, is to say, that God is not omnipotent. This was long my own opinion; and I was happy to find it confirmed by the excellent and judicious Dr. Henry More, whose sentiments on this subject were pointed out to me by a friend. "It is true (says he) we cannot otherwise think of God's *fore-knowledge*, but as being every way clear and perfect, and without possibility of error, as to those objects about which he judges or pronounces. And surely he does always judge and determine of things according as they are; that is to say, of a contingent thing as it is contingent; and of a necessary thing as it is necessary. Whence it comes to pass, that those things which are contingent and proceed from a free principle of acting, are allowed to be seen by God's consent.

"* As it is in the motions of the body, so it is in the thoughts of our minds; where any one is such, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at liberty."—Locke's Essay, B. ii. c. 21.

"But

"But not to confine God's *omniscience* within narrower, nor ascribe to it wider bounds than we do to his *omnipotence*, which all suppose to be an ability to do whatever implies not a contradiction; let us dispatch the difficulty in a few words, by saying, that the *fore-knowledge* of contingent effects, which proceed from a *free principle of acting*, does either imply a contradiction, or it does not. If it does imply a contradiction, then such effects are not the objects of God's *omniscience*, nor determined by it, nor rightly supposed to be determined at all. But if it does not imply a contradiction, then we actually confess, that *divine prescience*, and *human free-will*, are not inconsistent, but that they may stand together.

"The most decisive argument, however, against the fatalists, is, the extravagant conclusions to which this gloomy and comfortless doctrine leads, and the horrible consequences which are attached to it. If man is a *necessary* agent, he cannot possibly be an accountable being; for how preposterous is the thought, how inconsistent would it be with every principle of justice, to punish any being whatever, or in any degree, for what he could not have avoided? In a theological view, therefore, this doctrine appears to conduce directly to atheism; for we cannot conceive of the Deity in such a manner as to suppose him wantonly cruel or unjust. To say that future punishments are not to be (as the orthodox party conceive) eternal in their duration, does not remove the difficulty; to punish *at all* for involuntary offences, is cruelty and injustice. The system of free agency, on the contrary, is consistent with all the attributes of God, and is highly consolatory and instructive to man. This system rests upon the clearest basis of justice. Man is created free; he has good and evil placed before him, with the strongest and most conciliating motives in the Christian dispensation to pursue the one, and to avoid

the other. If he perversely takes the wrong course, and proves incorrigibly wicked, every principle of reason and equity sanctions the justice of his punishment. Into the nature of that punishment, it is not my present business to enquire. It will doubtless be such as to satisfy infinite justice, yet tempered by the sweet and salutary exercise of infinite mercy.

"If the divine laws are thus outraged by the preposterous hypothesis of a fatal necessity, human laws, I fear, will not stand upon a much firmer foundation. To punish any criminal for an error which he could not avoid, is certainly not only cruel, but wicked in the extreme; and yet such must be the case, if the doctrine of the fatalists is true *.

"On the whole, it is the part of true philosophy to avoid equally the dangerous extremes of an arrogant dogmatism, which professes, like the ignorant opponents of Socrates, to know every thing, and of that perplexing scepticism which would deprive the human understanding of capacity and intelligence. As finite beings, many facts are necessarily placed beyond the reach of our researches. They are neither suited to our faculties, nor our situation in this life; and where we have no basis of fact on which to reason, error will generally be the consequence of our indulging in visionary speculations.

"To console us for this deficiency, we may still remark, with satisfaction and gratitude, that if much is concealed, much also is known. There is an immense fund of practical knowledge perfectly within the grasp of our faculties. There is scarcely any human science, which, to know it well, is not sufficient to employ the most protracted existence of man. It will be more consistent with happiness, as well as with modesty, to acquaint ourselves with these, before we launch into the unfathomable abyss of metaphysical speculation; nor, indeed, can any thing be more disgusting, than to hear a loqua-

"* In the course of a very few years, it will scarcely be credited, that a book has been lately published on this very principle, and the argument of the author is briefly this: Man is a necessary agent, he is therefore not an accountable being; his actions are all determined by his situation and circumstances, taking in amongst these his education and the degree of knowledge he has been enabled to acquire. What are called *crimes* therefore are only *mistakes*, perfectly involuntary on his part, and he therefore (whether he is a thief, a murderer, or a parricide) ought not to be punished, but instructed and reasoned with. As no criminal ought to be punished, all laws or regulations must be perfectly nugatory in society, and even pernicious; marriage is law, and therefore it is pernicious, and ought to be abolished.—It is happy for the cause of truth when such books are published; for if the sarcastic genius of a Swift could have more effectually burlesqued the doctrine of necessity, I am no judge of irony."

cious

acious disputant, who is unacquainted with the plainest and most useful branches of knowledge, presuming to arraign the appointments of omniscience, to "rejudge his justice," to annihilate the intellectual, and to confuse and disturb the moral world. Much greater is his merit, much sounder is his judgment, who fabricates the simplest machine, or plans or executes the plainest undertaking that may be practically useful to mankind.

"Yet we may innocently amuse our curiosity; we may innocently gratify our thirst of knowledge; we may innocently exercise our faculties. But let us, in the name of reason, exercise them on their proper objects; let us seek for knowledge where it is really to be found; let our curiosity employ itself where fact, experiment, and observation, may lead to some certain conclusion. The book of nature is open to us; the material world is displayed for our inspection, and for our improvement; the intellectual world is covered with an almost impenetrable veil. What God has chosen to reveal of himself in the Holy Scriptures, may be easily comprehended; what he has chosen

for the present to keep in reserve, no mortal efforts will ever be able to develop. The simplest and most unlearned person who studies with a pure heart, and an undepraved mind, the Sacred Volume, is practically wise; the brightest understanding, the most exalted genius, who attempts to go beyond it, becomes inevitably a fool."

We cannot help lamenting that Dr. G. has not comprehended astronomy in his plan. The general merits of this work are great; it relates experiments and discoveries, many of which were never before printed, and others have been brought together from a great variety of sources; these materials collected from almost all the departments of science serve, by the help of a judicious arrangement, mutually to illustrate each other.

The style is every where accurate, and perspicuous, and, in some parts, elegant and impressive. The author seems to take a pleasure in instructing; and no person, desirous of knowledge, can read the whole of this work without finding some parts calculated either to improve or amuse him.

A General Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language, for the Use of Schools, Foreigners learning English, &c. in which it has been attempted to improve on the Plan of Mr. Sheridan, by correcting the Improprieties and avoiding the Discordances of that celebrated Orthoëpist. The Second Edition, Revised, Corrected, and considerably Enlarged. By Stephen Jones, Author of "The New Biographical Dictionary," "The History of Poland," &c. &c. London: Printed for Vernor and Hood, J. Cuthell, Ogilvie and Son, and Lackington, Allen, and Co. 1797. 3s. 6d. bound.

THIS little work professes a great deal, and, what is not very frequent in human concerns, it performs more than it professes. To *Foreigners*, a pocket volume which conveys faithful and ready information must be a very valuable companion; and the *younger class of students* neither require nor delight in a voluminous book. All such persons will find in this *minute manual* a brief, but sufficiently clear explanation of most of the words in the English language; and the various sounds and effects of all the vowels as inserted in words being placed at the head of every page, the mode of pronouncing adopted by the better educated classes of natives may be collected with sufficient precision. To facilitate this object still farther, in the Dictionary before us, as in Mr. Sheridan's, to the genuine orthography of each term, is annexed another mode of spelling it, which reaches exactly, or approaches very nearly to the true pro-

nunciation. In this particular the present work may be expected to surpass its predecessor, both because fashion is making perpetual alterations in the oral delivery of a living language, and because Mr. Sheridan's method of speaking is known to have been vitiated by Hibernian singularities. Of this several instances are adduced in Mr. Jones's prefatory Advertisement. He further informs us, in the same place, that without having multiplied words by inserting derivatives, but by adding merely such radicals as could not with any propriety be omitted, the articles new to the present edition, compared with the first, amounts nearly to two thousand. This last remark is intended to guard the public from a hasty and very imperfect republication of this book by another hand, with all its imperfections on its head. Mr. Jones is of opinion, that the original compiler merely worked upon Mr. Sheridan's Dictionary, and of course exhibits in his

copy the same defects. It appears, indeed, that he has made several of the same extraordinary verbal omissions, and spells with the same provincial peculiarity with his prototype.

Of the surreptitious edition Mr. Jones remarks, that several errors of the press in the definitions, as well as other general mistakes, are retained from the original work; he also cites numerous examples of negligence in compilation. These are certainly positive and undeniable defects; and though an author is not to be implicitly trusted in what he declares in favour of himself, yet it seems reasonable to suppose, that a longer time for revision must have produced a proportionable accuracy and improvement. The advantages of an earlier appearance in the shop, would never have been relinquished, nor would a rival have been thus permitted to enjoy an undivided harvest of purchasers, if the present Editor had not fully confided in the superiority of his claims with the Public for a complete indemnification.

In this remark, which we have made as Critics, and therefore bound to exact impartiality, though we have not examined the rival work, we have no question of the reader's concurrence.

We have already hinted that this book contains more matter than is specified in the title-page. We find, in the first place, a *Propoſial Grammar*, extracted chiefly from the bulky volumes of Dr. Johnson and Mr. Sheridan. There are also *Short Rules in the Art of Reading*, containing very useful information for those who are called upon to speak in public; to these are subjoined some necessary remarks on *Punctuation*, and *Explanations of the more common Abbreviations of Words*. At the end of the book there is a *Collection of Words, similar, or nearly similar in Sound, but differing in Spelling and Signification*. This list, though not very long, is made out with care, and will probably be found by foreigners extremely useful. There is moreover a very concise account of the *Heathen Mythology*,

intended, as we suppose, for younger readers; and, what we should not have looked for in a book of this nature, a *List of the Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns, and remarkable Villages in England and Wales, their distance from London in measured Miles, and the days on which the Markets are held*. A Traveller from the Continent with this volume in his pocket may possibly find his account in the few concluding pages, which are employed in the detail last-mentioned, especially if his affairs should call him to various parts of this kingdom; but such information, however useful, could scarcely have been expected among the labours of a *Lexicographer*.

In turning over the pages of this Dictionary, we have discovered evident marks of industry and exactness. Some few errors we have noted; but our Author, being supported by the authority of Dr. Johnson, perhaps will be well contented to protect himself under the shield of that *Ajax* in English Literature. *Biangular* is a word inserted from the Folio, we think without any good authority. *Cantata* is defined generally as a song, though, in English, *recitative* is always implied in the idea. *Dim* is cited as one of the meanings of the word *frenzy*, though the authority of *Swift* quoted for it by Dr. Johnson is at best ambiguous.

The word *piracy* is spelt with an *s*; but this is evidently an error of the press. For these and such like trivial mistakes Mr. Jones makes a modest and wise apology in his prefatory Advertisement, as well as for the extreme minuteness of the letter in which the work is printed. This, indeed, was an evil unavoidable, where much matter was to be inclosed in a small book; and some inconvenience to us *spectacled Critics* is, as our Author suggests, no material objection to a book, which is rather to be occasionally consulted than regularly perused.

R. B.

A Journey from Prince of Wales's Fort, in Hudson's Bay, to the Northern Ocean. Undertaken by Order of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the Discovery of Copper Mines; a North-West Passage, &c. in the Years 1769, 1770, 1771, and 1772. By Samuel Hearne. Illustrated with Eight Copper-Plate Engravings. Fp. 458. 4to. 11. 7s. Cadell and Davies. 1796.

[Concluded from Vol. XXX. Page 330.]

MR. HEARNE, joined by Matonabee, an Indian Chief of very extraordinary talents, and a very singular

character, and his gang, sets out again on his third expedition; and, after various incidents and adventures, arrives at

at the Lake of Clowey. These are recorded in Chap. IV. Our limits will not admit of our doing much more for the gratification of our readers, than to lay before them a summary account of the contents of the remaining Chapters.

Chap. V. Transactions at Clowey, and on our journey, till our arrival at the Copper-mine River.—“During our stay at Clowey we were joined by upwards of five hundred Indians from different quarters, most of whom built canoes at this place; but as I was under the protection of a principal man, no one offered to molest me, nor can I say they were very clamorous for any thing I had. This was undoubtedly owing to Matonabbee's informing them of my true situation, which was, that I had not, by any means, sufficient necessaries for myself, much less to give away. In the night (of the 28th of May, 1771) one of Matonabbee's wives and another woman eloped. It was supposed they went off to the Eastward, in order to meet their former husbands, from whom they had been some time before taken by force. This affair made more noise and bustle than I could have supposed; and Matonabbee seemed entirely disconcerted, and quite inconsolable for the loss of his wife. She was certainly by far the handsomest of all his flock, of a moderate size, and had a fair complexion; she apparently possessed a mild temper, and very engaging manners. In fact, she seemed to have every good quality that could be expected in a Northern Indian woman, and that could render her an agreeable companion to an inhabitant of this part of the world. She had not, however, appeared happy in her late situation, and chose rather to be the sole wife of a sprightly young fellow of no note, though very capable of maintaining her, than to have the seventh or eighth share of the affection of the greatest man in the country.

“I am sorry to mention an incident which happened while we were building the canoes at Clowey, and which by no means does honour to Matonabbee: it is no less a crime than that of having actually stabbed the husband of the above mentioned girl in three places, and, had it not been for timely assistance, would certainly have murdered him, for no other reason than because the poor man had spoken disrespectfully of him for having taken away his wife by force. The cool deliberation with which Matonabbee committed this bloody action

convinced me it had been a long premeditated design; for he no sooner heard of the man's arrival, than he opened one of his wives bundles, and with the greatest composure took out a new long-handled knife, went into the man's tent, and, without any preface whatever, took him by the collar, and began to execute his horrid design. The poor man, anticipating his danger, fell on his face, and called for assistance, but before any could be had he received three wounds in the back; fortunately for him, they all happened on the shoulder-blade, so that his life was spared. When Matonabbee returned to his tent, after committing this horrid deed, he sat down as composedly as if nothing had happened, called for water to wash his bloody hands and knife, smoked his pipe as usual, seemed to be perfectly at ease, and asked if I did not think he had done right?—It has ever been the custom among those people for the men to wrestle for any woman to whom they are attached, and, of course, the strongest party always carries off the prize: A weak man, unless he be a good hunter, and well-beloved, is seldom permitted to keep a wife that a stronger man thinks worth his notice; for at any time when the wives of those strong wrestlers are heavy-laden either with furs or provisions, they make no scruple of tearing any other man's wife from his bosom, and make her bear a part of his luggage. This custom prevails throughout all their tribes, and causes a great spirit of emulation among their youth, who are upon all occasions, from their childhood, trying their strength and skill in wrestling. This enables them to protect their property, and particularly their wives, from the hands of those powerful ravishers, some of whom make almost a livelihood by taking what they please from the weaker parties, without making them any return. Indeed, it is represented as an act of great generosity, if they condescend to make an unequal exchange; as, in general, abuse and insult are the only return for the loss which is sustained.

“The way in which they tear the women and other property from one another, though it has the appearance of the greatest brutality, can scarcely be called fighting: I never knew any of them receive the least hurt in these rencontres; the whole business consists in handling each other about by the hair of the head; they are seldom known either to strike or kick one another. It is not uncommon

uncommon for one of them to cut off his hair, and to grease his ears, immediately before the contest begins. This, however, is done privately; and it is sometimes truly laughable to see one of the parties strutting about with an air of importance, and calling out, "Where is he? why does he not come out?" when the other will bolt out with a clean-shorn head and greased ears, rush on his antagonist, seize him by the hair, and, though perhaps a much weaker man, soon drag him to the ground, while the stronger is not able to lay hold on him. It is very frequent on those occasions for each party to have spies, to watch the other's motions, which puts them more on a footing of equality. For want of hair to pull, they seize each other about the waist, with legs wide extended, and try their strength, by endeavouring to vie who can first throw the other down."

BAD QUALITIES OF THE NORTHERN INDIANS.

"Their dispositions are in general morose and covetous, and they seem to be entirely unacquainted even with the name of gratitude. They are forever pleading poverty, even among themselves, and when they visit the factory, there is not one of them that has not a thousand wants. When any real distressed objects present themselves at the Company's factory, they are always relieved with victuals, cloaths, medicines, and every other necessary, gratis; and, in return, they instruct every one of their countrymen how to behave in order to obtain the same charity. Thus, it is very common to see both men and women come to the fort half naked, when either the severe cold in winter, or the extreme troublesome-ness of the flies in summer, make it necessary for every part to be covered. On those occasions they are seldom at a loss for a plausible story, which they relate as the occasion of their distress (whether real or pretended), and never fail to interlard their history with plenty of sighs, tears, and groans, sometimes affecting to be lame, and even blind, in order to excite pity. Indeed, I know of no people that have more command of their passions on such occasions; and in this respect the women exceed the men, as I can assure with truth: I have seen some of them with one side of the face bathed in tears, while the other has exhibited a significant smile. False pretences for obtaining charity are so common among those people, and so often

detected, that the Governor is frequently obliged to turn a deaf ear to many who apply for relief; for if he did not, he might give away the whole of the Company's goods, and by degrees all the Northern tribe would make a trade of begging, instead of bringing furs to purchase what they want. It may be truly said, that they possess a considerable degree of deceit, and are very complete adepts in the art of flattery, which they never spare as long as they find it conduces to their interest, but not a moment longer. They take care always to seem attached to a new Governor, and flatter his pride by telling him that they look up to him as the father of their tribe, on whom they can safely place their dependence; and they never fail to depreciate the generosity of his predecessor, however extensive that might have been, however humane or disinterested his conduct; and if aspersing the old, and flattering the new Governor, has not the desired effect in a reasonable time, they represent him as the worst of characters, and tell him to his face that he is the most cruel of men; that he has no feeling for the distresses of their tribe, and that many have perished for want of proper assistance (which, if it be true, is only the want of humanity among themselves); and then they boast of having received ten times the favours and presents from his predecessor. It is remarkable, that those are most lavish in their praises, who have never either deserved or received any favours from him. In time, however, this language also ceases, and they are perfectly reconciled to the man whom they would willingly have made a fool, and say, "he is no child, and not to be deceived by them."

"They differ so much from the rest of mankind, that harsh uncourteous usage seems to agree better with the generality of them, particularly the lower class, than mild treatment; for if the least respect be shewn them, it makes them intolerably insolent; and though some of their leaders may be exempt from this imputation, yet there are few even of them who have sense enough to set a proper value on the favours and indulgences which are granted to them while they remain at the Company's factories, or elsewhere within their territories. Experience has convinced me, that by keeping a Northern Indian at a distance, he may be made serviceable both to himself and the Company; but by giving him the least indulgence at the factory, he will

will grow indolent, inactive, and troublesome, and only contrive methods to tax the generosity of an European.

"The greatest part of these people never fail to defraud Europeans whenever it is in their power, and take every method to overreach them in the way of trade; they will disguise their persons and change their names in order to defraud them of their lawful debts, which they are sometimes permitted to contract at the Company's factory; and all debts that are outstanding at the succession of a new Governor are entirely lost, as they always declare, and bring plenty of witnesses to prove, that they were paid long before, but that their names had been forgotten to be struck out of the book.

"Notwithstanding all those bad qualities, they are the mildest tribe of Indians that trade at any of the Company's settlements, and, as the greatest part of them are never heated with liquor, are always in their

senses, and never proceed to riot, or any violence beyond bad language.

"The men are in general very jealous of their wives; and I make no doubt but the same spirit reigns among the women; but they are kept so much in awe of their husbands, that the liberty of thinking is the greatest privilege they enjoy. The presence of a Northern Indianman strikes a peculiar awe into his wives, as he always assumes the same authority over them that the master of a family in Europe usually does over his domestic servants."

Mr. Hearne is a philosophical observer, without being warped by any theory, which, with the best judges, will be the best recommendation. He is attentive to nature inanimate, animated, and human; and an air of probity and candour pervades his work.

Memoirs of Emma Courtney. By Mary Hays. In Two Volumes, Twelves. 220 Pages. Robinsons.

NOVEL writing, as it peculiarly extends its influence over the unformed minds of the rising generation, merits the highest applause, or the deepest execration, in proportion as its aim and effect are the increase of VIRTUE or the suppression of VICE; for, notwithstanding the specious doctrines which have too frequently been inculcated to the contrary, every character is ultimately HAPPY or MISERABLE in proportion as these opposite qualities guide the sentiments of the mind, and prompt the feelings of the heart. To female characters, indeed, the tenor of this species of composition is particularly important; for it is from this source that they, in general, derive those primary notions which tend so powerfully to direct their future conduct, and to lead them to their fate in life. The perfection of human nature consists in a high cultivation of the noble faculty of REASON, and in a proper regulation of the PASSIONS; for it is by the intemperate and indiscreet indulgence of inordinate passions that our reason is dethroned, and our nature disgraced. LOVE is the great and unrivalled Monarch of the female breast; the superior passion to which every other is subservient; and on the discreet indulgence of which, earthly felicity almost entirely depends. To exhibit the dangerous and dreadful consequences which must unavoidably flow from cherishing

in early life the *romantic sensibility* and *refined feelings* which, particularly in female bosoms, prompts the imprudent indulgence of this MASTER PASSION, is the object of the present performance, and the fair Author has executed her philosophic and benevolent task with extraordinary ability. "It has been commonly the business of fiction," says she, "to pourtray characters, not as they really exist, but as we are told they ought to be—a sort of *ideal perfection*, in which nature and passion are melted away, and joining attributes wonderfully combined. In delineating the character of EMMA COURTNEY I have not had in view these *fantastic models*. I meant to represent her as a human being, loving *virtue* while enslaved by *passion*, liable to the mistakes and weaknesses of our fragile nature. Let those readers who feel inclined to judge with severity the extravagance and eccentricity of her conduct, look into their own hearts, and should they there find no record, traced by an accusing spirit, to soften the asperity of their censures, yet let them bear in mind that the errors of my heroine were the offspring of *sensibility*; and that the result of her hazardous experiment is calculated to operate as a *warning* rather than as an *example*."

An attempt to give an outline of the pleasing, affecting, ingenious, and natural story by which this virgin work,

so eloquently inculcates the very important *moral*, that the finest feelings and most virtuous affections, when carried to excess, or directed to improper objects, become pregnant with misery, and that the passions should surrender themselves to prudence and reason, would be doing injustice to the fair Author, for it is so entire and connected, that its several parts cannot, without mutilation, be compressed or disjointed. The reader, however, must not expect to find the heroine of this instructive piece a mere love-sick maid, pouring out the effusions of extravagant passion: she is a character of a much higher description and more exalted species; a character anxious to conquer the visionary notions which the *prejudices of education* had implanted, and to dispel the mists of ignorance in which a *blatant infamy* had involved her naturally virtuous but bewildered mind. "Every thing I see and hear," says she, "is a disappointment to me; brought up in retirement; conversing only with books; dwelling with ardour on the great characters and heroic actions of antiquity, all my ideas of honour and distinction were associated with those of virtue and talents. I perceived that the pursuit of truth, and the advancement of Reason, were the grand objects of universal attention, and I panted to do homage to those superior minds, who, teaching mankind to be wise, would at length lead them to happiness. Accustomed to think, to feel, to kindle into action, I am at a loss to understand the distinction between theory and practice, which every one seems eager to inculcate, as if the degrading and metaphysical intelligence which fills my soul with despondency, and pervades my understanding with gloom, was to them a subject of exultation. Is virtue then a chimera? does it exist only in the regions of romance? Have we any interest in finding our fellow-creatures weak and miserable? Is *THE BEING* who formed them unjust, capricious, impotent, or tyrannical?

To admire, to esteem, to love, are congenial to my nature. I am unhappy because these affections are not called into exercise. To generate abstract perfection requires too vigorous an exertion of the mental powers. I would see virtue exemplified. I would love it in my fellow-creatures. I would catch the glorious enthusiasm, and rise from created to uncreated excellence. Cut off from the society of mankind, and unable to express my sensations, all the strong affections of my soul seemed concentrated to a single point. Without being conscious of it myself, my grateful love for Mrs. Harley had already, by a transition easy to be traced by a philosophic mind, transferred itself to her son. He was the St. Preux, the Emilius of my sleeping and waking reveries."—These extracts will fully evince to the reader, that Emma Courtney is extremely unlike the heroine of a common Novel, and discover that the Writer is not unacquainted with the celebrated works of ROUSSEAU, who very justly observes, that "people in general do not sufficiently consider the influence which the first attachments between man and woman have over the remainder of their lives; they do not perceive that an impression so strong and so lively as that of LOVE, is productive of a long chain of effects, which pass unobserved in a course of years, yet nevertheless continue to operate till the day of their deaths."—An insinuation appears in the Preface of these memoirs, that the incidents and characters are copied from life; they are written indeed of and from an existing person to the son of the deceased object of her affection; but whether this be the fact or not, it is certain that it is a work of extraordinary merit, from the perusal of which much moral benefit, if properly understood, may flow, as it inculcates the principle that Nature is uniform in her operations, and constantly punishes deviations from rectitude with misery and pain.

An Authentic Account of the Shalloonian Manuscripts, &c. By W. H. Ireland. 8vo. 1s. Dehrett.

THE confession of a most enormous forgery by the delinquent himself, with scarce one word of contrition or repentance for his offence. On the contrary, with the impudence of detected guilt, he has the audacity to insult his principal detector, and to ridicule

the simplicity of Dr. P—r and Dr. W—n, who appear to have suffered themselves at one time to be imposed upon by the sagaciousness of his assertions. The effrontery with which this young unprincipled impostor relates the circumstance of his fraudulent practices to impose on the public and on individuals deprives him of every claim to pardon, and in truth seems to call aloud for more punishment.

ment than may arise from the mere contempt or indignation of every person in a well-ordered Society.

The Italian; or, The Confessional of the Black Penitents. A Romance. By Ann Radcliffe. 3 Vols. 12mo. 15s. Cadell and Davies.

In this romance we do not think Mrs. Radcliffe has been so successful as on some former occasions, though we admit it exhibits many of the same beauties, as well as the defects, of her former compositions. The same beautiful descriptions of the scenery, sometimes extended to a tedious length; the same terrific events, but extravagant and improbable; and the same kind of characters, either diabolically wicked, or unnaturally perfect, constitute the present performance. Many of the faults of this work may, however, be defended from the nature of the work. The wildness allowed to romance admits of much licence; but such a character as the monk, even in a romance, humanity revolts at the idea of. The scenes in the Inquisition, and many other parts, seem intended only for the purpose of lengthening the work. Mrs. Radcliffe has talents which might be better employed; and we shall be glad to see her engaged in the service of truth and nature, free from the wild extravagancies of the performance now under our consideration.

Hubert de Sevrac. A Romance of the Eighteenth Century. By Mary Robinson. 3 Vols. 12mo. Hookham and Carpenter.

This is a romance of a more sober and probable cast than the preceding, though there are not wanting in it scenes of horror of the same kind, which we do not conceive add in the least to the value of it. The characters in Mrs. Robinson's work, particularly Hubert, are natural and well discriminated; and there are interspersed through the whole many reflections on the conduct of human life, which shew the author to be an attentive observer of the manners of the world, and consequently better qualified to instruct than most who undertake this species of composition. What we least approve of in this work is an evident partiality towards French Philosophy, and something too much of the cant of French Democracy.

EDWARD. Various Views of Human Nature, taken from Life and Manners, &c. in England. By the Author of Zeluco. 2 Vols. 8vo. 16s. Cadell and Davies.

We are glad to get out of the regions of romance, and amuse ourselves once more with the views of real life and manners. Dr. Moore's Novel contains no adventures but such as may reasonably be supposed to have really happened; and his observations on life and manners are fraught with good sense, shrewdness, and accuracy. The hero is a foundling, who casually is brought under the observation of a benevolent lady, whose family protects him, and his behaviour in every situation justifies the partiality with which he had been treated. At the conclusion he discovers his family, and is rewarded in the manner that his conduct merits. The characters in this work are such as may be seen every day in real life; they are pleasingly grouped, and placed in situations which render them interesting objects to the reader. In the conduct of the performance, there is nothing extravagant or out of the verge of probability, and the sentiments are such as are favourable to Religion and Virtue. Dr. Moore seems to have availed himself in this novel of a hint given him by Mr. Gibbon, printed in his posthumous works.

William and Ellen. A Tale. 8vo. Reynell.

This tale imitates the veneration of "The Hermit of Warkworth," and is an interesting story pleasingly told. The author has, however, left some slovenly careless ruins, as *saw and brow, breaths and leaves, take and back, trait and heart*, which very much disfigure his performance.

A Letter to the Right Honourable William Cavendish, Lord Mayor of the City of London, on the National Debt and Resources of Great Britain, interspersed with Observations Financial, Commercial, and Political, and in Reply to Paine's "Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance." By Simon Pope, of the Stock Exchange, Gent. 8vo. Stockdale.

Mr. Pope in this pamphlet exhibits a prospect of the resources of Great Britain in opposition to the clamours of the foes of the country, calculated to inspire confidence in the people and dismay in the enemy.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DEC. 19.

HARLEQUIN AND OBERON; OR, THE CHACE TO GRETN, a new Pantomime, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. Performances of this kind are hardly entitled

to the notice of criticism; but, as they afford entertainment to those who frequent the Theatre at no other time than during the festivity of the holidays, we think it necessary to observe, that the present is one of the best
F 2 of

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

of that species of entertainment which has been exhibited for some years. The scenery is beautifully picturesque, and is worked with much facility and perfection, and the machinery managed with the utmost adroitness and effect. The tricks and changes are various; and the Fantoccini exhibits one of the most whimsical and diverting scenes ever presented on the stage. The success, as might be expected, has been very great.

21. A Mr. Faulkner, we believe from Dublin, appeared, the first time in London, at Drury Lane, in the character of Orestes, in the Distress Mother. As we cannot presume that this performer will be seen any more as a capital actor, we shall decline enumerating his defects, which were many, and, apparently, insurmountable.

1797. JAN. 7. *THE HONEY MOON*, a Comic Opera, by Mr. W. Linley, was acted the first time, at Drury Lane. The author, who was also the composer, seems to have devoted his attention and talents chiefly to the Music. He has, accordingly, succeeded as the composer, though he failed as author. The Music was simple, elegant, and pleasing; but being unsupported by the dialogue, the whole could not escape the disapprobation of the audience. It was accordingly laid aside.

10. *A CURE FOR THE HEARTACHE*, a Comedy, by Mr. Morton, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Sir Hubert Stanley,	Mr. Murray.
Mr. Stanley,	Mr. Pope.
Mr. Vortex,	Mr. Quick.
Mr. Rapid,	Mr. Munden.
Ned Rapid,	Mr. Lewis.
Oakland,	Mr. Waddy.
Frank Oakland,	Mr. Fawcett.
Heartly,	Mr. Hull.
Bronze,	Mr. Farley.
Miss Vortex,	Mrs. Mattocks.
Miss Ellen Vortex,	Mrs. Pope.
Jesse Oakland.	Miss Wallis.

Oakland, a tenant of Sir Hubert Stanley, an old English Baronet, becomes acquainted with the servants of Mr. Vortex, a rich Nabob, who has bought an estate adjoining to that of Sir Hubert, and who lives there in a style of Eastern magnificence. Oakland is engaged to play by Bronze, the Gentleman of Mr. Vortex, ruins himself, and is obliged to quit his farm.

Young Stanley, the only son of Sir Hubert, returns from his travels, and a match is agreed on by the fathers between him and Miss Vortex; but his heart is engaged to Miss Ellen Vortex, the niece of the Nabob, whom he had seen at Spa, and who now resides with her uncle. He hears of the proposition of marrying Miss Vortex with rap-

ture, and goes to Bangalore Hall to pay his respects to the lady: Both Miss Vortexes being present, an embarrassment takes place, from which, however, he is relieved by his frank avowal of his attachment to Miss Ellen Vortex, who is represented to have given up to her uncle all her claims of fortune left by her father for good.

Sir Hubert had mortgaged his estate to Mr. Rapid, a taylor retired from business; and that old gentleman, accompanied by his son Young Rapid, comes down for the purpose of advancing 20,000l. more upon the estate. Young Rapid is ignorant of his father's wealth; but, while he is asleep after their journey, discovers by accident the purpose of his father's journey, and his immense possessions, which the old Gentleman at length acknowledges to him amount to a *plumb*. Ned, upon this, determines to *push on*, to *dash*, and become a man of fashion. Mr. Vortex, hearing of their arrival in his neighbourhood, and accidentally learning their business, resolves, by way of mortifying Sir Hubert, to invite them to his house, and Miss Vortex encourages his plan, in the hope of supplying her recent loss of a lover. — Ned has been long attached to Jesse Oakland, who, as well as her brother, is now become a servant in Mr. Vortex's house. A match is agreed upon between Ned and Miss Vortex. A duel meanwhile is fought between Young Stanley and Ned, in consequence of Sir Hubert being traduced at the table of Mr. Vortex. Ellen and Jesse, both interested in the event, fly to Sir Hubert; who thus becomes acquainted with the predilections of both. — Ned, who has several qualms of conscience at forsaking Ellen, is, in a moment of tender contrition, entrusted by Mr. Vortex with the secret of his being possessed of about one hundred thousand pounds belonging to Ellen. Vortex produces the receipt of Ellen, by which she relinquishes her claim for five thousand pounds, which Ned tears in pieces. Mrs. Vortex, supported by her maid Jesse, is languishing for the arrival of Ned, who, entering, throws himself at the feet of his Jesse. Miss Vortex, enraged, quits the Stage. Sir Hubert Stanley and Ellen enter, and Young Rapid makes known the fraud of Vortex, and the lovers are made happy.

This Comedy has character and humour; and, though in some instances bordering on farce, and in others permitting too great a sacrifice to be made to the part of one individual performer, it met with deserved success. The Dialogue is neat, and not unfrequently elegant. There is a number of excellent points and sprightly equivokes, and the whole produced the effect intended by the author. The performers also did great justice to their several characters.

P O E T R Y.

EFFUSION

WRITTEN IN THE NEW FOREST, HAMPSHIRE, AFTER AN ABSENCE OF TEN YEARS.

AS thro' these woods, bagem'd with dew,
I rove,
Fond Mem'ry, stor'd with many a blissful
scene,

Enjoys once more her "dear delicious
dream."

As erst when Fancy tun'd my lyre to love.

Twice five times o'er these fertile plains,
I ween,

Has laughing Ceres strew'd the yellow grain,
Since, prais'd with care, I left my native
plain,

To toil where Commerce crowds the busy
scene.

Yet witness Heaven, if e'er the love of fame,
The thirst of gain, or passion's lawless
sway,

Allur'd my heart from Virtue's path astray,
Or spread o'er my cheek the crimson'd die
of shame;

Yet fell Detraction's venom'd tongue essays
To wound my peace, and shroud with care
my days.

Aug. 13, 1796.

EDWIN.

IMPROMPTU, TO ELIZA

ADMIRING THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE.

SOFT is the breeze when wanton Zephyrs
play

Amid the splendor of meridian day;

Sweet is the rose that scents the vernal gale
When laughing Ceres crowns the yellow
vale;

Yet, to my mind, far softer, sweeter prove

The glowing beauties of the maid I love.

July 9, 1796.

EDWIN.

A SHEPHERD'S COMPLAINT TO HIS LAMB,

IN THE MANNER OF SHENSTONE.

A DIEU to each beautiful scene,
To those haunts once so fondly ad-
mir'd;

And adieu to those sports of the green,
Which my bosom with rapture inspir'd!

Adieu to the rich verdur'd field,

Where the gay dance encircled the tree.

And to all that once pleasure could yield!

Adieu, my fond lamb, e'en to thee!

Once this heart thy sweet innocence

When thy gentle simplicity taught

Those virtues I tenderly lov'd,

And with meekest humility fought,

Mild emblem of Patient, adieu!

No more thy caresses I prize;

No more the dear path I pursue

Where Pleasure and Happiness lies.

Away, soft affectionate pet!

For thy soothing endearments are vain,

It fills me with tender regret

To hear thee so fondly complain.

Ah why did the quit those proud courts

Where nought but magnificence reigns,

To join in our innocent sports,

And visit our peaceable plains?

In pity she should have conceal'd

Those charms which such passion diffuse,

And ne'er those perfections reveal'd

Which ruin so closely pursues.

For now, with her virtues impress'd,

I think of her merits in vain,

And the passion that tortures my breast

Must its anguish in silence contain.

For lowly and mean is my lot,

Contented and humble at most;

My name no proud title has got,

And love is the All I can boast.

O! torturous, heart-rending thought!

That worth is dependant on gold;

That virtue and honour is bought

With the riches a villain may hold.

Shall such my affection posses?

Shall the purchase from riches arise?

And a miser that beauty caress

Who with scorn from my poverty flies?

Then adieu to the tender desires

Too warmly, too fondly caress'd;

And adieu to those emulous fires

That kindl'd false hopes in my breast.

For I know my pretensions are vain,

My hopes I must learn to resign;

'Tis fruitless, 'tis weak to complain,

For, alas! she can never be mine.

JULIUS.

ON SCOTLAND.

BY R. BURNS.

THEIR groves o' sweet myrtles let foreign
lands reckon,

Where bright-beaming summers exalt the
perfume;

Far dearer to me yon lone glen o' green brec-
kan,

With the burn stealing under the lang yel-
low broom;

Far

Far dearer to me yon humble broon towers,
Where the blue bell and gowan lurk lowly
unseen ;
For there, lightly tripping among the wild
flowers,
A list'ning the lionet, oft wanders my
Jean.
The rich is the breeze, in their gay sunny
valleys,
And cauld Caledonia's blast on the wave ;
Their sweet-scented woodlands that skirt the
proud palace,
What are they ?—the haunt o' the tyrant
and slave !
The slave's spicy forests, and gold-bubbling
fountain,
The brave Caledonian views wit disdain ;
He wanders as free as the wind on his
mountains,
Says love's willing fetters—the chains of
his Jean.

THE DEPREDACTIONS OF THE RATS.

A LYDICROUS TALE.

SHENSTONE, in merry vein, bairn bold
How once these vermin were so bold
A college-room to seek ;
Tho' meat serve vermin less than
These rats fought what improv'd the mind,
Therefore digested Greek.

They fed on Homer, Pindar to
And other authors, old and new,
Fam'd in the class of learning ;
Yea, both in prose and poetry,
In logic and geometry,
These rats were all-discerning.

Tho' Shenstone's rats were rats of taste,
Tho' they all other rats surpass'd
In learning and condition ;
Yet will we find among our rats,
Long untroubled by dogs or cats,
The greatest politician.

Know then, that in an upper room,
Where oft the host was wont to come
To read the affairs of State,
At night, when all were hush'd in sleep,
These rats would from the wainscot creep,
And range in quest of meat.

One night they ran across the floor,
And squalling search'd the closet-door,
No meat, alas ! was found ;
Then one, of fruitless labour tir'd,
At length to higher aims aspir'd
And leap'd up from the ground.

This rat, in eager search of pelf,
Survey'd with prying eyes each shelf,
That nothing might escape her ;

But here was neither cheese, nor meal,
Nor mutton, beef, nor pork, nor veal,
Nay, nought, alas ! but paper.

The rest ascended from the floor,
And gain'd the shelf above the door,
Where lay Paine's Rights of Men ;
Here did these pilfering rats devour
As much sedition in an hour
As Tom could write in ten.

Poor Jacobin ! well might he weep,
Well might wild dreams confuse his sleep
Whilst they consum'd the libel * ;
The book which he so much approv'd,
The book which he had always lov'd
Much better than the Bible.

Addresses, pamphlets, fell a prey,
The newspapers of yesterday
They ate ; nay, what is further,
These hungry pilferers thought no more
Of gnawing Couriers by the score
Than Frenchmen think of murder.

Such havoc mark'd their steps until
Each greedy rat obtain'd his fill
Of politics and news ;
Cram'd with sedition, down they came,
And with them fell a picture frame
Which they could not refuse :

Its glass was broken by the fall,
But mark, my friend ! this was not all ;
The paper still was whole ;
Soon these corroding vermin tore
The print, but, being fill'd before,
They lodg'd it in their hole.

This was an emblem of the tree
Of Gallia's mimic liberty,
Which never bore good fruit ;
How can we then with justice blame
This troop of rats which thither came
To cut off branch and root ?

But when they back return'd again,
Alas ! the influence of Tom Paine
Began its usual work ;
No wonder.—can the effect be good
To any who devour the food
Wherein rebellion lurks ?

The rats in discord spent the night,
The matter, at the approach of light,
Came bustling to his room ;
He enter'd, look'd around confus'd,
Then shook his head, while thus he mus'd :

" How wretched is my doom !
" Priests, pamphlets, Paine's true Rights of
" Men,

" And all the labours of his pen,
" All, all are eaten up !

" How plain enough these thievish vermin
" Last night did all at once determine
" On politics to sup."

* Paine's defamatory production, entitled *The Age of Reason*.

Ten sharp spring-traps were then prepar'd,
In which these rats might be ensnar'd ;

For soon the troubled master
Had plotted their destruction, whence
He thought to reap some recompence'
For this bewail'd disaster.

Next night the vermin scotched out
In quest of prey, and ran about ;
But mark their sudden fall !
The baits invite them, sad mishaps !
They tasted, but—off went the traps,
And gull'd them all

Had they not meddled with Tom Pane,
'I s'ten to one they'd not been slain ;
Of this so more we'll mention,
But only say, sedition's bait
With its sure offspring evil fate,
Cut off the whole *oratio*

Thas per sh d b th, the vint nrs n ft
And next the rats, whcl were t e wo ft

Let Reason's voice determine
By Reason's will not be denied.
The books deserv'd to be destroy'd
Much rather than the villain

Crylar, D 20 D W D.

S O N N E T.

WRITTEN ON REVISITING THE BANKS OF
THE AVON, NEAR BRISTOL-HOUSE

A H me ! how oft, with slow and lingering
step,

I erst have trod Avon's sedgy side,
I pause once more thy verdant lore to
greet,

I view with raptur'd eye her yellow tide
Here my romantic morn of life wash'd out,
Here innocent I quitted the selfish lay,
Hope ever-forging thron'd with con-
tente,

While on her flow'ry banks I pour'd the
childish lay

Avon, I hear again thy murmurs flow,
I see the branches o'er thy waters bend ;
And sure these well-known scenes must peace
bestow,

They seem the soothing of a once-lov'd
farewell, dear stream ! ah, far from thee
I go.

Perhaps from paths of bliss to paths of tear-
ful woe

Frampton on Severn, Gloucester

J. HORTENSIVS.

S O N N E T.

TO AN ABSENT FRIEND, L J M D F R S.

O F I have I heard thee, near the winding
stream,

Pour the impassion'd tones of genius wild ;
When love or friendship warm thy glowing
theme,

I call'd thee young-eyed Fancy's favorite
and

Ah ! now no more thy sweetly-soothing
strains

Roll through the dark groves, or the whif-
fling reeds,

Thy genial spirit fed my heart complains
Thy classic genius pure no more my wild
lavends

You taught my infant numbers to pourtray
The fictions' tale, and Nature's vernal
scene ;

You mark'd the straggling Muse's devious
way,

And threw on vagrant strains strong Judg-
ment's eye serene

Lost to thy friendly care, the sorrowing Muse
in vain, without a guide, her heedless way
pursues

Frampton on Severn, Gloucester

J. HORTENSIVS.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER LXXVIII.

(Continued from Vol LXX Page 402)

JOHN HUNTER, ESQ
THIS great Physician, just deceased in
a very eminent degree the enthusi-
asm of his art, and the disinterestedness
of mind the usual concomitants of ge-
nius and of talents. When he attended
the public funeral of the late Sir Joshua
Reynolds at St. Paul's, he told a Gen-
tleman who had the honour to go in
the same coach with him on that me-
morable solemnity, "Had I been Sir
Joshua, I would have preferred the
Church of St. Paul's with a picture of
his Conversion of that Saint, to place
over the altar."

The same high feelings which dic-
tated this speech induced Mr Hunter to

form his celebrated Museum of Com-
parative Anatomy, at a total disburse-
ment of £1000, and with a complete disregard
to the time and the trouble he be-
stowed upon it, which might have been
employed with great pecuniary emolu-
ment to himself.

In this wonderful assemblage of curi-
ous materials one is at a loss which to
admire most, the extensiveness of the
collection, or the ingenuity of its ar-
rangement. Each article of it forms a
necessary link to the chain of animated
matter, from the torpid Hydatid, to the
active and energetic Human Animal.
This Museum is now offered to sale to
the British Parliament, which it is to

be hoped, will, with its usual wisdom and liberality, secure to the Nation the entire and perpetual possession of so useful and so valuable a collection; a collection unrivalled in the History of Science, and which the Philosopher and the Patriot must regard as an object of the greatest national concern, and think with the extremest regret on the remotest possibility of its division, or of its being sent out of the kingdom.

LORD BUTE.

This Nobleman wished to be considered as a Patron of Letters. His partiality to his countrymen counteracted the good effect of his intentions. His plan of engaging the Antiquarian Society to undertake a regular and complete series of the Antiquities of this kingdom, in the same manner as Father Montfaucon treated "*Les Antiquités de la Monarchie Française*," was excellent, and, had he continued Prime Minister, would perhaps have been adopted. The following Letter of Lord Bute to Lord Melcombe, will shew with what zeal he patronized the late ingenious Mr. Bentley, son of the great critical scholar of his name:

Original Letter from LORD BUTE to LORD MELCOMBE.

"MY DEAR LORD,

"Instead of writing to Mr. Bentley, you will permit me to address myself to your Lordship. You can best inform him how I came by the ingenious performance * I ventured to amuse his Majesty with. Take the trouble of adding to that account, the approbation it has met with, and convey to the author the Royal tribute † due to merit, the trifle here enclosed.

"Permit me to assure your Lordship, from my knowledge of our young Sovereign, that rewards in his reign will never be wanting, provided proper subjects occur worthy the King's protection; above all such as are bold enough to take the part of virtue, and force delicacy upon the stage, in spite of the barbarous scenes of our unpolished ancestors, that to the shame of their progeny continue still to please." Farewell, my dear Lord. Believe me ever

"Most sincerely yours, &c.

"BUTE."

"May 28, 1762."

* The Comedy of "The Wishes."

† 200 Guineas.

‡ All the great scholars have been believers in Christianity; Grotius, Selden, Bochart, &c. The Wits, with whom a joke is but too apt to have more effect than a serious argument or an historical deduction, have been most free in their censures upon Christianity.

SIR WILLIAM JONES,
ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S JUDGES OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF BENGAL.

This learned man perhaps owed his great and extensive application of mind to a particular accident. He was naturally of a very lively disposition. On sitting one day under a pear-tree in the yard of the boarding-house at Harrow, where he was at school, some of the fruit fell off, and there was a general scramble of the boys that were near the tree for it;—poor young Jones had his thigh broken in the press, and was directly conveyed to bed, where he lay for a long time, and contracted a love of reading from the books that were brought to amuse him.

Sir William gave an ample testimony in his belief of Christianity ‡ in a blank leaf of one of his Arabic MSS. His defence of the Chronology of Moses, against the wild systems of the Eastern Philosophers, is preserved in the Asiatic Transactions. The last act of his life was an act of homage to the Supreme Being, who, in kindness to mankind, afforded them a dispensation of his will, and brought life and immortality to light. Sir William died in a kneeling attitude in his closet, with his hands clasped together, and his eyes turned up towards Heaven.

Sir William Jones's opinion of the Bible was written at the end of one belonging to him, as follows:

"I have regularly and attentively read these Holy Scriptures, and am of opinion, that this Volume, independently of its divine origin, contains more sublimity and beauty, more pure morality, more important history, and finer strains of poetry and eloquence, than can be collected from all other books, in whatever age or language they may have been composed."

In Sir William Jones, India has lost her greatest ornament, the Commentator of her Poetry, the Investigator of her History, and the Elucidator of her Antiquities, her Laws, her Manners, and her Opinions. His loss may be considered as a public loss; and the East India Company, to whom he was so valuable and so honourable a servant, seem bound in gratitude to erect a Statue to him in the Cathedral of St. Paul in London, the appropriate British Temple of Fame.

S T A T E P A P E R S.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS OF THE NEGOCIATION FOR PEACE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, AS PRESENTED TO THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE former part of this Correspondence it is not necessary to reprint, as it is so nearly the same as the Notes which the DIRECTORY have published, and of which our Readers are in possession in pages 377, 386, and 468, of our last volume. We begin where these Publications end. The last was dated the 27th November. Nothing further passed till the 17th instant.

NOTE.

The Undersigned is charged to transmit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the inclosed Memorial, containing the proposals of his Court, with respect to the application of the general principle already established, as the basis of the Negotiation for Peace.

He will, with the utmost readiness, enter with that Minister into every explanation which the state and progress of the Negotiation will allow, and he will not fail to enter into the discussion of these Propositions, or of any *Contre-Projet* which may be transmitted to him on the part of the Executive Directory, with that frankness and that spirit of conciliation which correspond with the just and pacific intentions of his Court.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Paris, Dec. 17, 1796.

Confidential Memorial, on the principal Objects of Restitution, Compensation, and Reciprocal Arrangement.

The principle, already established, as the basis of the Negotiation, by the consent of the two Governments, is founded on Restitutions to be made by His Britannick Majesty to France, in compensation for the arrangements to which that Power may consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of the Allies of the King, and to preserve the political balance of Europe.

In order to accomplish these objects, in the manner the most compleat, and to offer a fresh proof of the sincerity of his wishes for the re-establishment of general tranquillity, His Majesty would propose, that there should be given to

this principle, on each side, all the latitude of which it may be susceptible.

I. His Majesty demands therefore, 1st. The restitution, to His Majesty the Emperor and King, of all his dominions, on the footing of the *Status ante Bellum*.

2d. The re-establishment of Peace between the Germanic Empire and France, by a suitable arrangement, conformable to the respective interests, and to the general safety of Europe. This arrangement to be negotiated with His Imperial Majesty as constitutional Head of the Empire, either by the intervention of the King, or immediately, as His Imperial Majesty shall prefer.

3d. The evacuation of Italy by the French troops, with an engagement not to interfere in the internal affairs of that country; which should be re-established, as far as possible, upon the footing of the *Status ante Bellum*.

In the course of the Negotiation, a more detailed discussion may be entered into of the further measures which it may be proper to adopt, respecting the objects of these three Articles, in order to the providing more effectually for the future security of the respective limits and possessions, and for the maintenance of general tranquillity.

II. With regard to the other Allies of His Britannick Majesty, His Majesty demands, that there be reserved to Her Majesty the Empress of all the Russias, a full and unlimited power of taking part in this Negotiation, whenever she may think fit, or of acceding to the Definitive Treaty, and thereby returning to a state of Peace with France.

III His Majesty also demands, that Her Most Faithful Majesty may be comprehended in this Negotiation, and may return to a state of peace with France, without any cession or burthen some condition on either side.

IV. On these conditions, His Majesty offers to France the entire and unre-served restitution of all the Conquests which he has made on that Power in the East and West Indies, proposing at the same time that a mutual understanding should be established as to the means of securing for the future the tranquillity of the two Nations, and of consolidating, as much as possible, the advantages of their respective possessions. His Majesty offers, in like manner,

S T A T E P A P E R S.

the restitution of the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, and of the Fishery of Newfoundland, on the footing of the *Status ante Bellum*.

But if, in addition to this, His Majesty were to waive the right, given to him by the express stipulations of the Treaty of Utrecht, of opposing the cession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo to France, His Majesty would then demand, in return for this concession, a compensation, which might secure, at least in some degree, the maintenance of the balance of the respective possessions in that part of the world.

V. In all the cases of cessions or restitutions, which may come in question in the course of this Negotiation, there should be granted on each side, to all individuals, the most unlimited right to withdraw with their families and their property, and to sell their land and other immoveable possessions; and adequate arrangements should also be made, in the course of this Negotiation, for the removal of all sequestrations, and for the satisfaction of the just claims which individuals on either side may have to make upon the respective Governments.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORIAL ON THE PEACE WITH SPAIN AND HOLLAND.

THE Allies of France not having hitherto expressed any desire or disposition to treat with the King, His Majesty might have forbore to enter into any detail on their account; but in order to avoid any details prejudicial to the great object which the King has in view, and to accelerate the work of a General Peace, His Majesty will not refuse to explain himself in the first instance on the points which concern those Powers. If, then, the Catholic King should desire to be comprehended in this Negotiation, or to be allowed to accede to the Definitive Treaty, this would meet with no obstacle on the part of His Majesty. Nothing having hitherto been conquered by either of the two Sovereigns from the other, no other point could, at the present moment, come into question but that of the re-establishment of Peace, simply, and without any restitution or compensation whatever, except such as might possibly result from the application of the principle declared at the end of the fourth

article of the Memorial already delivered to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

But if, during the Negotiation, any alteration should take place in the state of things, in this respect, it will then be proper to agree upon the restitutions and compensations to be made on each side.

With regard to the Republic of the United Provinces, His Britannic Majesty and his Allies find themselves too nearly interested in the political situation of those Provinces to be able to consent in their favour to the re-establishment of the *Status ante Bellum* as with respect to territorial possessions, unless France could, on her part, reinstate them in all respects in the same political situation in which they stood before the War.

If at least it were possible to re-establish in those Provinces, agreeably to what is believed to be the wish of a great majority of the inhabitants, their ancient Constitution and form of Government, his Majesty might then be disposed to relax, in their favour, from a very considerable part of the conditions on which the present state of things obliges him to insist.

But if, on the contrary, it is with the Republic of Holland, in its present state, that their Britannic and Imperial Majesties will have to treat, they will feel themselves obliged to seek in territorial acquisitions, those compensations, and that security, which such a state of things will have rendered indispensable to them.

Restitutions of any kind, in favour of Holland, could in that case be admitted in so far only as they shall be compensated by arrangements calculated to contribute to the security of the Austrian Netherlands. The means of accomplishing this object will be found in the cessions which France has exacted in her Treaty of Peace with Holland, and the possession of which by that Power would in any case be absolutely incompatible with the security of the Austrian Netherlands, in the hands of his Imperial Majesty.

It is on these principles that his Britannic Majesty would be ready to treat for the re-establishment of Peace with the Republic of Holland in its present state. The details of such a discussion must necessarily lead to the consideration of what would be due to the interest and the rights of the House of Orange.

STATE PAPERS

MY LORD, *Paris, Dec. 20, 1796.*

Mr. Ellis returned here from London on Thursday last, the 13th instant, at five P. M. and delivered to me the dispatches No. 11 and 12, with which he was charged by your Lordship.

Although nothing can be clearer, more ably drawn up, or more satisfactory, than the instructions they contain, yet as it was of the last importance that I should be completely master of the subject before I saw the French Minister, I delayed asking for a conference till late on Friday evening, with a view that it should not take place till Saturday morning.

He appointed the hour of eleven A. M. on that day, and it was near one before we parted. Although what is said by M. Delacroix before he has communicated with the Directory cannot be considered as officially binding, and probably may, in the event, be very different from what I shall hear when he speaks to me in their name, yet as it is impossible they should not nearly conjecture the nature of the overtures I should make, and of course be prepared in some degree for them, it is material that your Lordship should be accurately acquainted with the first impressions they appear to make on M. Delacroix.

I prefaced what I had to communicate with saying, that I now came authorised to enter with him into deliberation upon one of the most important subjects that perhaps was ever brought into discussion—that its magnitude forbade all *finesse*, excluded all prevarication, suspended all prejudices, and that as I had it in command to speak and act with freedom and truth, I expected that he, on his part, would consider these as the only means which could or ought to be employed if he wished to see a Negotiation, in which the happiness of millions was involved, terminate successfully. That, for greater precision, and with a view to be clearly understood in what I was about to propose, I would give him a Confidential Memorial, accompanied by an Official Note, both of which, when he had perused them, would speak for themselves. The Memorial contained the conditions, on the accomplishment of which His Majesty considered the restoration of Peace to depend. The Note was expressive of his Majesty's readiness to enter into any explanation required by the Directory

on the subject, or to receive any *Contre-Projet*, resting on the same basis, which the Directory might be disposed to give in. That, moreover, I did not hesitate declaring to him, in conformity to the principles which I had laid down, and from which I certainly never should depart at any period of the Negotiation, that I was prepared to answer any questions, explain and elucidate any points, on which it was possible to foresee that doubts or misconceptions could arise on the consideration of these Papers. And having said thus much, I had only to remark, that I believed, in no similar Negotiation which had ever taken place, any Minister was authorised, in the first instance, to go so fully into the discussion as I now was—That I was sure neither the truth of this remark, nor the manifest conclusion to be drawn from it, would escape M. Delacroix's observation.

I then put the two Papers into his hands. He began by reading the Note, on which of course he could only express satisfaction. After perusing the Confidential Memorial with all the attention it deserved, he, after a short pause, said, that it appeared to him to be liable to insurmountable objections; that it seemed to him to require much more than it conceded, and, in the event, not to leave France in a situation of proportional greatness to the Powers of Europe. He said, the Act of their Constitution, according to the manner in which it was interpreted by the best Publicists (and this phrase is worthy remark), made it impossible for the Republic to do what we required. The Austrian Netherlands were annexed to it; they could not be disposed of without singeing the nation into all the confusion which must follow a convocation of the Primary Assemblies; and he said, he was rather surprised that Great Britain should bring this forward as the governing condition of the Treaty, since he thought he had, in some of our late conversations, fully explained the nature of their Constitution to me. I replied, that every thing I had heard from him on this point was perfectly in my recollection, as it probably was in his; that though I had listened to him with that attention I always afforded to every thing he said, yet I had never made him any sort of reply, and had neither admitted nor controverted his opinion; that although I believed I could easily disprove this opinion from

the spirit of the French Constitution itself; yet the discussion of that Constitution was perfectly foreign to the object of my mission; since, even allowing his two positions, viz. that the retrocession of the Austrian Netherlands was incompatible with their Laws, and that we ought to have known that beforehand; yet that there existed a *Droit public* in Europe, paramount to any *Droit public* they might think proper to establish within their own dominions; and that if their Constitution was publicly known, the Treaties existing between his Majesty and the Emperor were at least equally public, and in these it was clearly and distinctly enounced, that the Two Contracting Parties reciprocally promise not to lay down their arms without the restitution of all the dominions, territories, &c. which may have belonged to either of them before the War. That the date of this stipulation was previous to their annexing the Austrian Netherlands to France; and the notoriety of this ought, at the very moment when they had passed that Law, to have convinced them, that, if adhered to, it must prove an insurmountable obstacle to Peace. I applied his maxim to the West India Islands, and to the settlements in the East Indies; and asked him, Whether it was expected that we were to waive our right of possession, and be required still to consider them as integral parts of the French Republic which *must* be restored, and on which no value was to be set in the balance of compensation? I also stated the possible case of France having lost part of what she deemed her integral dominions, instead of having added to them in the course of the War, and whether then, under the apprehension of still greater losses, the Government, as it was now composed, should consider itself as not vested with powers sufficient to save their country from the impending danger, by making Peace on the conditions of sacrificing a portion of their dominions to save the remainder? M. Delacroix said, this was stating a case of necessity, and such a mode of reasoning did not attach to the present circumstances. I readily admitted the first part of this proposition, but contended, that if the power existed in a case of necessity, it equally existed in all others, and particularly in the case before us, since he himself had repeatedly told me that Peace was what this Country and its

Government wished for, and even wanted.

M. Delacroix, in reply, shifted his ground, and by a string of arguments founded on premises calculated for this purpose, attempted to prove, that from the relative situation of the adjacent Countries, the present Government of France would be reprehensible in the extreme, and deserve impeachment, if they ever suffered the Netherlands to be separated from their dominions; that by the partition of Poland, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, had increased their power to a most formidable degree; that England, by its conquests, and by the activity and judgment with which it governed its Colonies, had doubled its strength.—Your Indian Empire alone, said M. Delacroix with vehemence, has enabled you to subsidize all the Powers of Europe against us, and your monopoly of trade has put you in possession of a fund of inexhaustible wealth. His words were: “*Votre Empire dans l’Inde vous a fourni les Moyens de suborner toutes les Puissances contre nous, et vous avez accablé le Commerce de Maniere que toutes les Richesses du Monde se versent dans vos Coffres.*”

From the necessity that France should keep the Netherlands and the Left Bank of the Rhine for the purpose of preserving its relative situation in Europe, he passed to the advantages which he contended would result to the other Powers by such an addition to the French dominions. Belgium (tousé his word) by belonging to France, would remove what had been the source of all Wars for two centuries past, and the Rhine, being the natural boundary of France, would ensure the tranquillity of Europe for two centuries to come. I did not feel it necessary to combat this preposterous doctrine; I contented myself with reminding him of what he had said to me in one of our last conferences, when he made a comparison of the weakness of France under its Monarchs, and its strength and vigour under its Republican Form of Government. “*Nous ne sommes plus dans la Decrepitude de la France Monarchique, mais dans toute la Force d’une Republique adolescente,*” was his expression; and I inferred from this, according to his own reasoning, that the force and power France had acquired by its change of Government was much greater than it could derive from any acquisition of territory; and that

it followed, if France, when under a regal form of Government, was a very just and constant object of attention, not to say of jealousy, to the other Powers of Europe, France (admitting his axiom) was a much more reasonable object of jealousy and attention under its present Constitution than it ever had yet been, and that no addition to its dominions could be seen by its neighbours but under impressions of alarm for their own future safety and for the general tranquillity of Europe. M. Delacroix's answer to this was so remarkable, that I must beg leave to insert in what I believe to be nearly his own words.—

“ Dans le Temps Révolutionnaire tout ce que vous dites, my Lord, étoit vrai—rien n'égalait notre Puissance; mais ce temps n'existe plus. Nous ne pouvons plus lever la Nation en Masse pour voler au Secours de la Patrie en danger. Nous ne pouvons plus engager nos Concitoyens d'ouvrir leurs Bourses pour les verser dans le Trésor National, et de se priver même du nécessaire pour le Bien de la Chose Publique.” And he ended by saying, that the French Republic, when at Peace, necessarily must become the most quiet and pacific Power in Europe. I only observed, that in this case the passage of the Republic from youth to decrepitude had been very sudden; but that still I never could admit that it could be a matter of indifference to its neighbours, much less one necessary security to itself, to acquire such a very extensive addition to its Frontiers as that he had hinted at.

This led Monf. Delacroix to talk of offering an equivalent to the Emperor for the Austrian Netherlands, and it was to be found, according to his plan, in the secularization of the Three Ecclesiastical Electorates, and several Bishopricks in Germany and in Italy.

He talked upon this subject as one very familiar to him, and on which his thoughts had been frequently employed.

He spoke of making new Electors, and named, probably with a view to render his scheme more palatable, the Stadtholder and the Dukes of Brunswick and Wurtemberg as persons proper to replace the three Ecclesiastical Electors who were to be re-formed.

It would be making an ill use of your Lordship's time to endeavour to repeat to you all he said on this subject; it went in substance (as he himself confessed) to the total subversion of the present Constitution of the Germanic

Body; and as it militated directly against the principle which both his Majesty and the Emperor laid down to distinctly as the basis of the peace to be made for the Empire, I contented myself with reminding him of this circumstance, particularly as it is impossible to discuss this point with any propriety till his Imperial Majesty becomes a party to the negociation. I took this opportunity of hinting, that if on all the other points France agreed to the proposals now made, it would not be impossible that some increase of territory might be ceded to her on the Germanic side of her frontiers, and that this, in addition to the Duchy of Savoy, Nice, and Avignon, would be a very great acquisition of strength and power. Monsieur Delacroix here again reverted to the Constitution, and said, that these countries were already constitutionally annexed to France. I replied, that it was impossible, in the negociation which we were beginning, for the other Powers to take it up from any period but that which immediately preceded the war, and that any acquisition or diminution of territory which had taken place among the Belligerent Powers since it first broke out, must necessarily become subject-matter for negociation, and be balanced against each other in the final arrangement of a general peace. “You then persist,” said M. Delacroix, “in applying this principle to Belgium?” I answered, “Most certainly; and I should not deal fairly with you if I hesitated to declare, in the outset of our Negociation, that on this point you must entertain no expectation that his Majesty will relax or ever consent to see the Netherlands remain a part of France.”

M. Delacroix replied, he saw no prospect in this case of our ideas ever meeting, and he despaired of the success of our Negociation. He returned again, however, to his idea of a possible equivalent to be found for the Emperor; but as all he proposed was the alienation or dismemberment of countries not belonging to France, even by conquest, I did not consider it as deserving attention, and it is certainly not worth repeating to your Lordship.

I need not observe that all the equivalents proposed, however inadequate to the exchange, were offered as a return for our consent that the Netherlands should remain part of France; of course the admitting them in any shape

out a practicable and adequate one, still keeping in view, that the Netherlands must not be French, or likely again to fall into the hands of France, such a proposal might certainly be taken into consideration.

M. Delacroix by no means encouraged me to explain myself more fully; he repeatedly said, that this difficulty relative to the Netherlands was one which could not be overcome.

Just as I was taking leave of him, he begged me to explain what was meant by the words in the memoir (A) in the 4th paragraph, beginning *de s'enten re mutuellement sur les Moyens d'assurer*, and ending at *leurs possessions respectives*. I told him it referred to the destructive system adopted by France in the West Indies, and went to express a wish, that the two Powers should agree on some general and uniform system of internal police in the settlements there, which would contribute to the security of these possessions to the respective countries, and at the same time to the happiness of every description of inhabitants in them.

M. Delacroix, a little hurt at my expression relative to the system adopted by France, endeavoured to retort on us; but he ended by saying, that they should certainly be willing to concur in any arrangement relative to the Negroes, which did not militate against the principles of their Constitution. Here our conference ended, and as, during the whole course of it, I bore in my mind the possibility, that although this our first might be the only favourable opportunity I should ever have of speaking on the general principles on which his Majesty was disposed to treat, I endeavoured, by adverting more or less to almost every point in my instructions, to enable M. Delacroix (if he reports faithfully) to state to the Directory what I said in such a manner as to put it out of their power to misconceive what were his Majesty's intentions, to remove all possibility of cavil on this case, and to bring them to a clear and distinct answer, whether they would agree to open a Negotiation on the principle of the *Status ante Bellum*, or on one differing from it only in form, not in substance. I hope in attempting to do this I did not, in the first instance, commit myself, or discover more of my instructions than it became me to do, and that in the conversation with M. Delacroix nothing escaped me which might, at some subsequent period, hurt the progress of the Negotiation. I have, I believe, given this conference nearly verbatim to your Lordship; and I was particularly

anxious to do this correctly and minutely, as well that you may judge on the propriety of what I said myself, as that what M. Delacroix said to me may be accurately known, and remain on record.

It must, however, be remembered (as I observed in the beginning of this dispatch) that he spoke from himself, as Minister indeed, but not under the immediate instructions of the Directory; and this consideration will take a little away from the singularity of some of the positions he advanced.

I confess, my Lord, from the civility of his manners, and from his apparent readiness to discuss the subject, the impression which remained on my mind on leaving him was, that the Negotiation would go on, but be liable to so many difficulties, and some of them so nearly insurmountable, that, knowing as I do the opinion of the Directory, I saw little prospect of its terminating successfully. But I did not expect the conduct of the Directory would immediately be such as to evince a manifest inclination, and even determination, to break off on the first proposals; and I was not a little surprised at receiving, on Sunday, at three P.M. the inclosed letter (A) from M. Delacroix: he sent it by the Principal Secretary of his department (M. Guiraudet) who communicated to me the original of the arrêté of the Directory, of which this letter, abating the alteration in the form, is a literal copy. After perusing it, I asked M. Guiraudet whether he was informed of its contents, and this led to a short conversation on them. I told him, that both the demands were so unexpected that I could not reply to them off-hand: that as to the first, it was quite unusual to sign Memorials which were annexed to a Note actually signed, and that I scarcely felt myself authorised to depart from what was, I believed, an invariable rule. That as to the second demand, made in so peremptory and unprecedented a way, I could without much hesitation say at once that it could not be complied with. M. Guiraudet lamented this much, and said, that this being the case, he feared our principles of Negotiation would never coincide. I agreed with him in my expressions of concern. We conversed together afterwards for some time, but nothing passed at all worthy remark. I told him I should send my answer the next day. On reflecting more attentively

tively on the request that I would sign the two Memorials which I had given in, it struck me that the complying with it pledged me to nothing, that it was merely gratifying them on a point insisted on peevishly, and that the doing it would put them still more in the wrong.

As to the strange demand of an *Ultimatum*, it was perfectly clear what it became me to say, and I hope that in the inclosed answer B. (which I sent yesterday morning at twelve o'clock to M. Delacroix), I shall be found to have adhered as closely as possibly to the spirit of my instructions.

Yesterday evening, at half past nine, M. Guiraudet brought me the Note C. to which I immediately replied by the Note D. They require no comment; and as I intend leaving Paris to-morrow, and travelling with all convenient speed, I shall so soon have it in my power to say the little which remains to say relative to this sudden, though perhaps not unlooked for, close to my Mission, that I need not trespass any further on your Lordship's patience.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

P. S. I thought it would be proper for his Majesty's Minister at Vienna to receive the earliest intelligence of the Negotiation being broken off; I therefore have dispatched a Messenger to Vienna with a copy of the several Papers which have passed between me and Monsieur Delacroix since our conference, and also a succinct account of what passed on it. The Messenger left this place to-day at three P. M. M. Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c. &c. &c.

(No 31.)

Paris, 28th Frimaire (Dec. 18), 5th year.

SIR,

THE Executive Directory has heard the reading of the Official Note, signed by you, and of two Confidential Memorials, without signatures, which were annexed to it, and which you gave in to me yesterday. I am charged expressly by the Directory to declare to you, that it cannot listen to any Confidential Note without a signature, and to require of you to give in to me, officially, within four and twenty hours, your *Ultimatum*, signed by you.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

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(No. 32.)

Copy. (B.) Paris, 19th Dec. 1796.

Lord Malmesbury, in answer to the letter which the Minister for Foreign Affairs had the goodness to transmit to him through the hands of the Secretary General of his Department, must remark, that in signing the Official Note which he gave in to that Minister by order of his Court, he thought he had complied with all the usual formalities, and had given the necessary authenticity to the two Confidential Memorials which were annexed to it. Nevertheless, to remove all difficulties, as far as lies in his power, he willingly adopts the forms which are pointed out by the resolution of the Executive Directory, and hastens to send to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the two Memorials signed by his hand.

With respect to the positive demand of an *Ultimatum*, Lord Malmesbury observes, that insisting on that point in so peremptory a manner, before the two Powers shall have communicated to each other their respective pretensions, and that the Articles of the future Treaty shall have been submitted to the discussions which the different interests which are to be adjusted necessarily demand, is to shut the door against all Negotiation. He therefore can add nothing to the assurances which he has already given to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as well by word of mouth as in his Official Note; and he repeats that he is ready to enter with that Minister into every explanation of which the state and progress of the Negotiation may admit, and that he will not fail to enter into the discussion of the Proposals of his Court, or of any *Contre-Projet* which may be delivered to him, on the part of the Executive Directory, with that candour and that spirit of conciliation which correspond with the just and pacific sentiments of his Court.

Lord Malmesbury requests the Minister for Foreign Affairs to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

(No. 33.) [C.]

The undersigned Minister for Foreign Affairs is charged by the Executive Directory to answer to Lord Malmesbury's Two Notes of the 27th and 29th Frimaire (17th and 19th December, O. S.) that the Executive Directory will listen to no proposals, contrary to the Constitution, to the Laws,

H

and

and to the Treaties which bind the Republic.

And as Lord Malmesbury announces at every communication, that he is in want of the advice of his Court, from which it results that he acts a part merely passive in the Negotiation, which renders his presence at Paris useless; the undersigned is further charged to give him notice to depart from Paris in eight and forty hours, with all the persons who have accompanied and followed him, and to quit as expeditiously as possible the territory of the Republic. The Undersigned declares moreover, in the name of the Executive Directory, that if the British Cabinet is desirous of Peace, the Executive Directory is ready to follow the Negotiations, according to the basis laid down in the present Note, by the reciprocal channel of couriers.

(Signed) CH. DELACROIX.

Paris, 20th Frimaire (19th December)
5th year of the French Republic,
One and Indivisible.

(No. 34.) [D.]

Lord Malmesbury has been acknowledged the receipt of the Note of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated yesterday. He is preparing to quit Paris to-morrow, and demands, in consequence, the necessary Passports for himself and his Suite:

He requests the Minister for Foreign Affairs to accept the assurances of his high consideration.

Paris, 20th Dec. 1796.

To the above papers we subjoin a Declaration of his Britannic Majesty, which was brought down to the two Houses of Parliament, dispatched to every part of the kingdom, and formally presented to all the Ministers of Foreign Powers resident at the Court of London.

DECLARATION OF HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

THE Negotiation, which an anxious desire for the restoration of Peace had induced his Majesty to open at Paris, having been abruptly terminated by the French Government, the King thinks it due to himself and to his people to state, in this public manner, the circumstances which have preceded and attended a transaction of so much impor-

tance to the general interests of Europe.

It is well known, that early in the present year his Majesty, laying aside the consideration of many circumstances of difficulty and discouragement, determined to take such steps as were best calculated to open the way for Negotiation, if any corresponding desire prevailed on the part of his enemies. He directed an overture to be made in his name by his Minister in Switzerland, for the purpose of ascertaining the dispositions of the French Government with respect to Peace. The Answer which he received in return was at once haughty and evasive: It affected to question the sincerity of those dispositions of which his Majesty's conduct afforded so unequivocal a proof; it raised groundless objections to the mode of Negotiation proposed by his Majesty (that of a General Congress, by which Peace has so often been restored to Europe); but it studiously passed over in silence his Majesty's desire to learn what other mode would be preferred by France. It at the same time asserted a principle, which was stated as an indispensable Preliminary to all Negotiation; a principle under which the terms of Peace must have been regulated, not by the usual considerations of justice, policy, and reciprocal convenience; but by an implicit submission, on the part of all other Powers, to a claim founded on the internal Laws and separate Constitution of France, as having full authority to supersede the Treaties entered into by Independent States, to govern their Interests, to controul their Engagements, and to dispose of their Dominions.

A pretension in itself so extravagant could in no instance have been admitted, nor even listened to for a moment. Its application to the present case led to nothing less than that France should, as a Preliminary to all Discussion, retain nearly all her Conquests, and those particularly in which his Majesty was most concerned, both from the ties of interest, and the sacred obligations of Treaties: that she should, in like manner, recover back all that had been conquered from her in every part of the World; and that she should be left at liberty to bring forward such further demands, on all other points of Negotiation, as such unqualified submission on the part of those with whom she treated could not fail to produce.

STATE PAPERS

On such grounds as these, it was sufficiently evident that no Negotiation could be established: neither did the answer of his Majesty's Enemies afford any opening for continuing the discussion, since the mode of Negotiation offered by his Majesty had been peremptorily rejected by them, and no other had been stated in which they were willing to concur.

His Majesty was, however, not discouraged even by this result from still pursuing such measures as appeared to him most conducive to the end of Peace; and the wishes of his Ally, the Emperor, corresponding with those which his Majesty had manifested, sentiments of a similar tendency were expressed on the part of his Imperial Majesty at the time of opening the Campaign: but the continuance of the same spirit and principles on the part of the Enemy rendered this fresh overture equally unsuccessful.

While the Government of France thus persisted in obstructing every measure that could even open the way to Negotiation, no endeavour was omitted to mislead the public opinion throughout all Europe with respect to the real cause of the prolongation of the war, and to cast a doubt on those dispositions which could alone have dictated the steps taken by his Majesty and his august ally.

In order to deprive his enemies of all possibility of subterfuge or evasion, and in the hope that a just sense of the continued calamities of War, and of the increasing distresses of France herself, might at length have led to more just and pacific dispositions, his Majesty renewed in another form, and through the intervention of a friendly Power, a proposal for opening Negotiations for Peace. The manner in which this intervention was received, indicated the most hostile disposition towards Great Britain, and at the same time afforded to all Europe a striking instance of that injurious and offensive conduct which is observed, on the part of the French Government, towards all other countries. The repeated overtures made in his Majesty's name were nevertheless of such a nature, that it was at last found impossible to persist in the absolute rejection of them, without the direct and undisguised avowal of a determination to refuse to Europe all hope of the restoration of tranquillity. A channel was therefore at length indicated,

through which the Government of France professed itself willing to carry on a Negotiation, and a readiness was expressed (though in terms far remote from any spirit of conciliation) to receive a Minister authorized by his Majesty to proceed to Paris for that purpose.

Many circumstances might have been urged as affording powerful motives against adopting this suggestion, until the Government of France had given some indication of a spirit better calculated to promote the success of such a Mission, and to meet these advances on the part of Great Britain. The King's desire for the restoration of general Peace on just and honourable terms, his concern for the interests of his subjects, and his determination to leave to his enemies no pretext for imputing to him the consequences of their own ambition, induced him to overlook every such consideration, and to take a step which these reasons alone could justify.

The repeated endeavours of the French Government to defeat this Mission in its outset, and to break off the intercourse thus opened, even before the first steps towards Negotiation could be taken, the indecent and injurious language employed with a view to irritate, the capricious and frivolous objections raised for the purpose of obstructing the progress of the discussion; all these have sufficiently appeared from the Official Papers which passed on both sides, and which are known to all Europe.

But, above all, the abrupt termination of the Negotiation has afforded the most conclusive proof, that at no period of it was any real wish for Peace entertained on the part of the French Government.

After repeated evasion and delay, that Government had at length consented to establish, as the Basis of the Negotiation, a principle proposed by his Majesty, liberal in its own nature, equitable towards his Enemies, and calculated to provide for the interests of his Allies, and of Europe. It had been agreed, that Compensation should be made to France by proportionable Restitutions from his Majesty's Conquests on that Power, for those arrangements to which she should be called upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just pretensions of his Allies, and to preserve the political Balance of Europe. At the desire of the French Government itself, Memorials were

presented by his Majesty's Minister, which contained the outlines of terms of Peace, grounded on the Basis so established, and in which his Majesty proposed to carry to the utmost possible extent the application of a principle so equitable with respect to France, and so liberal on his Majesty's part. The delivery of these Papers was accompanied by a Declaration expressly and repeatedly made, both verbally and in writing, that his Majesty's Minister was willing and prepared to enter, with a spirit of conciliation and fairness, into the discussion of the different points there contained, or into that of any other proposal or scheme of Peace which the French Government might wish to substitute in its place.

In reply to this Communication, he received a demand, in form the most offensive, and in substance the most extravagant, that ever was made in the course of any Negotiation. It was peremptorily required of him, that in the very outset of the business, when no answer had been given by the French Government to his first proposal, when he had not even learned, in any regular shape, the nature or extent of the objections to it, and much less received from that Government any other offer or plan of Peace, he should, in 24 hours, deliver in a statement of the final terms to which his Court would in any case accede; a demand tending evidently to shut the door to all Negotiation, to preclude all discussion, all explanation, all possibility of the amicable adjustment of points of difference; a demand in its nature preposterous, in its execution impracticable, since it is plain that no such ultimate resolution, respecting a general plan of Peace, ever can be rationally formed, much less declared, without knowing what points are principally objected to by the enemy, and what facilities he may be willing to offer in return for concession in those respects. Having declined compliance with this demand, and explained the reasons which rendered it inadmissible, but having, at the same time, expressly renewed the declaration of his readiness to enter into the discussion of the proposal he had conveyed, or of any other which might be communicated to him, the King's Minister received no other answer than an abrupt command to quit Paris in forty-eight hours.—If, in addition to such an insult, any further proof were necessary of the dispositions of those by

whom it was offered, such proof would be abundantly supplied from the contents of the Note in which this order was conveyed. The mode of Negotiation, on which the French Government had itself insisted, is there rejected, and no practicable means left open for treating with effect. The basis of Negotiation, so recently established by mutual consent, is there disclaimed, and in its room a principle, clearly inadmissible, is re-asserted, as the only ground on which France can consent to treat,—the very same principle which had been brought forward in reply to his Majesty's first overtures from Switzerland, which had, then been rejected by his Majesty, but which now appears never to have been, in fact, abandoned by the Government of France, however inconsistent with that on which they had expressly agreed to treat.

It is therefore necessary that all Europe should understand, that the rupture of the Negotiation at Paris does not arise from the failure of any sincere attempt on the part of France to reconcile, by fair discussion, the views and interests of the contending Powers: such a discussion has been repeatedly invited, and even solicited on the part of his Majesty, but has been, in the first instance, and absolutely, precluded by the act of the French Government.

It arises exclusively from the determination of that Government to reject all means of Peace—a determination which appeared but too strongly in all the preliminary discussions; which was clearly manifested in the demand of an Ultimatum, made in the very outset of the Negotiation; but which is proved beyond all possibility of doubt, by the obstinate adherence to a claim which never can be admitted—a claim that the construction which that Government affects to put (though even in that respect unsupported by the fact) on the internal Constitution of its own country, shall be received by all other nations as paramount to every known principle of public law in Europe, as superior to the obligations of Treaties, to the ties of common interest, to the most pressing and urgent considerations of general security.

On such grounds it is that the French Government has abruptly terminated a Negotiation which it commenced with reluctance, and conducted with every indication of a resolution to prevent its final success. On these motives it is that the

the further effusion of blood, the continued calamities of War, the interruptions of peaceable and friendly intercourse among mankind, the prolonged distresses of Europe, and the accumulated miseries of France itself, are by the Government of that country to be justified to the world.

His Majesty, who had entered into the Negotiation with good faith, who has suffered no impediment to prevent his prosecuting it with earnestness and sincerity, has now only to lament its abrupt termination; and to renew, in

the face of all Europe, the solemn declaration, that, whenever his enemies shall be disposed to enter on the work of general Pacification, in a spirit of conciliation and equity, nothing shall be wanting on his part to contribute to the accomplishment of that great object, with a view to which he has already offered such considerable sacrifices on his part, and which is now retarded only by the exorbitant pretensions of his enemies.

Westminster, 27th Dec. 1796.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST SESSION of the EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

• [Continued from Vol. XXX. Page 440.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.

LORD Grenville presented a Message from his Majesty, in which his Majesty said, he had to lament that, notwithstanding all his endeavours, he had not been able to prevent hostilities on the part of Spain, upon terms that would be honourable to his Crown, and to the interest of his dominions; the Court of Spain having, with as much haste as injustice, declared war against this country: but he trusted in the firmness of his Parliament, and spirit of the people, to convince all Europe that our resources were equal to maintain the dignity of the country.

Lord Grenville also presented copies of the Spanish Declaration of War, and his Majesty's Answer thereto (See Vol. XXX. p. 375. 444.); and then moved, "That his Majesty's Message be taken into consideration to-morrow, and that the Lords be summoned."—Ordered.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

Lord Grenville moved the order of the day, that his Majesty's Message should be taken into consideration; which being read, his Lordship stated, that this was the third time that Spain, unprovoked by any hostility on the part of this country, had joined the interests of France in hostility against Great Britain; that his Britannic Majesty had, through the medium of his Ambassador, tried every measure to preserve a good understanding, but in this his exertions had failed of effect: he should therefore move, That an humble and loyal

Address be presented to his Majesty, thanking him for his communication, and assuring him, that their Lordships would give him every assistance in supporting a war against the unprovoked attack and declaration of the Spanish Monarch.

The Address being read, and the question put, it passed *Nem. Diff.* and the Lords with white Staves were ordered to wait on his Majesty, to know when he would be graciously pleased to receive the same.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.

The Lord Chancellor presented a Message from the King, similar to that sent to the House of Commons on Saturday. After it was read by the Clerk his Lordship moved, that it be taken into consideration on the morrow, and that the House be summoned. Ordered.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.

The order of the day being read, that all the Lords should be summoned, Lord Grenville moved, That his Majesty's Message should be read; and the Message being read, he moved, That an humble Address should be presented, promising to assist his Majesty, conformable to the purport of that Address. The noble Lord said a few words on the propriety of assisting the Emperor with a Loan.

The Duke of Bedford allowed the necessity of such a Loan, as it might be conducive to Peace: but he reprobated the idea of a Minister sending money

to a foreign Prince without the consent of Parliament; and this matter, he said, he should bring before the House after the Christmas recess.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.

The order of the day being read for the commitment of the Loan Bill, the Duke of Norfolk said, he reproached himself for suffering the Bill to proceed so far without some comment on the conduct of Ministers, who had not even thought it necessary to communicate to the House a single syllable on a Bill which added Eighteen Millions to the debt of the nation. In his opinion, the terms of the Loan were disadvantageous to the Public; and he had heard, that large sums had been subscribed under circumstances which he thought ought to induce their Lordships to call for the production of a list of the subscribers, before they proceeded farther in the Bill.

Lord Grenville not being present, the Lord Chancellor moved, that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed. Ordered.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

On the motion for the commitment of the new Loan Bill, the Duke of Norfolk moved an instruction to the Committee, to empower the Lords of the Treasury to postpone the payment of the Loan, till the Three per Cents were at 75.

It was opposed by Lord Grenville, and negatived.

On the third reading of the Bill, the Duke of Norfolk proposed a clause, to empower the Cashier of the Bank of England, to pay to such Subscribers to the Loan as chose to accept of it, the principal sum subscribed, with the legal interest only, which was also negatived without a division.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

His Majesty's Assent was given, by commission, to the Loan Bill, the Indemnity Bill, the Bill for allowing the importation of Goods in Neutral Bottoms, and to several Naturalization and other private Bills.

MONDAY, DEC. 26.

Lord Grenville delivered a Message from his Majesty; for a correct copy of which, see the Commons' Report.

When this Message had been read by the Clerk, Lord Grenville again rose; he said, that every diligence was being

to make out those papers which were alluded to in the Address, and that he expected to be enabled to lay them before the House on the morrow, in which case he should move for them to be taken into consideration on Thursday.

The Duke of Bedford moved, that the words "Monday next" be inserted instead of "Thursday," which was negatived without a division, and Lord Grenville's motion agreed to.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

Lord Grenville moved, that the order of the day, which stood for Thursday, be discharged, and that a new one, for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration, be made out for Friday. Agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.

The King's Assent was given by commission to the Bill for additional Duties on the Customs—for additional Duties on the Excise—for additional Postage on Letters—regulating Stamp Duties on Bonds, &c.—the Scotch Distillery—the Stage Coach Duty—and five private Bills.

The Duke of Portland presented the papers alluded to in his Majesty's Message on Monday, which were ordered to lie on the table.

FRIDAY, DEC. 30.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to six public and one private Bill.

Lord Grenville moved for order of the day for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration. The Earl of Guildford suggested the propriety of producing the instructions sent to Lord Malmesbury; but Lord Grenville opposing it as unnecessary, the noble Earl dropped the motion.—Lord Grenville then, in a very able manner, entered into the correspondence between Lord Malmesbury and M. Delacroix, and concluded by moving an Address to his Majesty.

The Earl of Guildford moved an amendment exactly similar to that made by Mr. Fox, which was supported by Lord Derby, who, though he wished the Netherlands in other hands than French, did not regard them as of sufficient consequence to warrant the continuance of the war. His Lordship represented the situation of manufacturers as deplorable, from the decay of trade.

Lord

Lord Fitzwilliam disapproved the original motion and amendment; and moved to recognize the principle of the war agreeable to the Resolution of the House in 1794. His Lordship's amendment was as follows:

"[That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the thanks of this House for his most gracious Message] and for his Majesty's condescension in having directed the several memorials and papers referred to in his Majesty's Message, to be laid before this House.

That not doubting a secure, permanent, and honourable Peace to have been ever his Majesty's object and anxious desire in this, as in every war, we are however convinced by the beginning, progress, and event of the late Negotiation, that no future attempt of a similar kind on the part of this country, can be wise, decorous, or safe, until the common enemy shall have abandoned his hostile disposition towards all other States, by ceasing to place his own internal regulations above the public law of Europe, to insist that all others shall, in all cases, sacrifice the faith of their Alliances, and the protection of their ancient and dearest interests, to the maintenance of his Treaties and the gratification of his ambition, and for ever to appeal to the people against their own lawful Governments.

"That our present experience only induces us more stedfastly to renew our former adherence to his Majesty's Royal Declaration, of his great and beneficent views, in October 1793, which he was graciously pleased to communicate to us at the opening of the following Session in January 1794.

"That we shall never consider the possessors of power in France (under whatever name or external form of government that power may be exercised) as capable of maintaining the ordinary relations of peace and amity, until they shall have disclaimed in conduct,

no less than in words, that system which, having emanated from the original principle of the French Revolution, still continues to operate in a more dangerous, because in a more specious form, and which, in its Address to his Majesty in January 1794, this House described as "a system disposing arbitrarily of the lives and property of a numerous people, violating every restraint of justice, humanity, and religion," "equally incompatible with the happiness of that country, and with the tranquillity of all other nations."

"That we now, as then, intreat his Majesty "to be persuaded, that in all our deliberations we shall bear in mind the true grounds and origin of the War;" that we shall ever remember with just indignation the attack made on his Majesty and his Majesty's Allies, grounded on principles which tend to destroy all property, to subvert the laws and religion of every civilized Nation, and to introduce universally a wild and destructive system of rapine, anarchy, and impiety;" and "that we shall on our parts persevere with union and vigour in our exertions;" still more than ever sensible, that by discontinuing or relaxing our efforts, we could hardly procure even a short interval of delusive repose, and could certainly never obtain either security or peace."

The Duke of Bedford and Lord Abingdon were in favour of the first amendment. Lords Kinnoul, Spencer, and the Lord Chancellor, opposed it; and on a division, the numbers were, Content 88, Non-content 8. Majority against the amendment 80. Lord Fitzwilliam's motion was negatived without a division.

The Duke of Bedford gave notice, that he would bring forward a motion for the purpose of instituting an inquiry into the conduct of Ministers, on the 16th of February. Adjourned to the 14th of February.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[The following proceedings of the Commons from Nov. 22, to Dec. 5, were by an accident omitted in our last Number.]

MONDAY, NOV. 28.

THE House having met pursuant to the last adjournment of Nov. 22, the Master of the Rolls moved for a new

writ for Bath, vacant by Lord Thynne, who is called up to the House of Peers, on the death of his father the Marquis of Bath.

* The words between crotchets are part of the original Address.

Mr.

Mr. Grey and Mr. Theilsson took their seats, the former for the County of Northumberland, and the latter for the Borough of Southwark.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29.

Balloted for Committees to try the merits of the petitions complaining of undue elections and returns for Leominster and Milbourne Port.

Mr. Grey presented a petition from Mr. Tierney, complaining of the undue election and return for the borough of Southwark. Ordered to be referred to a Committee.

New writs were ordered for Saltash, vice Edward Bearcroft, Esq. deceased, and Winchelsea, vice R. Barwell, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30.

The order for taking into consideration the petition of Thomas Burgess, Esq. complaining of an undue election for the borough of Bridport, was discharged.

Mr. Pitt moved, that there be issued and applied the sum of 420,000*l.* now remaining in the Exchequer, being the remaining disposable overplus of the supplies of last year.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1.

A new writ was ordered for Higham Ferrers, vice Mr. Serjeant Adair, who has accepted the office of Chief Justice of Chester.

FRIDAY, DEC. 2.

The Speaker informed the House, that Alexander Morris was in the custody of the Serjeant at Arms. He was afterwards ordered to be brought to the bar of the House on Monday.

Mr. Coke, pursuant to the notice he had given, rose to make his motion for leave to bring in a Bill for regulating the Trials of Causes and Indictments that arise within the limits of certain towns corporate in this kingdom. The object of this Bill was merely to leave it at the option of the parties who had causes to try, to have them tried in their own districts, or take them to be tried in the county at large; for it was not now as of old, when causes were tried by neighbours, and, as it were, at home, without any obstruction arising to the course of justice. Many abuses had crept in by time, which rendered the obtaining of justice in this manner frequently impracticable. For these he referred to the towns of Pool and of Hull. Those also who stood accused of

felony might also, in order to obtain a fair trial, get removed, by their Habeas Corpus, to the county gaol. His wish was, therefore, to introduce a gentler course of justice, and not to abridge the jurisdiction of these towns.—In that view, he would now move, as above, “that leave be given, &c.

Mr. Le Febre seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

Mr. Pitt said, that the end he proposed to himself in the Gamekeepers Bill might be accomplished by a clause in some other Bill, “by which a power might be given to call out such Gamekeepers as should voluntarily enrol themselves, in case of necessity, to serve with the Militia of their respective counties. He therefore moved, that this Bill be read a second time this day nine months, which motion was seconded by Mr. Fox, and agreed to. Adjourned to Monday Dec. 5. (for which see Vol. XXX. P. 435.)

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.

WET DOCKS.

Mr. Manning said, he would not enter at present into the detailed observations on the tendency of the present measure, such minute explanations having been already given on it. There was one circumstance, however, which peculiarly evinced the necessity of the measure, and this he was desirous to state. The property of the London merchants was frequently exposed to plunder, and to remedy this grievance an Act was passed some years ago, called the Burn-beat Act. During a period, however, of only twenty-two months, no less than 340 persons had been convicted at the office at Shadwell, and out of that number about 300 had paid the penalty, and were discharged, again to commit similar depredations; at other offices a great number of others had been convicted, and a majority of them paid the penalty. It was, therefore, evident that the existing laws on this subject were inadequate to effect their intended purpose. But as a variety of contrary interests were involved in this question, he would not press it with any precipitation, but content himself with giving notice, that on the first open day after the recess, he should move for the second reading of this bill.

Mr. Alderman Anderson was glad the bill was postponed, as to him it appeared pregnant with the worst of consequences.

MON.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.

Mr. Jekyll observed, that there never was a period when the encroachments made upon the Constitution were more flagrant than at present, but scarce any instance could be more alarming than what he was about to notice. During the meeting at Northampton, to carry into effect the late Supplementary Act, a large body of cavalry, without being required by the Magistrates, marched into the town, and paraded the streets, and guarded the door, where the Deputy Lieutenants were acting. So gross was the outrage on the usual decorum of civil proceedings, that one of the Deputy Lieutenants, a Mr. Woodhull, had thought proper to resign his office.

Mr. Windham said, that in consequence of a requisition of the Magistrates and Deputy Lieutenants to the War Office, who had reason to believe (what afterwards appeared) a mob was instigated to oppose the execution of an Act of Parliament, troops were ordered to the place, subject to the call of the Magistrates; but they had done nothing without their orders, and, least of all, that with which they were charged.

TUESDAY, DEC. 13.

SPANISH WAR.

Mr. Dundas, after assuring the House every means had been employed by Ministers to avoid adding to the number of our enemies, moved an address to his Majesty, thanking him for the communication of the Spanish papers, and assuring him of their steady support against all his foes.

Mr. Fox gave his assent to the address, in the hope that the assertion was true, that every means had been taken to prevent the war. He concluded by repeating some of his former observations on the misapplication of Ministers with respect to the consequences of the contest with France.

Much irregular conversation took place about the appearance of the troops at the meeting of Deputy Lieutenants in Northamptonshire, one side of the House asserting their presence was absolutely necessary to prevent a riot, and that they behaved with the utmost propriety—and the other side maintaining the reverse. A call to order at length put an end to the conversation.

Mr. Pitt then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend and explain the

late Cavalry Bill. Mr. Fox immediately rose and moved an amendment, that instead of the words *amend and explain* the word *repeal* should be inserted.

This brought on a debate, in which several members of the Opposition represented the Bill as unnecessary, impracticable, and most oppressive; whilst on the other side, Administration asserted the body of men to be provided would be in the hour of danger of the utmost service, that the Bill as amended would be easily carried into execution, and that the expence would scarcely be felt by those upon whom it was to fall; and, at last, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 121, and Mr. Pitt's new Bill received.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

Mr. Fox, in bringing forward a motion to censure and punish Ministers for having dared to send money to the Emperor without the authority of Parliament, said, he should not trespass long upon the House, because his arguments had been anticipated by two former discussions on the subject, and the principles upon which he grounded the motion were so clear, that he should rather assert than argue them. If there were two leading principles in the British Constitution, they were these: 1st, that this is a limited, not an arbitrary Monarchy; and 2^{dly}, that it is the peculiar province of the House of Commons to judge of the expences of the State, and to direct the application of the public money.

Now, how had these two principles been adhered to by the Minister?—During part of the sitting of Parliament, and without communicating to the House the slightest intimation on the subject, he had, in daring violation of his duty, and in contravention to law, made large remittances to a foreign Potentate of the public money. He hoped, perhaps, under the brilliant success of the Austrian arms, to establish a precedent which, if passed in silence, would set aside the authority of Parliament, and that invaluable principle of the Constitution which makes the Commons House the sole Judges of the expediency of appropriation of the National Supplies. If he did entertain so arrogant a hope, he was persuaded he would be disappointed, for if the House would not mark with their greatest reprobation this attack upon the Constitution, that

Constitution was gone, and a mere dead letter.

Mr. Fox then briefly recapitulated the sums, and the different dates at which they were transmitted to the Emperor, and then deprecated in very warm language the strides the Crown was making on the privileges of that House, and on the liberties of the people, in consequence of the vast increase of the Revenue—the creation of a new species of treason—the cruel punishments of the Courts—and the enormous military establishments,—and, he said, if to all these engines of power the Executive Government could add the command of the appropriation of the public money, we had no longer a safeguard left for preserving our once boasted Constitution. He therefore moved, “That his Majesty’s Ministers, having authorised and directed, at different times, without the consent, and during the sitting of Parliament, the issue of various sums of money, for the service of his Imperial Majesty, and also for the service of the army under the Prince of Conde, have acted contrary to their duty, and to the trust reposed in them, and have thereby violated the constitutional privileges of this House!”

Mr. Alderman Combe, in obedience to the instruction of his constituents, who had met that day in the Common Hall of the city of London, and had directed their Representatives to censure the conduct of the Minister, in giving away the public money without the consent of Parliament, seconded the motion. He spoke of the respectability of the meeting, and of the pride he should always feel in obeying the voice of his constituents, the Livery of London, who almost unanimously disapproved of the Minister’s conduct on the present occasion, independent of the great mischief it had occasioned in the commercial world.

Mr. Pitt now rose. He said, he had to request of the candour of that House to suspend their judgment on the present charge, until they had heard his defence; that, dismissing every previous prepossession, they would investigate the true nature and colour of the transaction, and not hastily affix on a public man, like some members and their constituents, criminality before they have heard his defence, or become properly acquainted with the subject.

“The maxim laid down,” said Mr. Pitt, “of the right of the House of Com-

mons to dispose of the public money, I admit without any qualification; that all grants of money for the public service must proceed from Parliament is an undeniable proposition; but in point of fact, it would be impossible to prosecute a war, to encounter any emergency, or to provide suitably for the public service, unless extraordinary were allowed. On this point, I desire to quote the history of the whole succession of Administrations, from the reign of King William to the present period. It will be found, that in proportion to the difficulty of the crisis, and the dangers with which the country was threatened from the ambition of France, it has been found necessary to increase the rate of extraordinaries. I rest then the justification of the practice not on one or two solitary precedents, but on the uniform practice of the government of the country. The power of the House of Commons over the public purse is not cramped by any rigid, arbitrary, and unvarying rules. It is a power which is guided by a sound discretion, and which admits in its exercise all those modifications which are consistent with a prudent and well regulated use of the public money. On this point then I have to desire you to look, not to the recorded book of the Constitution, but to the unwritten law of Parliament, the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and to the tenour and context of the whole history of the country. I state this in order to shew how the best principles of the Constitution, if not taken without the due modifications which have been introduced by the wisdom of time, and sanctioned by the practice of the most enlightened and virtuous Administrations, may be carried to such an excess as to condemn every deviation which may be found indispensable for the ordinary purposes of Government, and which in particular situations may not only be necessary but laudable.”

Mr. Pitt repeated, that he grounded his defence on the practice now complained of being the unavoidable practice of all his predecessors, and he quoted a number of precedents on the Journals that bore analogy to the present case, in which the most eminent Ministers in all the reigns from King William to his present Majesty, and, when necessity urged, adopted, without censure, measures similar to that for which he was now so violently arraigned. It was in precedents such as these, arising from a

real for the public service (a zeal which neither hope nor fear should induce him ever to suppress) that he rested his defence, for he would not take shelter even under the auspices of the most glorious victories of Austria.

He moreover observed, that a vote of credit more than twice the sum advanced the Emperor, had been granted Ministers, which he contended was applicable to any service the exigency of affairs might require. The money appropriated was of an assignable nature, and came within the spirit and letter of a vote of credit. He was aware that responsibility did exist for the disposal of money subject to the control of Parliament. To justify to the House then the measure he had adopted, he would appeal to the state of affairs when he made the first distribution of the money. He had at that time consulted the first commercial men and bodies, who declared that the attempt at that period to negotiate a loan for the Emperor would be attended with the most disastrous effects to the country, and occasion a scarcity of specie of the most distressing nature; yet the expediency of some immediate aid to be granted to our brave and faithful ally was evident from the then situation of the hostile armies, from the rapid progress of the French into the heart of Germany, and the unfortunate, though heroic, retreat of the Austrian army. By it, in part, the turn was instantaneously given to the tide of affairs, the astonishing victories achieved by that gallant army, and their rapid pursuit of the enemy, demonstrated the utility of the measure. Who would put nine or even twelve hundred thousand pounds in competition with these successes produced by British money? Whatever this country had transmitted, it was only *lent*; but even if it had been *given* to a much larger amount, the service has amply repaid us.

Mr. Pitt, after begging the House to view the subject in the aggregate, and with all its concomitant circumstances, threw himself upon its candour and justice, declaring, however, that he had rather sink under its censure (severe as it would be to him) than have the painful reflection of having sacrificed, through timidity, and from fear of personal consequences, the interests of his country.

Mr. Bragge entered at great length into the subject; followed the arguments of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; was of opinion that no improper use had

been made of the Vote of Credit; but professed a desire that the House should be jealous and watchful upon all applications of the public money, as being the peculiar duty as well as the privilege of the Commons. To secure that privilege, as well as to shew that the House thought the present measure justified by the necessity of the present case, he moved the following amendment:—

“That the measure of advancing the several sums of money, which appear, from the accounts presented to the House this Session of Parliament, to have been issued for the service of the Emperor, though not to be drawn into precedent, but upon occasions of special necessity, was, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, a justifiable and proper exercise of the discretion vested in his Majesty's Ministers by the Vote of Credit, and calculated to produce consequences which have proved highly advantageous to the common cause, and to the general interests of Europe.”

Alderman Curris, Lushington, and Anderson (the other three Members for the City) said they should not, like their colleague (Alderman Combe) be guided by the resolution of the Common Hall of Livery, that day, which meeting, they remarked, did not consist of one-sixth part of the Livery-men—but they would vote according to their own sentiments—for the amendment.

The amendment was also supported by Mr. Wilberforce and Col. Gaiçoigne; and warmly opposed by Mr. Sheridan, Sir W. Pulteney, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Taylor, and others. But on a division, at half past three o'clock in the morning, it was carried—Ayes 285—Noes 81—Majority in favor of the amendment 204.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.

After a ballot had taken place for a Committee to try Mr. Tierney's Petition against the Southwark Election, Mr. M. A. Taylor rose, and complained of a libel upon him in The SUN Paper, purporting to be a speech delivered by him in that House, and which the Editor had made the completest nonsense, for the purpose of raising a laugh against him. Though he should not, the first time of his offence, move any prosecution against the insulting Editor, he should expect in future the full protection of the House.

expense of our conquests of Ceylon, Batavia, &c. had been defrayed by the Company; and that though from the vigilance of our Navy none of the East India ships had been captured, yet on account of the war the expenses of freight had increased one million; but, notwithstanding these heavy deductions, he still hoped the million to be appropriated to the nation would be found forthcoming.

Mr. Dundas finally observed, that the trade of the Company had last year increased four millions, and as it was not probable they should long have a rival in that quarter of the globe, it was not likely their trade would soon be diminished. Their present capital allowed them by Parliament to traffic with, would therefore be inadequate, and it must be enlarged. The Right Hon. Gentleman then made several motions founded on his statement.

Mr. Biddulph, Sir Francis Baring, and Mr. Hufley, made several observations, tending to shew that the Company's affairs were not in the flourishing situation now represented; and were replied to by Mr. Scott (Chairman of the Court of Directors). Sir Francis thought the Cape would be an incumbrance to us; it, he said, annually cost the Dutch 500,000l. a year to maintain it. Mr. Hufley insisted, it would turn out, that were all the Company's effects converted into money, it would not have enough to pay off all demands; the former he calculated at 6,734,000l., and the latter would amount to 7,780,000l.

Mr. Dundas contradicted this statement, and shewed that the Company had almost enough to pay their personal debts out of their personal effects, and if these were added their old property, not only would they be able to pay to the amount of their capital at the end of their Charter, but be a rich society indeed, were they to divide the surplus among them, if, he added, they should be so ill advised as to adopt such a determination.

After some further conversation, the Resolutions were put and agreed to; and the House being re-assembled, the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

Mr. Biddulph, understanding that some important alterations had been made in administering the Criminal Laws in our Provinces in India, moved that copies of the letters from India to the Court

of Directors, which respected Courts of Justice, should be laid before the House.

Mr. Dundas and Mr. Pitt opposed the motion, as no reasons had been given upon which it was grounded, as it would be difficult and expensive to be complied with, and as the discussion of the subject did not properly belong to that House. The motion was negatived without a division.

Agreeably to the report made to the House in favour of Mr. Tierney, by the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Southwark Election Petition, that Gentleman took the oath and his seat.

It was agreed that, "I (wear) I am a Protestant," should be left out of the oath taken by those balloted to serve in the Supplementary Militia.

Mr. Sheridan asked Mr. Pitt if he had given up his intended tax on Inland Navigation. The question was of importance to many.

Mr. Pitt said he had no intention of abandoning it; on the contrary, he considered it as a fair tax.

Mr. Sheridan hinted that it would meet with no small opposition.

FRIDAY, DEC. 23.

The amended Supplemental Militia Bill was read a third time.

CAVALRY BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this Bill, Mr. Pitt introduced a clause into the Bill, permitting persons who could not immediately obtain substitutes to serve part of their time in their own persons, and the other part by substitutes when they could obtain them; which condition, he observed, would prevent persons from being imposed upon, as to price, by those who meant to become substitutes.

On the suggestion of Mr. Alderman Lushington, the passing of this Bill was postponed, in order to afford time for the consideration of an amendment, exempting Post-masters keeping horses for hire from the ballot; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that, though he had no objection to this short delay, he did not at present see any reason for the exemption proposed.

MONDAY, DEC. 26.

Mr. Secretary Dundas delivered the following Message from his Majesty:

GEORGE R.

"It is with the utmost concern that his Majesty acquaints the House of Commons,

mons, that his earnest endeavours to effect the restoration of Peace have been unhappily frustrated, and that the negotiation in which he was engaged has been abruptly broken off, by the peremptory refusal of the French Government to treat, except upon a basis evidently inadmissible, and by their having, in consequence, required his Majesty's Plenipotentiary to quit Paris within 48 hours.

"His Majesty has directed the several Memorials and Papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late discussion, and the account transmitted to his Majesty of its final result, to be laid before the House."

"From these Papers his Majesty trusts it will be proved to the whole world, that his conduct has been guided by a sincere desire to effect the restoration of Peace on principles suited to the relative situation of the belligerent Powers, and essential for the permanent interests of his Kingdoms, and the general security of Europe, whilst his enemies have advanced pretensions at once inconsistent with those objects, unsupported even on the grounds on which they were professed to rest, and repugnant to the system established by repeated Treaties, and to the principles and practice which have hitherto regulated the intercourse of independent nations."

"In this situation his Majesty has the consolation of reflecting, that the continuance of the calamities of war can be imputed only to the unjust and exorbitant views of his enemies. And his Majesty, looking forward with anxiety to the moment when they may be disposed to act on different principles, places, in the mean time, the fullest reliance, under the protection of Providence, on the wisdom and firmness of his Parliament; on the tried valour of his forces by sea and land; and on the zeal, public spirit, and resources of his Kingdoms, for vigorous and effectual support in the prosecution of a contest which does not depend on his Majesty to terminate, and which involves in it the security and permanent interests of this Country, and of Europe."

"G. R."

Mr. Dundas moved, that his Majesty's Message be taken into consideration on Thursday, which was agreed to.

TUESDAY, DEC. 27.

New Writs were ordered for the county of Derby, vice Lord John Cavendish, and

for the town of Derby, vice Lord George Henry Cavendish, who has accepted of the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Order of the Day was moved by Mr. William Dundas, for calling to the Bar Alexander Morris, who was held in custody for having disobeyed the summons of the Southwark Committee.

The Speaker, when Morris was brought to the bar, very severely reprimanded his conduct, as an infraction of the privileges of that House, it having greatly embarrassed the course of justice. He, and the persons implicated with him, must now have learned that the energy of the House was fully equal to the support of its dignity. He had, however, it was thought, experienced enough of its rigour for the purpose of example, and was now to partake of its lenity.

He was ordered, on motion, to be discharged on paying his fees.

Mr. Canning brought up a Declaration from his Majesty, dated 27th December 1796, and moved that the same be laid on the table. (See p. 50.)

Mr. Grey observed, that as the title of this Declaration did not in the smallest degree intimate any part of its contents, it was necessary that it should be read by the Clerk at the table.

The Declaration was accordingly read.

Mr. Canning moved, That the Order for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration, which stood for Thursday next, should be discharged, and "that the Message be taken into consideration on Friday."

After a few words from Mr. Grey, General Tarleton, &c. the Order of the Day for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration was fixed for Friday.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 28.

Printed copies of the Memorials and Papers exchanged between Lord Malmesbury and Descleroix, on the subject of the late Negotiation, were presented, and ordered to lie on the table. (See page 41.)

THURSDAY, DEC. 29.

Mr. Long brought up the Bill for the Relief, Instruction, and Employment of the Poor. He said, that his Right Hon. Friend, who had proposed the Bill, was prevented by indisposition from attending the House. Gentlemen were already apprized, that it was his Right Hon. Friend's wish that the Bill should go through a Committee previ-

ous to the recess, in order that the blanks might be filled up, and that it should be printed for the perusal and consideration of the Members, intending that it should be recommitted after the holidays. He should therefore move, that the Bill be read a first time.

It was read a first and second time.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

The Order of the Day being read for taking his Majesty's Message into consideration.

Mr. Pitt began by stating, that various and important considerations would arise from the discussion of this subject, and a variety of opinions would, no doubt, prevail; but all must concur in sentiments of regret at the abrupt failure of the negotiation, and the necessity of persevering in a contest undertaken, however, in consequence of complicated aggressions on the part of the enemy, for the independence of Great Britain, and the general security of Europe. These feelings of regret and disappointment were, however, he trusted, unaccompanied by despondency.

If it should appear that Ministers were sincere and desirous for peace, on principles which ought to render it adequate and permanent, the attempt, though unsuccessful, would not be lost. It would convince Europe, that the enemy was the sole cause of the prolongation of the war; it would tend to unite England and to divide France.

After the proposals had been made, and terms founded on equitable grounds had been offered; after refusing to suffer those terms to be discussed; after the insulting order for his Majesty's Minister to quit Paris; and after (he would not call it the *semblance*, but the *mockery* of negotiation on the part of the Enemy) this country had no option or alternative as to the ultimate line of conduct it ought to adopt.

Mr. Pitt then entered into a general review of all the circumstances attending the overtures that had been made in order to a pacification; beginning with Mr. Wickham's correspondence with Mons. Bartholomæi at Bay, and going through the whole of the State Papers. This he did in a most able, candid, and manly manner; and from them he shewed that the conduct of the French Directory was inconsistent not only with their own professions, but with the very Constitution on which they pretended

to rely: that at all events their demand of an *Ultimatum* was as improper, as it was unprecedented, and calculated for no purpose but to put an end to the Negotiation. As to the great point, the *fine qua non* of the restoration of the Netherlands, he remarked that less we could not ask for, at the commencement of a negotiation, for our Allies, without the consent of the Emperor, and no such consent had been obtained. In the subsequent stages, however, *even this stipulation might have undergone certain modifications* by concessions elsewhere. Well likewise insisted upon the evacuation of Italy by the French troops; but Savoy, Nice, and Avignon did not come within the scope of this description.

Upon the whole, he contended, that the offer to France was fair, just, and liberal; an offer, which shewed our anxiety for a speedy restoration of peace, and merited a fair and candid discussion from the enemy.

He commented at great length on the Confidential Memorial delivered on the peace with Spain and Holland, and also on Lord Malmesbury's conversation with the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on this subject.

Holland, considered with a reference to its former connection with this country, and its transfer to the scale of France, must render the restoration of any of the Colonies conquered by Great Britain from her gratuitous. What France had extorted from Holland (the Dutch Netherlands), if restored, might be the means of securing the Netherlands, and might form a useful barrier to Holland itself; but Holland being connected with France, France had no right to demand any of those conquests in behalf of Holland.

Whether there was any thing so intemperate in the deportment of Lord Malmesbury, or so very extravagant and unreasonable in his demands, as to warrant the strong and insulting measures adopted by the Directory, he would leave to the common justice, even of the greatest advocates of France to decide. Yet on the moment of our Minister's withdrawing, they propose a new basis of their own, refusing to treat on our *project*, or to give one of their own; and after rejecting Negotiation with our authorised Minister, desire to negotiate by means of couriers. And here again was a studious refinement upon

upon insult, in which the House would mark a perverseness new and unexampled.

Alluding to the proposition of annexing to France all her conquests by an internal law, Mr. Pitt said, that it was too absurd for even the most infatuated friends of France and French conduct to support. No one would be so insane as to contend that all the treaties, laws, and relations, which bound together the various nations of Europe, were to be preliminarily surrendered at the feet of that country.

In the phrensy arising from some idle report of a descent upon Ireland, it was fortunate they did not think of annexing that country as a department to France; it was happy they did not think of annexing the *City and Liberties of Westminster* to indivisible France.

He believed, and indeed he was sure, that there was not a man in his Majesty's Councils who would ever yield to such disgraceful humiliation as suing for peace in the mode prescribed. He hoped there were but few in the British Parliament who would agree to it; and he trusted, that there was not one Subject in his Majesty's dominions, who, knowing the disgrace of such a measure, would agree to be the Convent of it.

Impressed with these feelings and conviction, he would move an address to his Majesty, which he did to the usual effect—that is, echoing the Message.

Mr. Erskine rose to oppose the Address, and was entering into a detail of the history of the war, when he was taken suddenly ill, and sat down, unable to proceed.

Mr. Fox lamented that after a war of four years, in which 200 millions of money had been expended, 6,000,000*l.* added to the annual taxes, and more blood shed than at any period on record, Ministers were come to this point, to complain of the haughty and inadmissible demands of the French government. He entered into an examination of the papers before the House, of the arguments adduced by the Minister, ridiculed the renewed assertion of France being again on the verge of bankruptcy, and censured a principle of anticipation hitherto so fallacious and fatal to the country. The Directory, he contended, had in every measure of this Government incontestible proofs of the insincerity of its proffered amity, and without some grounds of mutual confidence, no negotiation could prove suc-

cessful } there could be none between the French Government and his Majesty's Ministers; and if Gentlemen had personal motives for preferring the Minister, and should think every hazard of war ought to be incurred to destroy French principles, they must choose between the Minister and peace, for they were incompatible. Could the French Directory believe persons to be in earnest to conclude peace with them, who had declared the country was in danger the moment peace arrived from the influx of French principles? Unless Ministers disavowed the principles of the war, there could be no hopes of peace. Mr. Fox, after discussing a variety of subjects introduced in Mr. Pitt's speech, entered into a full examination and history of the negotiation. He insisted upon the absurdity and imbecility of Lord Malmesbury's mission; who was sent to treat on subjects on which he had no power to conclude any terms, and with powers to come to a definitive conclusion on subjects of which he was not empowered to treat. The terms proposed to France left her nothing, and were not such as the Allies were justified by their comparative circumstances in demanding. The Minister excelled in artifice and sophistry; but these were not the qualities now wanted to give repose to Europe. The House, by assenting to the Address, assented to the prosecution of the war till Belgium was restored to the Emperor. He called on Gentlemen, if convinced of the propriety of such a principle, to avow it, and act openly, and not go into the country with false pretences of having voted for peace: Parliament were not in that credit with the country, and they did not deserve to be in that credit.

[Here Mr. Fox was interrupted by Mr. Yorke, who called to order. After some observations from Mr. Yorke, Mr. Serjeant Adair, and the Speaker, Mr. Fox resumed his speech.] He declared he did not mean to screen himself behind explanations; he wished to speak plainly; he was stating, that the House had not such credit with the country, and did not deserve to have it, as to make it possible that the country should suppose this Address was not a vote for continuing the war; that the country was no longer to be imposed upon. He would say the Parliament did not enjoy that credit with the nation which former Parliaments had done. He knew this was not respectful to the House; he always desired

desired to be so; but there were times that did not admit of the ordinary modes of conduct. He concluded by moving an amendment in opposition to the Address, in substance as follows:

"Your Majesty's faithful Commons have learned, with inexpressible concern, that the Negotiation lately commenced for the restoration of peace, has been unhappily frustrated.

"In so awful and momentous a crisis, we feel it our duty to speak to your Majesty, with that freedom and earnestness which becomes men anxious to preserve the honour of your Majesty's crown, and to secure the interests of your people.

"In doing this we sincerely deplore the necessity we feel of declaring that, as well from the manner in which the late negotiation had been conducted, as from the substance of the memorial, which appears to have produced the abrupt termination of it, we have reason to think your Majesty's Ministers were not sincere, in their endeavours to procure the blessings of peace, so necessary for this distressed country.

"The prospect of peace, so anxiously looked for by all descriptions of your Majesty's subjects, is at once removed from our view; on the one hand, your Majesty's Ministers insist upon the restoration of the Netherlands to the Emperor, as a *sine qua non* from which they have pledged your Majesty not to recede; while on the other hand, the Executive Directory of the French Republic, with equal pertinacity, claim the preservation of that part of their own conquests as a condition from which they cannot depart.

—Under these circumstances, we cannot help lamenting to your Majesty, the rashness and injustice of your Majesty's Ministers, whose long continued misconduct has produced this embarrassing situation; by advising your Majesty, before the blessings of peace had been unfortunately interrupted, to refuse all Negotiation for the adjustment of the then subsisting differences, although the Netherlands, now the main obstacle to the return of tranquillity, far from being considered as an object of contest, were not only not then considered by the French Republic as a part of their territory, but the annexation of which was solemnly renounced, and the peace of Europe offered into your Majesty's hands upon the basis of that renunciation, and upon the security and independence of Holland, whilst she pre-

served her neutrality towards France.

"Your Majesty's faithful Commons have further deeply to lament, that soon after the commencement of the War, when, by the vigilance of your Majesty's arms, with the assistance of your Allies, the Republic of Holland had been rescued from invasion, and the greatest part of the Netherlands had been recovered by the Emperor, at a time too when most of the Princes of Europe, with resources yet unexhausted, continued firm in their alliance with Great Britain, your Majesty's Ministers did not only not avail themselves of this high and commanding position for the Negotiation of an honourable Peace, and the establishment of the political balance of Europe, but, on the contrary, without any example in the principles and practice of this or any other nation, refused to set on foot any Negotiation whatsoever with the French Republic; not upon a real or even alleged refusal on her part to listen to the propositions now rejected by her, not to any specific proposal of indemnity or political security, but upon the arrogant and insulting pretence that her Government was incapable of maintaining the accustomed relations of peace and amity amongst nations; and upon that unfounded and merely speculative assumption, advised your Majesty to continue the War to a period when the difficulties in the way of Peace have been so much increased by the defection of most of the Powers engaged in the Confederacy, and by the conquests and consequent pretensions of the French Republic.

"Your Majesty's faithful Commons having thus humbly submitted to your Majesty the reflections which your Majesty's gracious communications immediately suggest, will proceed with unremitting diligence to investigate the causes which have produced our present calamities, and to offer such advice as the critical and alarming circumstances of the nation may require."

Mr. Secretary Dundas said, the proposed Amendment went to record a proposition tending to strengthen the hands of the enemy, and to weaken our own. He made many severe animadversions on Mr. Fox, as the advocate of France, rather than of Great Britain.

The House divided on Mr. Fox's Amendment, when the numbers were, for the Amendment, Ayes 37, Noes 212.

On the following day the House met, and after transacting some unimportant business, adjourned to Feb. 14.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, Nov. 21, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Bowen, of his Majesty's Ship the Terpsichore, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Gibraltar, the 23d of October, 1796.

JUDGING it to be proper that my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should be acquainted as soon as possible with the capture of a Spanish frigate by his Majesty's ship under my command, I herewith inclose you a copy of my letter to the Commander in Chief, giving an account of the action, and I request you will be pleased to lay the same before their Lordships.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Bowen, of his Majesty's Ship Terpsichore, to Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, dated at Gibraltar the 23d of Oct. 1796.

On the morning of the 13th inst. at daylight, we discovered a frigate to windward standing towards us; about eight I could perceive her making every preparation for battle, and was then apparently in chase of us. Our situation altogether was such as to prevent my being over desirous of engaging her. Out of our small complement of men, we had left thirty at the hospital, and we had more than that number still on board in our ill and convalescent lists, all of whom were dangerously sick or extremely weak. We were scarcely out of sight of the spot where we knew the Spanish fleet to have been cruising only two days before; and, in fact, we had stood on to look for them, with a view of ascertaining their movements. A small Spanish vessel, which we conjectured to be a sort of tender, was passing us, steering towards Carthagena, so that I could hardly flatter myself with being able to bring the frigate off in the event of a victory, or of even escaping myself, if disabled. On the other hand, it evidently appeared, that nothing but a flight and superior sailing could enable me to avoid an action; and to do that from a frigate apparently not much superior to us, except in point of bulk, would have been committing the character of one of his Majesty's ships more than I could bring myself to resolve on, I therefore continued standing on without any alteration of course.

Having, with infinite satisfaction and comfort to myself, commanded the Terpsichore's crew for two years and a half, through a pretty considerable variety of services, I well knew the veteran stuff

which I had still left in health to depend upon, for upholding the character of British seamen; and I felt my mind at ease as to the termination of any action with the frigate in sight only.

At half past nine she came within hail, and hauled her wind on our weather beam; and, as I perceived she only waited to place herself to advantage, and to point her guns with exactness, and being myself unwilling to lose the position we were then in, I ordered one gun to be fired, as a trier of her intention. It was so instantaneously returned, and followed up by her whole broadside, that I am confident that they must have done it at the sight of our flash. The action of course went on, and we soon discovered that her people would not, or could not, resist our fire. At the end of about an hour and forty minutes, during which time we twice wore, and employed about twenty of the last minutes in chase, she surrendered. At this period she appeared most entirely disabled, and we had drawn up close alongside, with every gun well charged and well pointed. It was, nevertheless, with considerable difficulty that I prevailed on the Spanish Commander to decline the receiving of such a broadside by submitting; and, from every thing which I have since learned, the personal courage, conduct, and zeal of that officer, whose name is Don Thomas Ayalde, was such during the action, notwithstanding the event of it, as reflects on him the greatest honour, and irresistibly impresses on my mind the highest admiration of his character. After (from the effect of our fire) all his booms had tumbl'd down, and rendered his waste guns unserviceable, all the standing rigging of his lower masts shot away, and I believe nearly every running rope cut through, and a great number of his people killed and wounded, he still persevered (though he could rally but few of his men) to defend his ship, almost longer than defence was justifiable. Had there been the smallest motion in the sea, every mast must inevitably have gone by the board.

Our loss (which will appear by the inclosed list) has been less than could have been expected: but our masts, sails, and rigging, were found to be pretty much cut up.

The spirited exertions of every officer, man, and boy, belonging to the ship I command, as well in the action as in the securing two disabled ships, and bringing them instantly off from a critical situation, by taking the prize in tow, and by their incessant labour ever since, will, I trust, when

when their small number is considered, place them in a light superior to any praise which I could bestow. I am even unwilling to speak of the particular conduct of any of the officers, but the talents displayed by the First Lieutenant (Devonshire), who was but just out of our sick list, during the action, added to his uncommon fatigue in taking care of the prize, and the very able manner in which he conducted and prepared to defend her, entitles him to this distinction, and proves him highly deserving of the recommendation you gave him, with his appointment in the West Indies. And although I had rather any other person should observe the conduct of a brother of mine in action, and speak of it afterwards, yet I feel it my duty, as Captain of the ship, to state, that I thought Mr. Bowen's (the Second Lieutenant) conduct was particularly animating to the ship's company, and useful, from the great number of guns which he saw well pointed in the course of the action; added to which, from the absence of the First Lieutenant on board the prize, the labouring oar of this ship has fallen on him, and, in my mind, the task we have had since the action has been infinitely more arduous than that of the action itself.

The name of the prize is the *Mahonesa*, carrying on the main deck 26 Spanish twelves (weighing 18 ounces more than ours), eight Spanish sixes on the quarter deck, and a number of brass colorns, swivels, &c. had on board 275 men, besides six pilots, qualified for the Mediterranean as high as Leghorn, and to be put on board of Admiral Langara's fleet, which he had been sent out from Carthage to look for. She was built in the year 1789 at Mahon, is of very large dimensions, measuring 114 tons and a half Spanish, was before the action in complete good condition, and is considered by the Spanish Officers the fastest sailer, one of the best constructed, and, what they attach considerable importance to, the handsomest frigate in their navy.

Both the frigates have this moment anchored in safety. I am, &c.

(Signed) R. BOWEN.

An Account of the Killed and Wounded in the Action between his Majesty's Ship Terpsichore and the Spanish Frigate Mahonesa, on the 13th of October, 1796.

Terpsichore mounted 32 twelve and six pounders; complement of men 215.

Killed—None.

Wounded—Mr. Richard Hobbs (acting boatswain) slightly in the foot; John Roberts (Quarter-master)

lost his left thigh; and two seamen. *Mahonesa*, by the best accounts I have been able to collect, had about 30 killed or died of their wounds the day of the action, and about the same number wounded, several of whom are since dead.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, NOV. 22, 1796.
Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship L'Engageante, in Cork Harbour, Nov. 14, 1796.

HIS Majesty's ships Polyphemus and Cerberus arrived here yesterday afternoon, the former not having seen any thing worth noticing, and the latter having, as intimated in my last, captured L'Hirondelle (late Sans Culotte) cutter privateer, of 10 guns and 60 men, and chased the Franklin brig privateer into the squadron under Sir John Warren, who made a prize of her. These privateers, with the other three taken by the *Santa Margarita* and *Dryad*, formed a small squadron which had fitted out and sailed together from Brest to scour the entrance of the English Channel, but have thus happily been all secured by our cruisers. Captain Drew has besides recaptured the *Jackson Junior*, Jamaica home-bound ship, and the *Friendship*, Blake, from the Cape of Good Hope. The first is come hither, and the latter supposed gone to Plymouth.

P. S. Inclosed is Captain Drew's letter to me, with an account of his prizes.

Cerberus, Cork Harbour, Nov. 13, 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE to inform you, on the 1st instant, in company with his Majesty's ships *Diana* and *Magnanime*, Lat. 49. 5. N. Long. 8. 36. W. I gave chase to a sail in the S. W. and continued chasing till the next morning, when she was captured by Sir John Warren's squadron, and proved to be the *Franklin*, a French privateer brig, carrying 12 nine-pounders and 80 men. On the 4th I retook the ship *Friendship*, from the Cape of Good Hope; the 5th took the *L'Hirondelle*, a French cutter privateer, carrying ten six-pounders and 53 men, but had thrown six of her guns overboard in the chase; and on the 6th retook the *Jackson Junior*, from Jamaica.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN DREW,
Vice-Admiral Kingmill, &c.

DOWNING.

DOWNING-STREET, NOV. 26.

DISPATCHES of which the following are copies, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Offenburgh, Nov. 21, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to inform your Lordship, that official accounts were this day received by the Archduke from General Davidovitch, stating his having beaten the corps that was opposed to him, and taken 1000 prisoners.

His advanced guard has taken possession of Trente, which place, as well as the strong position behind it, were abandoned by the enemy without resistance.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROB. CRAUFURD.

Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Offenburgh, Nov. 13, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that by a report received by his Royal Highness the Archduke from Lieutenant-General Neu, Governor of Mayence, it appears, that the corps which had advanced to the Nahe has been obliged to fall back, and take a position behind the Seltz.

This corps consisted merely of detachments from the garrison of Mayence, commanded by Major-Generals Simpschæn and Rosenberg; the latter, with the left wing, and posted on the heights of Biebelnheim and Planig, to observe Creutznach; the former, with the right wing, on the hill called the Rochusberg, to defend the passage of Bingen. They had orders, in case of being attacked by a very superior force, to retire nearer to Mayence.

This position on the right bank of the Lower Nahe is well known from the operations of last year. It is not to be maintained against an enemy of very superior force; for Creutznach lies so entirely under the fire of the hills from the left bank of the river, that the enemy is always master of that passage, as was sufficiently proved by the affair of the 1st of December 1795. On this side Creutznach the heights are so distant from the river, that the enemy has every facility in extending himself in front and on each flank of the town; and a

corps of very inferior force cannot take post near enough to prevent this formation.

On the 26th General's Simpschæn and Rosenberg were attacked by two divisions of the army of the Sambre and Meuse. The action lasted several hours, and the enemy, notwithstanding so very great an inequality of numbers, was repulsed with considerable loss.

Early on the 27th the French renewed the attack, and advanced in several columns from Creutznach, to turn the left of the Austrians; but the latter, by an exertion of much ability and steadiness, maintained their position. In the evening, however, the Generals, in conformity to the order mentioned above, determined on retiring behind the Seltz; and the retreat was executed with perfect order.

The loss of the Austrians on this occasion consists in 19 killed, 184 wounded, 96 missing; on the whole, 299 men, and 89 horses.

The enemy's was certainly considerable; 200 of them were taken prisoners, and brought into Mayence.

I am thus circumstantial in stating the particulars of this, in fact, unimportant affair, because I observe that the official reports of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, I mean the late ones, contain the most absurd exaggerations. I should consider them perfectly undeserving of notice, were it not that those who have no other means of judging of the events of the campaign than by comparing the accounts published by the contending armies, would be led into the most erroneous conclusions, if they gave each party credit for only an equal degree of fairness in their relations.

In the enemy's official account of the affair of the 21st of last month near Neuwied, it is represented as having been a serious and general attack; whereas it was merely undertaken for the purpose of destroying his bridge, and spreading alarm on the left bank of the Rhine. Both these objects were effected by a very insignificant force; and there was not the smallest idea of a serious assault on the Tete-de-Pont of Neuwied. The enemy states, that, besides an immense number killed and drowned, he actually took 1000 prisoners, whereas I can assure your Lordship, from the most authentic information, that the whole loss of the Austrians did not exceed 284 men.

After General Mureau's army had crossed

crossed the Rhine, two divisions of it were detached towards Landau, and one division of the army of the Sambre and Meuse arrived about the same time in the neighbourhood of Kayerslautern. General Hotze was still at Schweigenheim, on the road from Speyer to Landau; his corps was not of sufficient strength to have any other object than that of spreading alarm in Lower Alsace; and it was evident, that as soon as the Rhine should again separate the main armies, the enemy must immediately become masters of the vicinity of Landau.

General Hotze, therefore, on the approach of forces so infinitely superior to his own, retired towards the entrenched camp of Mannheim, without being in the smallest degree molested by the enemy. He established the advanced posts of his left wing on the Reebach, from whence they ran along the Fletzbach towards Franckenthal.

On the 7th instant the French attacked General Hotze's line. Their principal efforts were directed against the left wing, and the fire of artillery and small arms continued a great part of the day; but the enemy was repulsed, and General Hotze still maintains his posts in front of the intrenched camp, extending from the Reebach, by the village of Maubach to Franckenthal.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. CRAUFURD.
Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Offen-
burg, Nov. 14, 1796.

MY LORD,

IT is with the greatest satisfaction I have the honour of announcing to your Lordship, that official reports were this day received by the Archduke, from Generals Alvinzy and Davidovitch, where it appears, that the offensive operations in Italy have been most successfully commenced.

I should not presume to address your Lordship upon this subject, were it not that if Colonel Graham is, as I suppose he must be, with Marshal Wurmsler in Mantua, he cannot as yet have had it in his power to correspond with your Lordship.

General Alvinzy's report is dated Caldoferro, Nov. 7. General Davidovitch's at Trente, the 8th instant.

After the second operation, undertaken for the relief of Mantua, these corps of Marshal Wurmsler's army, which could not penetrate, retired; the one under General Quodanovich to the Venetian Frioul; the

other, under General Davidovitch, up the valley of the Adige, towards Neumarkt.

These corps were successfully reinforced by considerable numbers of fresh troops; and General Alvinzy was appointed to command the whole of the army, until it should effect its reunion with Marshal Wurmsler.

After the arrival of the reinforcements at the places of their destination, General Alvinzy, who in person had undertaken the conduct of the corps in the Frioul, arranged a plan of operations, of which the following is a sketch.

His own corps was to advance through the Trevisane towards Bassano, and, after fixing the passages of the Brenta, to proceed towards the Adige, whilst General Davidovitch should descend the valley by which that river runs down from the mountains of the Tyrol, forcing the positions of Trente, Roveredo, &c.

On the 3d of this month, upon the approach of part of General Alvinzy's advanced guard, the enemy abandoned Castel Franco; and on the 4th, the Austrian corps advanced in two columns to the Brenta; the one to Bassano (of which they took possession), and the other of nearly equal force (under Lieutenant-General Provera), to Fonteniva.

General Alvinzy halted on the 5th instant, and spent that day in reconnoitering the position of the enemy. He found the French army encamped in three lines, in front of Vicenza.

On the 6th, as General Alvinzy was on the point of pushing forward his advanced guard, Buonaparte, who had marched in the night, commenced a most severe attack upon his whole line. The action began with General Provera's corps about seven in the morning, and very shortly afterwards the enemy also advanced against Bassano.

General Alvinzy reports, that the enemy's attacks, though made with the greatest impetuosity, were constantly and completely repelled; and that night put an end to the affair, without either party having gained or lost any ground; but an indisputable proof of the Austrians having had the advantage in this action is, that when General Alvinzy next morning was preparing to renew it, he found that the enemy had completely retreated. He reports, that they directed their march towards Lisiera.

General Provera's bridge over the Brenta having been destroyed in the course of the morning of the 6th, his column could

could not cross the river till towards noon on the 7th, and General Alvinz's whole corps arrived late in the evening of that day at the camp of Caldo Ferro.

General Davidovitch had in the mean time driven back the corps opposed to him, had made a thousand prisoners, and taken possession of Trente, as was mentioned in his former report.

On the same day that the above-mentioned severe action was fought on the Bienta, General Davidovitch attacked the enemy in the strong pass of Caliano, a little to the northward of Roveredo. The French had entrenched their position, and occupied, in considerable force, the castles of Bessano and La Pietra, which, as I understand command the pass.

The strength of the position was such, that, notwithstanding his repeated efforts, General Davidovitch could not force it on the 6th; but on the following day he renewed his attack.

The corps on the right of the Adige established batteries on the heights of Nomi, which fired with considerable effect; the troops on the left of the river attacked the castles and intrenchments with persevering bravery, and the enemy was at length completely defeated, with the loss of five cannons, eight ammunition waggon, and a thousand prisoners. General Davidovitch supposes the enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, to have been very considerable, and states his own to have amounted to four hundred men, killed, wounded, and missing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT CRAWFURD.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, NOV 29.

A DISPATCH from the Governor and Council of Madras, dated Fort St. George, June 22, 1796, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and by them communicated to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

WE have particular satisfaction in offering to you our sincere congratulations on the complete success which has attended the operations of Rear-Admiral Rainier in the Eastern Seas; and judging that an early communication of this event might be of material use to his Majesty's Ministers, we have determined to forward this letter by the route of Buffarah.

It appears by the Rear-Admiral's Dispatches, dated the 27th of March

and 11th of April last, and which reached us on the 18th instant, by the Orpheus frigate, that the British troops were in possession of the islands of Amboyna and Banda, with their several dependencies, comprizing, as it was thought, the whole of the Dutch islands, excepting Fornaté, yielding cloves, nutmegs, and mace. This acquisition has been attained without the smallest loss on our side.

Amboyna and its dependencies were delivered up on the 16th of February, and Banda and its dependencies on the 8th of March. Copies of the Capitulations are inclosed.

The Admiral speaks in the handsomest manner of the activity and alacrity with which every duty was performed by the forces under his command, both naval and military; and dwells particularly on the perfect harmony which all along subsisted between the officers and men in both services. It behoves us on this occasion to convey to you the high sense we entertain of the able and spirited conduct displayed by Rear-Admiral Rainier, whose hearty co-operation with us in every measure conducive to the public weal demands our warmest acknowledgments; and whilst we feel assured of your entire approbation of all the means employed by this Government, to give effect to the arrangements framed by his Majesty's Ministers for securing the Dutch settlements in India, it is, nevertheless, incumbent upon us to declare, that the accomplishment of this great object has been chiefly obtained by the zealous and cheerful support which we have had the good fortune to experience from the Officers entrusted with the execution of it.

We shall do ourselves the honour of transmitting, by the first sea conveyance, copies of all the papers received from the Admiral, which will enable you to form an accurate opinion of the value of those islands. At present we can only give you a summary of his proceedings.

The Admiral found in the Treasury at Amboyna 81,112 rix dollars, and in store 515,940 pounds weight of cloves; in the treasury at Banda 66,675 rix dollars, and in store 84,777 pounds of nutmegs, 19,587 pounds of mace, besides merchandize and other stores at each place, upon which no value had been then put.

We are preparing to send a reinforcement of troops for the better protection of those valuable islands; and, as the

Admiral

Admiral has advised us that he is short of provisions, and in want of a supply of naval and military stores, it is our intention to forward an adequate stock of every necessary article.

We have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the Company's possessions on this coast are in a state of perfect tranquillity; and that we have no reason to believe that any designs are in agitation by the native powers hostile to your interests.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HOBART,
ALURED CLARKE,
FDW. SAUNDERS,
C. W. FALLOFIELD.

Capitulation of Amboyna, translated from the Original in Dutch, February 16, 1796.

Not finding ourselves equal to withstand the great force with which we have been surprized, we the undersigned Governor and Council do hereby give up this settlement, with all its dependencies, and place the same under the protection of his Britannic Majesty, upon the conditions mentioned to us in the letter of the Right Honourable the Governor of Madras: that is, upon condition that we may keep all our private property, and be allowed a reasonable subsistence, that the inhabitants be guaranteed in the secure possession of their private properties, and that the senior and junior servants of the Civil Establishment, the Clergy, the Military, and Marine, receive their usual pay.

It is upon the above conditions that we shall to-morrow morning give over all the guards of the fort to the troops of his Britannic Majesty, after receiving the ratification of this instrument by his Excellency the Commodore.

Done at Amboyna, in the Castle of Victoria, on the above date.

(Signed) A. Conabé.
R. Smijlt.

(Dutch Co.) F. Ojrowski.
(Seal,) Enas Mackay.
Eron Kyzabé.

Approved of and acceded to.
P. Rainier.

(English) W. C. Lannon, Secretary.

Capitulation agreed upon between his Excellency Peter Rainier, Esq. Commodore, commanding the Sea and Land Forces of his Britannic Majesty in the Sea, and F. Van Boeckholtz, Governor of Banda, &c. &c.

In consideration of our great want of provisions, and the great force with

which the British have appeared before this settlement, and to resist which would bring destruction and desolation on the harmless inhabitants of this place, we therefore think it prudent, for the sake of humanity, and from our confidence in the honour and generosity of the English, to accept of the terms offered to us, and to deliver into their hands this fort and settlement, with all its dependencies, upon the following conditions, viz.

That private property be kept secure to every individual of this settlement, whether in or out of the Company's service; that the servants of the Company, civil and military, be kept in their respective stations, as far as may be thought necessary for the administration of justice; and the Civil Government of the place, the Governor alone particularly excepted, as the Government must, of course, be vested in the English; that the military continue to receive their pay, and are not to be forced into the British service contrary to their wishes; and the Civil Servants also to be continued on their present pay; and such an allowance made for the provision of the Governor as his Excellency the Commander of the British forces may think adequate. The Governor, however, and any other servants of the Company, shall be permitted to retire from the service, either to Batavia or elsewhere, whenever a convenient opportunity shall offer.

Upon these conditions we, the undersigned, consent to deliver up Fort Nassau, the settlement of Banda, and all its dependencies, to the troops of his Britannic Majesty to-morrow morning, upon receiving a copy of this Capitulation, ratified and signed by his Excellency the British Commander. The keys of all the public property, and all accounts properly authenticated, shall be immediately delivered over to the British, and the Government entirely vested in them.

Fort Nassau, Banda, Neira,

March 8, 1796.

(Signed) F. Van Boeckholtz.

A. H. Vaege.

(L. S.) F. Saigang.

E. Maere.

(L. S.) P. de Haan.

M. Wall. loo.

Approved and accepted of,

(Signed)

(L. S.) P. Rainier.

True Copies,

(Signed) W. C. Jackson, Sec.

ADMIRAL

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 17.
Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Bazely, Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Overysel, the 14th of December 1796.

SIR,

I HAVE just received a Letter from Lieutenant Webb, commanding the Marechal de Cobourg Cutter, acquainting me, that, on the night of the 12th inst. off Dungeness, he fell in with, and, after a chase of two hours, captured a French Lug-sail Privateer of two guns and eighteen men, named the Espoire, which had left Boulogne the day before, but had not taken any thing.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.
 JOHN BAZELY.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

Rome, Nov. 7.

THE Pope has been greatly alarmed by the threats of the French, whose terms of Peace have been so greatly mortifying, that his Holiness refused to ratify them. The Archbishop of Ferrara has lately transmitted to his Holiness the following bombastic letter, which he had received from the French General:

Buonaparte to the Cardinal Matty, Archbishop of Ferrara (translated from the Italian), Oct. 21.

"The Court of Rome has refused the conditions of peace which were offered by the Directory; it has also broke the armistice; it arms; it wishes for war; it shall have it; but before I behold in cold blood the ruin and death of those Ideots who would oppose obstacles to the Republican forces, I owe to my country, to Italy, to humanity, to myself, to make a final effort for inducing the Pope to accept of conditions exceedingly moderate, conformably to his real interests, his character, and reason. You know, M. Le Cardinal, the force and the courage of the army-I command.

"To overturn the temporal power of the Pope, I have no more to do than to will it.—Repair to Rome, see the Holy Father, undeceive him respecting his true interests, deliver him from the intriguers that surround him, who wish for his destruction, and that of the city of Rome. The French once more permit me to offer propositions of peace. All may yet be settled. War, so cruel on the people, has terrible consequences

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for the vanquished. Save the Pope from the greatest misfortunes. You know how desirous I am to terminate by peace a contest, which has, for me, neither danger nor glory.

"In your mission, M. Le Cardinal, I wish that success which the purity of your intention deserves.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

INSBRUCK [THE CAPITAL OF TYROL], NOV. 20.

An express, which arrived here this morning at five o'clock, brings the agreeable intelligence of some advantages of importance obtained over the enemy by the Austrian Field Marshal Baron Davidovitch. The following is that General's letter:

Rivoli, Dec. 19.

"I this morning attacked the enemy, who were strongly posted on the heights near Rivoli, and notwithstanding the difficulties of the situation from mountains and precipices, after an obstinate contest, which continued, without intermission, from seven in the morning till two in the afternoon, we drove the enemy to the heights of Campara. Their loss in killed and wounded was considerable. Two Generals, Florella and Vallet, were made prisoners, with a great number of Officers, and 1000 private men. We likewise took 12 pieces of artillery, and several ammunition waggons."

Message of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred.

Dec. 10.

"The multiplied wants of the Republic call imperiously on you to display and employ all her resources. You are not ignorant, that every branch of the public service experiences the utmost distress. The pay of the troops remains unsettled; the defenders of the country suffer all the horrors of nakedness; their courage is increased by the painful sense of their wants; the disgust arising from them naturally occasions desertion: the hospitals are in want of fuel, medicines and all other necessaries; the public alms and work-houses experience the same wants, and for this reason they reject the needy and infirm citizens, who usually found an asylum in them. The Creditors of the State, the Contractors who daily supply the wants of the armies, with great difficulty obtain only a small part of the sums due to them, and the distress which they experience

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perience on this account deters others who might supply those wants with more exactness, and on terms more advantageous to the Republic.—The public roads are impassable, and the communications interrupted.—The salaries of the public functionaries remain unpaid. From one end of the Republic to the other, the Judges and Administrators are reduced to the dreadful dilemma, either to expose themselves and families to the utmost misery, or disgracefully to sell themselves to intriguers. The disaffected agitate every part of the Republic; murder and assassination are organized in many places, and the administration of the police, without activity and without force, from want of provisionary means, is unable to check these disorders, &c."

[The remainder of this Message contains a plan for remedying these evils by the creation of a new kind of paper currency, superior, as it is averred, to any that has yet been tried in France, and calculated to produce all the vigour and energy of which the Republic stands so much in need.]

The Directory has passed an order refusing to receive Mr. Pinckney. The order declares—"that all relation between the French Government and the United States of America shall be interrupted, until the injuries which the French Republic complain of are redressed."

CAPITULATION OF KEHL.

Extract of a Letter from General Moreau, dated 21 Nivose, 10 Jan.

"I have only time to say, that Kehl will be evacuated this day at four o'clock. We carry away every thing, even the pallisades and the enemies bullets.

"MOREAU."

Letter from Citizen Rudler, Commissioner of the Government with the Army of the Rhine and Moselle, to the Executive Directory.

"By the capitulation agreed upon yesterday, the Fort of Kehl, after the trenches had been opened before it two months, will be restored to the Austrians this day, at four o'clock in the afternoon; all our artillery has already been formed into a park on the left bank of the Rhine. Every soldier carries with him only the pallisade which covered him; the enemy will find nothing but ashes and ruins.

"It is thus that the army, after the passage of the Rhine, after rapid conquests, and one of the most skillful re-

treata, has crowned its brilliant campaign by a defence equally astonishing and glorious.

"The Generals, the Officers and Soldiers have displayed, in that situation, a courage and a fortitude that even compelled the enemy to pay them the tribute of admiration which is due to their valour. Greeting and respect,

(Signed) "RUDLER,"

The following are the articles of capitulation for the fortress of Kehl, proposed by General Desaix, Commander in Chief of the fortress, to General La Tour, Commander of the Austrian forces, both having sufficient powers.

Art. I. The French troops shall evacuate the fortress of Kehl to-day and to-morrow. *Ans. Agreed.*

II. They shall give possession to the Austrian troops tomorrow (10th Jan.) precisely at four o'clock in the afternoon. *Ans. The Austrian troops shall take possession of Fort Kehl to-morrow at four o'clock, and also of every thing which the French shall leave behind.*

III. From the present moment all hostilities shall cease on both sides, and the Austrian troops shall take possession of the redoubt and burying-ground, and carry their advanced posts to the nearest barrier. The redoubt, the burying-ground, and the barrier leading to the fort, shall be instantly surrendered.

IV. The French troops shall hold the other side of the barrier until four o'clock to-morrow. *Ans. Agreed.*

V. On each side a Staff Officer shall be exchanged as an hostage, who shall remain until the Capitulation is executed, and then to be re-exchanged. *Ans. Granted.* They shall be exchanged the moment the Austrians take possession of the fort.

At three quarters after three the rest of the troops had defiled; the rear-guard was the 6ad half brigade.

Every thing has been carried off; even the Austrian pallisades and bullets.

The bridge of boats has been drawn along the Left Bank. The great bridge is uncovered, and there remains no longer any communication with the other bank of the river.

CONFLAGRATION IN AMERICA.

New-York, Dec. 9.

About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in one of the stores on Murray's Wharf, Coffee-house-slip, and raged with such fury as to baffie all human exertion, till it had laid in ashes the whole

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whole block of buildings included between that slip, Front-street, and the Fly-market. The number of buildings consumed may be from sixty to seventy, consisting mostly of large warehouses, with some large and valuable dwelling-houses. The goods in the stores first burnt were all consumed, with all the books and papers of the occupiers. Of this number are Mess. Robinson and Hartthorne, Mess. Loomis and Tillinghest, W. and S. Robinson, and the representatives of Nicholas Cook. The merchandize in the stores nearer to the fly-market was much of it saved. Fortunately it was high water, and the wind off shore, by which means the shipping was saved. The principal proprietors of the buildings burnt are, Stewart and Jones, John Murray, jun. John Marston, Robert Browne, John Taylor, Garey Ludlow, Robert and Peter Brace, and Henry H. Kip. It would be imprudent at present to hazard a guess at the amount of property destroyed. It must be immense. The warehouses were all of wood, and many of them contained large quantities of rum and spirits, which rendered the flames terrible in rapidity and extent.

Dec. 14 SERIOUS CAUSE OF ALARM!

—Citizens of New York, you are once more called upon to attend to your safety. It is no longer a doubt—it is a fact, that there is a combination of incendiaries in this city, aiming to wrap the whole of it in flames! The house of Mr. Lewis Ogden, in Pearl-street, has been twice set on fire—the evidence of malicious intention is indubitable, and he has sent his black man, suspected, to prison. Last night an attempt was made to set fire to Mr. Lindsay's house, in Greenwich-street. The combustibles left for the purpose are preserved as evidence of the fact. Another attempt, we learn, was made last night in Beckman street. A bed was set on fire under a child, and his cries alarmed his family.

[In the course of the above conflagration at New York, Capt. Sharpe, and the crew of his Majesty's packet the Swallow, exerted themselves in a manner to impress with the warmest gratitude the inhabitants of New York. They cut out of the flames several vessels that had actually caught fire, and saved the lives of thirty persons who were on board. The papers are full of testimonies to their brave and humane exertions.

It must be highly pleasing to his Majesty, and to the Nation at large, to be

informed, that, out of several hundred sail of shipping then in this harbour, not one boat was seen during the dreadful scene to render the least assistance, but that of the British packet here alluded to.]

Savannah, Nov. 29. On Saturday the 26th instant this city exhibited a scene of desolation and distress, probably more awfully calamitous than any previously experienced in America. Between six and seven o'clock in the evening a small bake-house, belonging to a Mr. Gromet, in Market square, was discovered to be on fire. The citizens, together with the officers and crews of the vessels in the harbour, were soon convened; but, unfortunately, no immediate and decisive measures were adopted by which the fire could be stopped in its beginning.

The season, for two months previous to this accident, had been dry; the night was cold, and a light breeze from N. N. W. was soon increased by the effect of the fire. The coverings of the buildings being of wood were, from the above circumstances, rendered highly combustible. Several of the adjoining houses were soon affected, and then almost instantly in flames. The wind now became strong, and whirled into the air, with agitated violence, large flakes of burning shingles, boards, and other light substances, which, alighting at a distance, added confusion to the other terrors of the conflagration. The use of water was now rendered totally vain; its common extinguishing power seemed to be lost. —Torrents of flames rolled from house to house, with a destructive rapidity which bid defiance to all human controul, and individual exertions were from this time principally pointed towards the securing of private property. The direction of the fire being now committed to the wind, its rage was abated only when, by extending to the common, it found no farther object wherewith to feed its fury. On the north side of Market-square, and thence in a south-easterly direction, the inhabitants were enabled, by favour of the wind, to save their houses, and limit the conflagration.—On the other hand, by the time it had extended on the Bay, nearly to Abacorn-street, the prodigious quantity of hear already produced in the center of the city, began to draw in a current of air from the east, and enabled some of the most active inhabi-

rants and seamen to save a few houses in that quarter, after having been in imminent danger. Between twelve and one the rage of the fire abated, and few other houses from this time took fire. The exhausted sufferers, of both sexes, had now to remain exposed to the inclemency of a cold frosty night, and to witness the distressing spectacle of their numerous dwellings, covered with volumes of smoke and flame, falling into ruins.

Thus was this little city, soon after emerging from the ravages of our revolutionary war, and which had lately promised a considerable figure among the commercial cities of our Sister States, almost destroyed in one night. The number of houses (exclusive of other buildings) which are burned, is said to be nearly 300, but of this (together with an estimate of property destroyed) a more particular statement than we can now furnish is expected shortly to be offered to the public. We can now only say, that two thirds of the city appear in ruin, in a direction from the corner of Market-square, along the Bay of Abercorn-street, thence in a south-east direction, taking the whole centre of the city to the south and east commons; a few houses quite in the south-east part only excepted. It is said, that three or four white men and two or three negroes lost their lives in rendering assistance during the fire; and whether any more, is not yet ascertained.

During the conflagration on Saturday night last, in four hours 229 houses, beside out-houses, &c. were burnt, amounting to one million of dollars, exclusive of lost property; 375 chimnies are standing bare, and form a dismal appearance—171 houses only, of the compact part of the city, are standing—more than 400 families are destitute of houses.

About the beginning of December the election of a Chaplain to the House of Assembly at New York took place. There were three candidates, for whom, at the final close of the poll, the numbers were as follow:

Rev. Dr. Green	-	35
Rev. Dr. Priestley	-	27
Rev. Mr. Blau	-	6

Whereupon Dr. Green was declared duly elected.

A Philadelphia Paper of the 24th Dec. gives the following statement as the result of the election of President and Vice-President of the United States of America:—

RETURN of VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.					
	Adams.	Pinckney.	Jefferson.	Burr.	S. Adams.
New Hampshire,	-	6	6		
Massachusetts,	-	16	13		
Rhode Island,	-	4			
Connecticut,	-	9	4		
Vermont,	-	4	4		
New York,	-	12	12		
New Jersey,	-	7	7		
Pennsylvania,	-	1	2	14	13
Delaware,	-	3	3		
Maryland,	-	7	4	4	3
Virginia,	-	1	1	20	1
Kentucky,	-				15
Tennessee,	-				
North Carolina,	-	1	1	11	6
South Carolina,	-		4	8	
Georgia,	-				
Total	71	65	57	23	15

Mr. Jay and Mr. Elsworth had 5 votes each, Mr. Clinton 3; Mr. Henry, Mr. Washington, and Mr. Johnson, 2 each.

Mr. Adams and Mr. Pinckney are therefore elected President and Vice-President of the United States, an official notification of which was to be made on the 10th inst. by the President of the Senate to both Houses of Congress. Both those Gentlemen are considered as well disposed towards Great Britain. Mr. Jefferson, one of the unsuccessful Candidates, is supposed to be friendly to the interests of France.

The States of Kentucky and Tennessee, although attached to the Union, were not, from some informality, allowed to send Electors; and the returns from the State of Georgia did not arrive in the time limited by Act of Congress.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

STONEHENGE, an object of the first curiosity to the antiquary, and to every devotee of the Belles Lettres, has just undergone a change, by the falling of some of those stupendous stones which form this wonderful relique of

Druidical superstition. We have been favoured with two accounts of this accident, one from a young student of great erudition and taste, and the other from a Gentleman of high character in the literary world, both of whom have visited the

the spot. As they elucidate each other, and will probably throw light on a subject which has so much engaged the pens of the learned, we gladly present both to our readers.—The first account is as follows:

“ On Tuesday the 3d inst. some people employed at the plough, near Stonehenge, remarked that three of the larger stones had fallen, and were apprised of the time of their fall by a very sensible concussion, or jarring, of the ground. These stones prove to be the western of those pairs, with their imposts, which have had the appellation of Trilithons. They fell flat westward, and levelled with the ground a stone also of the second circle, that stood in the line of their precipitation. From the lower ends of the supporters being now exposed to view, their prior depth in the ground is satisfactorily ascertained: it appears to have been about six feet. The ends, however, having been cut oblique, neither of them was, on *one* side, more than a foot and a half deep. Two only of the five trilithons of which the *adytum* consisted, are now therefore in their original position. The destruction of any part of this grand oval we must peculiarly lament, as it was composed of the most stupendous materials of the whole structure. The above accident is to be attributed to the same circumstances that occasioned the disclosure of the subterraneous passage at Old Sarum two years ago, and there is no necessity of calling in the aid of any other agency than that of repeated moisture on the foundation, and particularly of the rapid thaw that succeeded the late deep snow.”

Our second account runs thus:

“ On Tuesday, January 3d, in consequence of the rapid thaw succeeding a very severe frost, the weather being perfectly calm, one of the trilithons in the inner circle of Stonehenge, which were so called by Dr. Stukely from their being formed of three stones (an impost resting upon two upright stones) suddenly inclined and fell. It had long deviated from its true perpendicular. There were originally five of these trilithons, two of which are, even now, still remaining in their ancient state. It is remarkable, that no account has ever been recorded of the falling of the others, and, perhaps, no alteration has been made in the appearance of Stonehenge for three centuries prior to the present tremendous downfall. The impost which is the smallest of the three

stones is supposed to weigh 20 tons. They all now lie prostrate on the ground, and have received no injury from their aerial separation.”

An account of the gross produce of the Revenue of the Post-Office for three years, to the 5th of April, 1795:

The year ending

5th April, 1793 — £.627,592 19 0

1794 — 691,268 11 9

• 1795 — 705,319 10 9

An account of the gross produce of the Revenue of the Post-Office for the year ending the 5th of April 1796, as near as can be taken, 787,304l.

IRELAND.

On the 16th inst. the Irish Parliament met, when a Message was delivered to both Houses from His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, in which he notices the failure of the negotiation for peace with France, announces the late appearance of an hostile fleet, which had happily been dispersed by the interposition of Providence in their favour—an interposition which, the Message asserts, must call forth sentiments of the most awful gratitude in the mind of every good subject. It mentions the feelings of his Majesty at the universal and energetic spirit of loyalty which was so generally manifested at that crisis throughout the kingdom; and concludes by recommending to Parliament the consideration of the state of the country, and to provide for the necessary and extraordinary expences of the war.”

The Lords, on the following day, on the motions of Lords Dillon and Rossmore, voted addresses of thanks to his Majesty and to the Lord Lieutenant.

The House of Commons likewise voted an Address to his Majesty for his gracious communication in the Lord Lieutenant's Message.

Mr. Grattan moved, as an amendment,

“ That this House felt the highest confidence in his Majesty's wishes for the restoration of peace, and his solicitude for the safety of this kingdom; but could not implicitly concur, that his Majesty's Ministers had been serious in their negotiations for that object with France; or that the Naval force of Great Britain had been exerted on the late alarming occasion with due vigilance or activity for the protection of this kingdom.”—Negatived, 90 to 7.

The House also moved an Address

* This Message will be given among other State Papers in our next Number.

to the Lord Lieutenant, that he will be pleased to issue a Proclamation appointing a day of solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his signal providence in the late destruction of the enemy's fleet, and the discomfiture of their intended invasion.

They then voted their thanks to the troops of the line, the militia, and the yeomanry, for their spirit, good conduct, and glorious ardour, during the late menaced invasion.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

DEC. 2, 1796.

AT Fort Augustus, in his 84th year, Alexander Traupud, esq. lieutenant-governor of that garrison. He was the son of Col. Traupud, who commanded a regiment of horse in the reign of Queen Anne.

6. At Totnes, Devonshire, Ferdinand De Mierre, esq. late merchant in London.

8. At Great Yarmouth, Peter Upchurch, esq. formerly of Sudbury in Suffolk.

10. Mr. Sackville Parker, formerly book-keeper at Oxford, in his 89th year.

11. Mr. Joseph Waring, timber-merchant, at Lambeth.

At the Sea, near Bromyard, Herefordshire, Jeremiah Atkins, aged 102 years.

12. At Ponder's End, Thomas Fuller, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

At Worcester, aged 74, the Rev. Richard Mence, vicar of St. Pancras and Allhallows, London Wall.

13. Mr. George Warner, of the Bull's Head, Coventry.

14. Mrs. Bray, wife of William Bray, esq. of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Lately, in Chichester-street, Portland Place, aged 73, John Wade, esq. youngest son of the late Field Marshal Wade.

15. Mr. William Kibbee, of Sackville-street, Dublin, wine-merchant.

At Brecon, Thomas Bullock Lloyd, esq.

16. At Ely, John Waddington, esq. aged 66 years.

At Henry Green, one of the aldermen of Nottingham.

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. B. Stet, rector of Lintworth in Lincolnshire.

17. William Pickett, esq. alderman of Cornhill Ward.

Erwan Scotney, esq. in Gower street, Bedford-square.

At Eltham, in his 73d year, Mr. Godfrey Moiling, merchant of Dowgate-hill.

At Twickenham, the Right Hon. Lord John Cavendish, uncle to the Duke of Devonshire.

At Nissey, near Worcester, Dr. John Bewick, late of St. John's College, Cambridge, and one of the physicians of Worcester Infirmary.

The Rev. Thomas Benson, tutor and fellow of Wadham College, Oxford.

18. Mr. J. S. Gallahy, Scots Yard, Cannon-street.

Lately, at Mitcham, in Surrey, the Rev. Thomas Webb, M. A. Dean of Kilmore.

Lately, the Rev. John Hadley Swain, perpetual curate of Leiston, with Silewell, Suffolk.

19. At Chirk Castle, Denbighshire, Rich. Myddelton, esq. member for the borough of Denbigh, and colonel of the Militia.

William Stephenson, esq. clerk of the peace for the county of Huntingdon.

The Rev. Mr. Knowles, aged 73, rector of Tinwell, in Rutland, and vicar of Thorby, Lincolnshire.

Mr William Robertson, merchant, of Philpott-lane.

Francis Newman, esq. of North Cadbury.

Lately, at Bath, the Rev. Rowland Channing, rector of Thornton, Cheshire, and of Beirington, Salop.

20. Mrs. Annesly, mother of Francis Annesly, esq. member for Reading, aged 87.

The Rev. John Leathbridge, of Lawceston, in Cornwall, aged 72.

The Rev. Thomas Howes, M. A. rector of Fritton, Suffolk, aged 65 years.

Capt. Webb, Portland-street, Kingsdown, Bristol, aged 73.

21. Mr. The wife of Henry James Pye, esq. Mr. Charles Pugh, of Road lane, grocer.

Joseph Saunders, esq. at Lifford-green, Paddington.

William Deane, esq. mayor elect for Harwich.

At Buggen Hinch, Mrs. Beadon, aged 94, mother of the Bishop of Gloucester.

23. Mr. Thomas Thornhill, in Doctors Commons, formerly a grocer in St. Paul's Church-yard.

Charles Adey, esq. Wotton Under-edge.

24. Henry Franks, esq. of Mortlake, Surrey, in his 73d year.

Mr. Edward Chaplin, of the Hay-market, builder.

Richard Morgan, esq. of the Argoed, near Monmouth.

At Norwich, aged 91, Mr. Charles Fearman, father of the Common Council. He served the office of Sheriff in 1760.

The Rev. John Castell, M. A. vicar of Brooke and Hauxton, in Norfolk.

"M.

Mr. Thomas Bell, of Rothbury, Northumberland.

At Cooper'sale, Essex, Jamineau Cheveley, esq.

At Edinburgh, John MacLaurin, esq. Lord Dreghorn, one of the Senators of the College of Justice.

25. At Bartlet's Buildings, Benjamin Lynd, M. D.

At Seagrove Lodge, Dawlish, near Exeter, the lady of Sir William Watton.

William Hay, esq. writer of the Signet, at Edinburgh.

Lately, at Abingdon, aged 64, Mr. John Bowles, attorney.

26. At Hampton Green, aged 26, Luke Gardiner, esq. of the kingdom of Ireland.

27. Benjamin Barlow, esq. at Walton upon Thames.

At Worcester, aged 86, Mrs. Wall, widow of Dr. Wall, formerly physician in that city.

At Stratford Green, Mr. James Innes, West-India merchant.

29. Charles Mellish, esq. one of the commissioners of the Stamp-office.

Richard Wright, esq. Charles-street, St. James's Square, aged 82.

In Dublin, the Rt. Hon. Lord Baron Trimblestown, aged 60.

Mr. John Watkins, of Shrewsbury, aged 71.

30. At Northfleet Lodge, William Henry Birch, esq. Major commandant of the corps of Northfleet Volunteers.

Mr. Thomas Seddon, upholster, Dover-street.

In York street, Westminster, Sir Robert Juxon, bart. of Rufford Hall, Lancashire.

At Brittol Hotwells, Charles Edwards, esq.

31. In Leicester-square, Sir Benjamin Tibbs, knt. late one of the sheriffs of London.

Mr. John Willoughby, tallow-chandler, of Knight-Rider-street, one of the Common Council for Castle Baynard Ward.

In Newgate, Lord William Murray, brother to the Duke of Athol. To this place he was removed three years since for aiding in an attempt to blow up the walls of the King's Bench prison.

Edward Heylyn, esq. at Kingston.

Edward Mason, esq. aged 85, formerly secretary to the First Duke of Cumberland.

Lately, at Belle Vue, near Dublin, Thomas Winder, esq. late secretary to the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland.

1797. 1st JAN. James Eradley, esq. secretary to the India Board office, Whitehall.

The Rev. Pierrepont Croft, many years chairman to the Quarter Sessions for the Western Division of the county of Kent.

2. Mr. Daniel Ball, surgeon, of Warwick-street, Charing Cross, aged 36.

Lately, at Portsmouth, Mr. Robert Inglis, late surgeon at Stratford.

Lately, Mr. Crabtree, cotton-merchant, Newgate-street.

3. Milner Perkins, esq. captain and adjutant in the North York Regiment of Militia.

Lately, at Hopefield, in Salop, the Rev. Cha. Tucker, rector of that parish upwards of 40 years.

5. At West Wickam, Kent, Philip Sheppard, esq. aged 66.

Mrs. Amey Filmer, sister of Sir Jean Filmer, bart.

6. Mr. Robert Golden, jun. architect, of Great Ormond-street.

7. Mr. Edward Kimpton, surgeon, of Southampton Buildings.

Thomas Runbali, esq. of Church-street, Edinbrough.

8. At Hammesmith, the Rev. Morgan Jones, J.L. D.

At Shrewsbury, aged 87 years, John Powell, esq. of Wortham, in the County of Salop.

10. William Gillum, esq. late of the East India House.

Mr. John Lucie Blackman, West-India merchant.

The Hon. Mrs. N. Boscawen, lady of the late Rev. Dr. Nicholas Boscawen.

The Rev. Richard Clarke, rector of Bedale, in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

11. The Most Noble Jemima, Marchioness Gray, and Baroness Lucas, of Cludwell, relict of Philip the second Earl of Hardwicke.

Thomas Page, esq. of Ely, in Cambridgeshire, in his 66th year.

12. Thomas Porter Bonell, esq. of Duffield Hall, Derbyshire.

13. Mr. Thomas Nash, sugar refiner, Lemon-street.

14. John Stewart Wortley, esq. M. P. for Boffiney, and lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards.

Mrs. Burne, wife of Thomas Burne, esq. of Bedford-square.

Mr. Gerard Portman, of Great St. Thomas Apostle.

Mr. John Page, of Great St. Helen's.

15. At Bath, Major General George Bolton Tyres, many years in the East-India Company's service.

17. Joseph Bushnan, esq. comptroller of the city of London.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JANUARY 1797.

Bank Stock	per Ct. Reduce.	per Ct. Confs.	per Ct. Scrip.	per Ct. 1777.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	per Ct. 1751.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
14 Sunday	55½	55½ a 57		72½	16	615-16									12l. 2s.	
15																
16																
17																
18																
19	55½	54½ a 55½		71½	15½	613-16										
20	54	54½ a 55½		71½	1511-16										11l. 18s.	
21	54	54½ a 55		71½	1511-16	613-16									11l. 15s.	
22 Sunday																
23	54	54½ a 55½		71½	1511-16	6½									11l. 17s.	
24	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	1513-16										11l. 17s.	
25	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	15½	613-16									11l. 17s.	
26	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	1511-16										11l. 17s.	
27	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	1511-16	613-16									11l. 16s.	
28 Sunday																
29	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	15½	6½									11l. 12s. 6d.	
30	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	1511-16										11l. 15s.	
31	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	15½	6½									11l. 15s.	
32	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	1513-16	615-16									11l. 15s. 6d.	
33	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	15½	615-16									11l. 18s.	
34	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	15½	613-16									11l. 15s.	
35 Sunday																
36	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	1515-16	615-16						15 dif.			11l. 14s. 6d.	
37	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	153-16						168	14		3 dif.	11l. 18s. 6d.	
38	54½	54½ a 55½		71½											12l. 6s.	
39	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	16½	7						10		2	11l. 19s.	
40	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	163-16							10		2	12l.	
41	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	16½	7										
42 Sunday																
43	54½	54½ a 55½		71½	16½	615-16								5	11l. 18s.	

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Contols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

T H E European Magazine,

For F E B R U A R Y 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of Sir BENJAMIN THOMPSON, Knt. COUNT of RUMFORD, and Knight of the White Eagle and St. Stanislaus. And, 2. VIEWS of LORD CATHCART'S HOUSE, WHITEHALL, and OLD HOUSES behind the CHARTER-HOUSE.]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received of late, and particularly this Month, Recommendations of several Portraits, many of which we should be glad to introduce into our Work; the Writers, however, have, in general, omitted to mention how we are to procure them.

The Account of *Wuffe* shall be inserted.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from February 11 to February 18, 1797.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.				
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	49	0	27	3 24 10 6 21 3
											Kent	40	0	00	0 25 0 18 8 22 1
											Suffex	48	4	00	0 25 10 19 4 00 0
											Suffolk	45	4	00	0 22 5 16 0 19 4
											Cambrid.	43	4	00	0 19 11 10 0 20 8
											Norfolk	41	2	20	0 18 5 13 7 19 7
											Lincoln	41	7	00	0 21 8 11 7 19 10
											York	43	4	27	8 24 1 12 10 25 8
											Durham	45	11	34	0 33 3 16 11 00 0
											Northam.	43	11	28	4 25 1 15 0 00 0
											Cumberl.	53	9	37	7 31 4 17 2 00 0
											Westmor.	56	6	40	6 32 11 17 9 00 0
											Lancash.	52	10	00	0 34 7 16 11 32 0
											Cheshire	47	2	00	0 33 1 15 10 00 0
											Gloucest.	58	5	00	0 29 2 16 5 29 10
											Somerfet	59	3	00	0 33 0 15 0 29 6
											Monmou.	62	2	00	0 33 6 16 6 00 0
											Devon	56	3	00	0 30 6 13 9 00 0
											Cornwall	58	4	00	0 29 11 13 6 00 0
											Dorset	57	7	00	0 27 5 17 6 00 0
											Hants	54	9	00	0 26 5 17 6 28 3
											WALES.				
											N. Wales	53	4	44	0 28 8 15 0 52 6
											S. Wales	64	2	00	0 30 6 11 10 00 0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY 1797.					8	—	30.57	—	45	—	S. E.
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.		9	—	30.60	—	45	—	E.
25	29.98	45	W.		10	— <td>30.62</td> <td>—<td>44</td><td>—<th>S. E.</th></td></td>	30.62	— <td>44</td> <td>—<th>S. E.</th></td>	44	— <th>S. E.</th>	S. E.
26	29.81	41	S. W.		11	— <td>30.31</td> <td>—<td>46</td><td>—<th>S. S. E.</th></td></td>	30.31	— <td>46</td> <td>—<th>S. S. E.</th></td>	46	— <th>S. S. E.</th>	S. S. E.
27	29.70	44	S.		12	— <td>29.90</td> <td>—<td>47</td><td>—<th>S.</th></td></td>	29.90	— <td>47</td> <td>—<th>S.</th></td>	47	— <th>S.</th>	S.
28	29.87	47	S. W.		13	— <td>29.64</td> <td>—<td>44</td><td>—<th>W.</th></td></td>	29.64	— <td>44</td> <td>—<th>W.</th></td>	44	— <th>W.</th>	W.
29	29.71	45	S. W.		14	— <td>29.43</td> <td>—<td>46</td><td>—<th>W.</th></td></td>	29.43	— <td>46</td> <td>—<th>W.</th></td>	46	— <th>W.</th>	W.
30	29.62	44	S.		15	— <td>29.90</td> <td>—<td>40</td><td>—<th>N.</th></td></td>	29.90	— <td>40</td> <td>—<th>N.</th></td>	40	— <th>N.</th>	N.
31	29.61	47	S.		16	— <td>30.40</td> <td>—<td>33</td><td>—<th>W.</th></td></td>	30.40	— <td>33</td> <td>—<th>W.</th></td>	33	— <th>W.</th>	W.
FEBRUARY.					17	— <td>30.37</td> <td>—<td>37</td><td>—<th>S. W.</th></td></td>	30.37	— <td>37</td> <td>—<th>S. W.</th></td>	37	— <th>S. W.</th>	S. W.
1	29.72	46	W.		18	— <td>30.41</td> <td>—<td>38</td><td>—<th>S. W.</th></td></td>	30.41	— <td>38</td> <td>—<th>S. W.</th></td>	38	— <th>S. W.</th>	S. W.
2	29.82	44	S. W.		19	— <td>30.43</td> <td>—<td>37</td><td>—<th>S.</th></td></td>	30.43	— <td>37</td> <td>—<th>S.</th></td>	37	— <th>S.</th>	S.
3	29.94	43	S. E.		20	— <td>30.43</td> <td>—<td>34</td><td>—<th>E.</th></td></td>	30.43	— <td>34</td> <td>—<th>E.</th></td>	34	— <th>E.</th>	E.
4	30.15	44	E.		21	— <td>30.44</td> <td>—<td>40</td><td>—<th>S. E.</th></td></td>	30.44	— <td>40</td> <td>—<th>S. E.</th></td>	40	— <th>S. E.</th>	S. E.
5	30.30	45	S. E.		22	— <td>30.46</td> <td>—<td>38</td><td>—<th>E.</th></td></td>	30.46	— <td>38</td> <td>—<th>E.</th></td>	38	— <th>E.</th>	E.
6	30.51	43	S.		23	— <td>30.44</td> <td>—<td>37</td><td>—<th>N. W.</th></td></td>	30.44	— <td>37</td> <td>—<th>N. W.</th></td>	37	— <th>N. W.</th>	N. W.
7	30.54	44	S. S. E.		24	— <td>30.39</td> <td>—<td>38</td><td>—<th>N. W.</th></td></td>	30.39	— <td>38</td> <td>—<th>N. W.</th></td>	38	— <th>N. W.</th>	N. W.

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND LONDON REVIEW;

For FEBRUARY 1797.

SIR BENJAMIN THOMPSON, KNT.

COUNT OF RUMFORD, KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE
AND ST. STANISLAUS, &c.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IN the progress of our labours there is no circumstance which has afforded us more satisfaction than the opportunity we have had of making known to the world, and celebrating the virtuous efforts of individuals employed for the good of the Public. To relieve distress, to soothe affliction, to alleviate pain, to furnish the means of existence for humble industry, to obviate temptation to the breach of the laws of society, are employments which entitle the agent to the respect, to the love, even to the veneration, of every good citizen. The merits of Jonas Hanway and John Howard have been already amply detailed in the course of our Magazine; we now proceed to do justice to another gentleman, whose exertions seem not less deserving applause than those of either of the former, regretting, at the same time, that our materials for "a life chequered," as he says, "by a great variety of incidents," should be so scanty.

Count Rumford's name is Thompson; and he is, if we are rightly informed, a native of a town of the same name as his present title in the province of Massachusetts. During the late unhappy war between the Colonies and the mother country, he raised a regiment of American Dragoons, and signalized himself on many occasions during the heat of that to-be-lamented contest. At one period he was, we are told, employed under Lord George Germaine, Secretary of State for the American Department; and about February 1784 received from his Majesty the honour of knighthood.

In the same year, by his Majesty's permission, he engaged himself in the service of his Serene Highness the Elector Palatine, Reigning Duke of Bavaria, and was employed in various public services, particularly in arranging his military affairs, and introducing a new system of order, discipline, and economy among his troops. But these were not the most important services rendered to the Elector by Count Rumford: he formed establishments for the relief of the poor at Munich; furnished them with employment; put a complete stop to mendicity, then exceedingly prevalent; and, by establishing good regulations, brought the whole vagrant tribe to prefer industry to idleness, and cleanliness and decency to filth and rags. He suggested many plans for providing the poor with food, wholesome, agreeable, and nourishing, at a small expence; and by various experiments, was enabled to save in the article of fuel a great part of the expence which before had been incurred in the article of dressing the provision for the table. In pursuing these enquiries he made many valuable discoveries in the construction of chimneys; and was enabled to point out the means, which have since been successfully employed, of increasing the heat, and at the same time decreasing the quantity of fuel. In many parts of the three kingdoms, these experiments have been tried, and found to answer the proposed end; and, at the time we are writing this Memoir, numbers are employed in adapting the chimneys of many noblemen and gentlemen to receive the be-

negit of the plan. He was the means of introducing into Germany the use of that wholesome vegetable the potatoe; of familiarizing the use of it to the people in general; and of conquering the national prejudice against it. He introduced manufactures, until then unknown, into Munich; and before he left that place to come to England, had the pleasure to assist in packing up, and sending off over the Alps, by the Tyrol, six hundred articles of clothing of different kinds, for the poor of Verona. At that juncture he had hope soon to see the poor of Bavaria grow rich by manufacturing clothing for the poor of Italy. How far this expectation has been defeated by the calamities of war, which has since raged in the place where his improvements were introduced, we are afraid to enquire.

Services such as these, though originally intended for particular places, are

not to be confined to them; but are calculated for every situation not forbidden by climate or inveterate prejudice. Much of Count Rumford's plans might be adopted in these kingdoms, to the benefit of every class; and some of them have already met with a cordial reception. Where so much has been done as at Munich, it may well be concluded that the Author has not gone unrewarded. He has received honours from his new master, the Elector (we hope more than honours), and now styles himself Count of Rumford, Knight of the Orders of the White Eagle and St. Stanislaus, Chamberlain, Privy Counsellor of State, and Lieutenant General in the service of the Duke of Bavaria, Colonel of his Regiment of Artillery, and Commander in Chief of the General Staff of his Army, F. R. S. Acad. R. Hiber. Berol. Elec. Boicee, Palat. et Amer. Soc.

FOR THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE following is the Copy of a Manuscript found among the Papers of the late Francis Cotes, Esq. the celebrated Crayon Painter. It cannot fail to afford pleasure to such of your Readers as amuse themselves in the study and practice of this elegant branch of the Fine Arts.

P.

CRAYON PAINTING.

CRAYON Pictures are in their nature more delicate, and consequently more liable to injury, than almost every other kind of painting: they are usually executed upon a paper ground, pasted over the finest linen, and are often painted upon blue, but most commonly upon paper prepared with a size ground, rendered of a middle tint for the sake of expedition, and sometimes upon paper perfectly white. It must not be concluded that because Crayon pictures are easily injured, that they cannot with care be preserved a great length of time; nay, for many centuries; but it will always be necessary to keep them with attention, and above all things to take care that they are not left in damp rooms, or in moist places, for the paint which is used in preparing the grounds will inevitably produce a mildew, and blacks and the darkest colours be covered with spots.

All the light tints of English Crayons are perfectly safe and durable, and pictures of this description are to be seen that have been painted more than forty years, and which have been exposed to the climates of the East and West Indies; and are, notwithstanding, in no respect decayed. It must always be remembered, that as

Crayon pictures are dry, and have of course a powdery surface, they never should be left uncovered with a glass; because whatever dust settles upon them cannot be blown off or removed in any other manner. Crayon pictures, when finely painted, are superlatively beautiful, and decorative in a very high degree in apartments that are not too large; for, having their surface dry, they partake in appearance of the effect of Fresco, and by candle light are luminous and beautiful beyond all other pictures.

The finest examples that are known in this branch of painting are the pictures by the Caval. Mengs in the gallery at Dresden, the Seasons and other beautiful paintings by Rosalba, and certain portraits of Lietard, which are dispersed and to be found all over Europe, as he painted in almost every country; perhaps to these may be added a few of my late master's portraits; and finally, if it will not be deemed too much presumption, my father's portrait and Mr. Knapton's, her Majesty with the Princess Royal sleeping, Mrs. Child, Miss Jones, Miss Wilton, and a few other portraits by myself.

Whatever spots appear in the blacks and darkest colours are easily removed with

with care by the point of a penknife; and if any spots should arise upon the light parts of the flesh, or other places, they should in like manner be scraped off and repainted in, a spot at a time, exactly

corresponding with the surrounding tints, till all the decayed parts are restored, which has often been done with admirable effect.

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Interdum vulgus rectum videt; est ubi peccat.

HCR.

THAT England possesses more freedom than any other part of the world, is the creed of almost every Briton; in which creed I most heartily concur. That one Englishman can beat five Frenchmen, seems likewise to be a position among the lower ranks of people not easily shaken; and "the Honest Cobler," says Lord Chesterfield, "is so firmly persuaded of this truth, that he would by no means be averse to the trial." Now, though I am by no means sure that our Cobler would come off victorious in this unequal engagement, but rather imagine it would be *Sator ultra Crepidam*; yet while prejudice holds her seat in the world (and it is likely to remain a long time), all we have to do is to endeavour to direct it to a proper object, in the attainment of which men will be sure to act with more force and energy, than by any effort resulting from the cool dictates of prudence and reason.

At the same time, there are certain bounds beyond which this prejudice must not extend; for daily observation will convince us, that from an immoderate love of liberty, our dear countrymen are too frequently guilty of intolerance and oppression; in despising the understanding, and insulting the persons of men, whose moderate disposition they call servile compliance, and whose love of order is construed into affection for absolute monarchy.

This sort of prejudice is not however meant to apply to the freedom of our Island, which is allowed by the most liberal and unprejudiced men to be stable and uniform; though what is the cause of this almost uninterrupted continuance of liberty, and the question, how long is it likely to continue? is a point that has been frequently agitated, and is indeed *adhuc sub iudice*. Some learned, pious, and enthusiastic men, have deduced the blessing of liberty from the immediate interposition of Providence; and assert, that the same power that keeps the planets in regular motion preserves the equilibrium of liberty in the island of Great Britain,

Others maintain, that it is owing to the wise and admirable form of our Constitution, which carries not in itself, like other worldly structures, the principles of corruption and decay. Some philosophers, who maintain the existence of *innate ideas*, assert, that we are born with a propensity to freedom, and that we must ever rise with an elastic force from the pressure of tyranny and usurpation: nor are there wanting many who ascribe our love of freedom to the temperature of the air and nature of the soil, a species of *Physico-freemen*, who will doubtless by feeling a man's pulse declare the degree of freedom that circulates in his veins.

My friend Jack Ranter lately honoured me with a visit; and, as he is a professed Orator, I asked his opinion of the origin of liberty; when he delivered himself as follows: "Without deviating from the plain road of common sense into the wildernesses of abstract and metaphysical speculation, I think I have discovered the cause of the continuance of freedom in this our highly-favoured Island to be no less than the rise, progress, and continuance of Debating Societies.—Nay do not laugh," added he; "let Philosophers puzzle their brains in searching for a more remote cause, their airy flights will be vain, and they will find the truth not in the clouds of conjecture but on *terra firma*, that is at the Westminster Forum, or Ciceroonian School of Eloquence. There each man, as he enters, divests himself (or is supposed to divest himself) of every particle of prejudice, and deals out his portion of wisdom with the scales of justice in his hand. What a sacred awe must such an august assembly inspire! Surely in this temple dedicated to Liberty and Cicero, decency and impartiality must preside. There each man brings his opinions to market, and vendeth them without interruption. Legislators," continued Jack, "may talk of one part of their nicely-balanced Constitution being a check upon the other; I affirm, that a Debating Society is a check upon them all. It is biased by no interested motives; it holds

holds the *Vox Populi* to be the *Vox Dei*, and if broken in upon and routed by intruding Magistrates, scorn riots like the Phoenix, more beautiful from the wide spreading fire of the Police!"

As I found my friend's oratorical fit was upon him, I waited till he had recovered, and then promised to attend him to the next meeting of the "Friends of Free Discussion." The evening being arrived, after entering and taking my seat, I listened with attention to the bold and untaught eloquence of those about me: my friend Ranter soon arose, and I was in but little pain for him, knowing he considered himself, upon the credit of his lungs, as an excellent Orator: neither was I surprised at the applause that followed every sentence in which the words, Reform, Representation, General Good, *duice et decorum est pro patria mori*, &c. &c. followed in rapid succession. In short, my friend continued to "cleave the general ear with horrid speech," to the great satisfaction of the audience, and shouts of applause graced the conclusion. I thought this a fair opportunity of speaking in my turn, and rose with an intention of stating some errors that

had crept into the speeches of my predecessors. But no sooner had I begun with calmness to controvert a few licentious opinions, and contradict a few turbulent positions of these frequenters of Liberty-hall, than instead of the *audi alteram partem*, which I expected, a new argument struck my astonished ears, and the words "down with him," "silence him," "turn him out, &c." with hisses, and other tokens of anger, became as distinct as they were audible. Deeming my character at stake, I for a while stood firm as the Acroceraunian Promontory; but men are but men, and I was soon obliged to make a precipitate retreat. My friend was kind enough to follow me down stairs; and as we walked home together, I could not help expressing my indignation at their conduct. "Oh Heaven," cried Ranter, "what a heret's nest you brought about your ears! I believe you, my dear Caius, to be a very honest and sensible fellow, but you was guilty of a dreadful oversight."—"What oversight?" exclaimed I, in great surprise? "Why," replied Ranter with a shrug, "you spoke on the wrong side!"

CAIUS FITZ-URBAN.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

2d January 1797.

A VERY neat mural Monument, in honour of the late Rev. Mr. HARRISON, and executed by Mr. Westmacott, of Mount-street, has been lately erected in Brompton Chapel, near Knightsbridge, with the following inscription:

SACRED
to the Memory of the
Rev. RICHARD HARRISON,
Minister of this Chapel
from its Opening in 1769;
Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell;
and Evening Preacher at the
Magdalen Hospital.
He departed this Life
23d December 1793,
Aged 57 years.

HIS LABOURS WERE ABUNDANT:
HIS PRAISE IS IN THE GOSPEL:
HIS REWARD IS WITH
THE MOST HIGH!

I am, Sir,

Yours,

W. B.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

SINCE the promise that was given by Mr. Ireland to publish the Play of Vortigern, I have been a frequent inquirer when it was expected to appear; but so much time has now elapsed since that

period, that I begin to apprehend it is a promise not likely to be performed. Among other reasons for wishing for this publication, one was to see a genuine copy of the Prologue, which, like Mr. Pye's, I am in-

informed, originally expressed some doubts of the authenticity of the Piece. A copy of it has lately fallen into my hands, and therefore, to do justice to the writer, I solicit your insertion of the following lines, which were intended to conclude it. By comparing them with the Prologue, as inserted in your Magazine for April 1796, p. 272, you will see that the Author was not so firm a believer as he has been generally supposed.

I am, &c.

C. D.

After the line—

While Shakespeare's radiance shone with double light,

It proceeded as follows :

As different our attempt, so may a fate

Far different on this night's performance wait.

From deep oblivion snatch'd a play appears,

Which claims respect, since Shakespeare's name it bears.

That name, the source of wonder and delight,

To a fair hearing has at least a right.

We ask no more—with you the judgment lies :

No forgeries escape your piercing eyes !

Unbias'd then, pronounce your dread decree, Alike from prejudice and favour free.

If no effulgent spark of heavenly fire,

No ray divine, the languid scene inspire,

If no internal proofs denote its worth,

And trace from Avon's banks its happier birth ;

With just disdain the dull attempt discard,

And vindicate the glory of your Bard.

But if, the ideal pass'd, you chance to find

Rich sterling ore, though rude and unrefin'd,

Stamp it your own ; assert your poet's fame,

And add fresh wreaths to Shakespeare's honour'd name.

✂ When this Prologue was spoken, the lines above in Italics were omitted.

A N E C D O T E S.

MR. GEORGE SELWYN.

AN infinity of witty sayings, smart repartees, and bon mots, have been repeatedly related and published of Mr. Selwyn. The writer of the following anecdote does not remember ever to have seen it in print : he had it from unquestionable authority.

A notorious gamester had, by an extraordinary run of good luck at a gaming-house in St. James's Street (in a party where a son of the House of Rutland was the principal if not only loser), been enabled to set up a carriage and handsome equipage. Selwyn, who had heard of the affair, which had very much distressed the young Nobleman in money matters, met him very shortly after his success, and paid him, in his droll manner, some very fine compliments on the elegance of his carriage, and his taste in the choice of his liveries. " Why, ay," returned the other, " I really think they are very well, but I am at a loss for a motto to the arms I have had painted on the pannels of my

coach."—" I'll help you to one, if you will give me leave," replied George. " What think you of *Manners* * make the man ?"

MARQUIS TOWNSEND,

when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was by some means or other detained at a little public-house one evening ; probably he was returning from an excursion, and found it was too late to reach Dublin that night. Be that as it may, his Excellency liked his landlord's wine so well, that he got vastly good-humoured, and in a merry cue dubbed his landlord Knight. In the morning, when his Lordship recollected some circumstances that had passed the preceding evening, he would fain have treated the whole as a joke ; but the Knight was not to be put off so : he was a Knight, and so he'd remain. However, a few arguments made him rather more tractable ; and he said, in all the simplicity of an Irishman, " Faut, I do not care much about it myself, but I must go up stairs and consult my Lady. FELIX.

THE FOLLOWING CURIOUS LETTER IS FROM A MS. IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY.

REV^d SIR,
A FRIEND of Yours this morning, John Urry by name, brought me the following Account.

* *Manners* is the family name of the Duke of Rutland.

Sept. 28, 1697.
Anth: Alfop has been with one of Corpus Christi Coll: who came from Dr. Wallis's ; where had been some talk of the French Kings Proclaiming the Prince of

cured for him. His last benefit was "The Provoked Husband," which was obtained by the interest of Pope and Thomson; and as it turned out successful, Savage, who could contribute nothing but by his pen, wrote and published, in Dennis's name, some complimentary verses on the occasion. When Dennis heard these lines repeated to him (for by this time he was quite blind), he exclaimed in a great fury, "Why am I treated in this manner? by God this can be no other than that fool Savage."

This was perhaps his last flash of critical resentment, as he died two days afterwards.

DUKE DE SCHOMBERGH.

This celebrated General, who from his eminent services raised himself to the title of a Duke in England, and hence is entitled to rank amongst celebrated English characters, was no less remarkable for his polite and easy behaviour, and his attachment even to the least to young and gay company, than for his military accomplishments. His person was agreeable; he made a fine figure on horseback; danced and walked well, and was so far from feeling any of the inconveniences of age either in body or mind, that in point of dress, exercise, and sprightly humour, he came nothing short of the company he kept. He used to say, "that when he was young he conversed with old men to gain wisdom and experience; and now that he was old, he delighted in the company of young men to keep up his spirits."

The year before his death, as he was walking in the park with a number of young officers about him, a grave old Nobleman of his acquaintance met him, and rallied him a good deal on the youthful company he kept. "Why, yes, my Lord," replied Schombergh, "I do it on a military principle, as you know a good General should always make his retreat as late as he can."

This veteran officer was killed by a cannon ball at the head of his regiment at the famous battle of the Boyne, in Ireland.

LORD STAIR.

When this Nobleman was at the Court of Louis XIV. his manners, address, and conversation, gained very much on the esteem and friendship of that monarch: inasmuch that one day in a circle of his courtiers, talking of the advantages of good breeding and easy man-

ners, the King offered to lay a wager he would name an English Nobleman that should excel in those particulars any Frenchman about his Court: the wager was jocularly accepted, and his Majesty was to choose his own time and place for the experiment.

To avoid suspicion, the King let the subject drop for some months, till the courtiers imagined he had forgot it; he then chose the following stratagem:—He appointed Lord Stair and two of the most polished Noblemen of his own Court to take an airing with him, after the breaking up of the Levée; the King accordingly came down the great staircase at Versailles, attended by those three Lords, and, coming up to the side of the coach-door, instead of going in first as usual, he pointed to the two French Lords to enter: they both, unaccustomed to this ceremony, shrunk back, and submissively declined the honour; he then pointed to Lord Stair, who made his bow, and instantly sprung into the coach; the King and the two French Lords then followed.

When they were all seated the King exclaimed, "Well, Gentlemen, I believe you'll acknowledge I have now won my wager."—"How so, Sir?" replied the courtiers.—"Why," continued the King, "when I desired you both to go into my coach, you declined it; but this polite foreigner (pointing to Lord Stair) no sooner received the commands of a King, tho' not his Sovereign, than he instantly obeyed."—The courtiers hung their heads in confusion, and acknowledged the justice of his Majesty's claim.

Farinelli, the celebrated singer who made so much noise in this country about half a century ago, having acquired a very considerable fortune here, settled in Spain, where he became so great a favourite with the Queen (consort to Ferdinand), that he for a while not only governed her councils, but at her intercession was made a Knight of Caravalla.

The Spanish Nobles felt this disgrace so much, that on the day of Installation, whilst the *gold spurs* were putting on Farinelli, a grandee asked Lord Stair, who happened to be present at the ceremony, "whether it was the fashion in England to do so much honour to their castrato singers?" Upon which his Lordship (who felt by a sympathy congenial to great minds the indignity put upon the Spanish Nobles) quickly replied, and loud enough to be heard, "No, my Lord, we put *spurs* on our game cocks, 'tis true; but never on our *Capons*."

His Lordship was Ambassador to the Court of France in the last illness of Louis XIV. and having got intimation, that the swelling in the King's legs denoted a mortification, he, according to the custom of his country, offered a wager that he would not outlive the month. This wager was accepted of, and an Empiric having revived the King a little by some elixir which he administered to him, considerable odds were offered in favour of the King's life. Lord Stair took them all and won them, as the King died some days before the close of September 1715.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

The fortune of this Nobleman was so immense, that Voltaire says his widow (the Dutchess) told him, when in England in the year 1726, that after giving very handsome fortunes to his four children, he had remaining, independent of any gifts from the Crown, *Seventy Thousand Pounds* per annum, clear of all outgoings.—To this he adds, “had not his frugality been equal to his greatness, he might have formed a party in the kingdom that the Queen could not easily have overthrown; and had his wife been a little more complaisant, the Queen would never have broken her chains.”

MRS. BARRY,

(*The celebrated Actress*).

This great ornament to the Theatre, whom Cibber has praised so highly (and of whom Dryden, in his preface to *Cleomenes*, has left this still stronger eulogium: “Mrs. Barry, always excellent, has in this tragedy excelled herself, and gained a reputation beyond any woman I have ever seen on the Theatre”), possessed, beside her great theatrical abilities, almost equal talents as a singer, and in this line often had the honour to assist at Queen's Mary's * concerts, as well as at many of her private parties.

In the catalogue of her songs she was particularly distinguished for singing “*Mad Bells*,” and the Queen often used to send for her to Kensington Palace to sing this song, which was one of her greatest favorites. One day she happened to have the honour of a command when

she was dressing for the stage; and as she had but a few hours to spare before the play began, she went in her morning gown and her hair in papillotes to the Palace, apologizing for her dress and the shortness of the time she had to stay. The Queen graciously told her how much obliged to her she was for coming so soon, and under such a pressure of business; but as there was a foreign lady of distinction, pointing to a lady who stood opposite to her, who was going abroad next day, she had sent for her to oblige that lady with the song of “*Mad Bells*.” Mrs. Barry instantly obeyed, and sung the song with such a power of action as well as voice, that by the time she had finished, she had torn every one of the *papillotes* out of her hair, and scattered them on the floor.

The circumstances of this little anecdote come from the old Lord Bathurst (grandfather of the present Lord), who often told the story with a perfect remembrance of many of the particulars, which were afterwards confirmed to him by one of the Lords in waiting at that time. Lord Bathurst being about six or seven years of age, he was constantly at the Palace as a companion to the Duke of Gloucester (the only son of the Princess, afterwards Queen Anne), who was much about his age; and Lord Bathurst declared, they were both so much frightened all the time Mrs. Barry was singing her song, and tearing the papillotes out of her hair, that they were doing nothing else but gathering them up, under an idea that if they did not do this, that she would kill them.

Mrs. Barry died towards the latter end of Queen Anne's reign; and what was remarkable at her death was, the following expression which fell from her in her last hours:

“Ha, ha! and so they make us Lords by dozens.”

Tho' this speech in all probability was the effect of a delirium; yet, the Queen having just at this time created *twelve new Peers* (of whom Lord Bathurst was one), the public would understand it as a *political allusion*, and thus circulated a laugh at the expence of administration.

(*To be continued.*)

SOME ACCOUNT of a CUSTOM OBSERVED by the AFRICAN SLAVES in our BRITISH COLONIES.

From “LETTERS on the MANNERS and CUSTOMS of FOREIGN NATIONS.”

THE old Fort, where we held our hospital, was contiguous to a burying ground, chiefly appropriated to the

* King William's Queen.

use of the African slaves.—I was astonished one afternoon to observe numerous parties of Indians about the dis-

ferent graves; but soon learnt that those persons were exercising certain rites over the tombs of their deceased relations; a custom which at stated periods they all religiously observe.

The ceremony was truly singular, and afforded me the greatest satisfaction.—It discovered, I must own, as great a degree of superstition as ever existed, but at the same time evinced such lively marks of grateful affection, as cannot be observed without inspiring a tender sympathy; it formed a sight which, though considered in the abstract it may be thought most grossly ludicrous, was still a spectacle highly sentimental, and delicately pleasing.

It is not in great events alone, that nature visits our affections. The simple, artless, tender little girl, who weeps the loss of her departed sparrow, holds as strong a clue to sensibility,—as the imperious monarch who mourns his lost dominion in a prison, with all the royal dignity of grief. One is a pure stroke of nature, the other is dashed with pride.

Amidst the numerous parties, by which I was surrounded, I at length discovered one, that from the singularity particularly arrested my attention; this groupe consisted of three men, and one woman—I approached them with an air of respect and diffidence inspired by my feelings; I thought my presence might interrupt their rites, and was determined to have retired, if my curiosity appeared to be intrusive; however, their attention was too much engrossed to observe me, and I found myself, as it were, an invisible spectator of their actions, a circumstance which greatly favoured my wishes.

The men were of a middle age, and fine athletic figures, but the woman had an appearance so singular, that I can compare her to nothing but the striking picture of *Famine*, given us by *Ovid*, in his *Metamorphoses*. If you add to this, the infirmities of extreme old age, and a skin of a jet black, except where spotted with the leprosy, you may conceive an idea of this wretched creature, whose sufferings appeared to reproach existence; yet, however incredible it may appear, she continued for near half an hour hobbling a savage dance around the grave of her relation, as did the men, who followed her, singing at the same time a song in the African language, which was addressed to the deceased: it had a general chorus, and, as far as I could judge, was only a constant repetition of a few short sentences; the sounds, how-

ever, appeared highly expressive of regret, and it was sung with fervour and emotion.

During all this time, a fifth person (whom I had not observed at first) stood upon the grave, and employed his feet in a step somewhat similar to the shuffle in a Scotch hornpipe, only done much slower. He was a man of a very slight make and low stature, his skin of the deepest black, but his hair and beard were of a grizly silver; he appeared to hold the office of a priest, and evidently conducted the present ceremony, which he finally closed soon after, by pouring a libation of new rum upon the grave; this being done, the mould which had been kicked off, was replaced by a kind of shovel, and they all retired.

I visited several other parties before I had an opportunity of satisfying my curiosity, when observing an uncommon croud of negroes at a more remote part of the burying ground, I immediately joined them. At the foot of this grave stood a black woman, about forty years of age, of a countenance singularly expressive; in one hand she held a small crutch stick, while she employed the other as a minister, that enforced much graceful gesture through a speech of strong and ready elocution; for to my great delight she was haranguing in beautiful, though broken English; she had but just commenced her oration; she moralized some time upon the subject of death: there was an inexpressible beauty in her manner of delivery, a striking propriety in her choice of words, a delicacy in her sentiments! she was all truth, clearness, and simplicity.

Who is it, that declares an Orator must feel himself before he can command the feelings of his audience?

Nothing is more correct than the remark; this woman was a lively instance of its truth.

Electrified from the conductor of her feelings, the sympathetic heart shook with the finest throbs of sensibility. Nature, 'tis thou alone that governest the fine movements of the soul! touched by thy gentle hand, the heart-strings tremble! 'tis thou alone canst make a true chord with the passions!

Insidious art, by throwing in our eyes the subtle pulvil of hypocrisy, may sometimes drench the cheek with a mechanic flood; but superficial is the tear, it rolleth not with energy; while the spontaneous springs of real grief pour their warm torrents down the heaving breast, and, being re-absorbed into the heart, create those pleasing pains, those

those incommunicable joys, which sighs attempt to speak, when speech is lost.

I thought it strange, that a woman whose discourse evinced so much good sense should nevertheless confine it to the narrow sphere of superstition; but the customs of nations and the prejudices of education are not easily subdued.

Out upon these prejudices! I feel some relics of them at this hour; they creep along my bones, insinuate themselves into my very marrow, and, for aught I know, will remain there till the worms dislodge them.

The Negro addressed every syllable of her conversation to the suit of her departed husband, and sometimes seemed as if she paused for answers; she had provided, for a person in her circumstances, a most sumptuous dinner; she brought it with her to her husband's grave!

The memorable Spanish Gala, when placed in the fair order of proportion, was not superior to this Negro's entertainment; it was like the "widow's mite," a valuable treasure! this generous woman had procured such dainties for the melancholy celebration of her husband's death, as she could not afford at any time to purchase for herself; grateful offering of an exalted soul! tender tribute of refined affection!—to weep in union with such a gentle being was a luxury indeed; this was a sympathy worth being shared, nor shall my bosom ever forget to cherish the sacred memory of such a privilege.

There was not an article in this plentiful feast, which the woman and her attendants did not carefully distribute upon the grave; a plate of boiled rice being then presented to her, she took a handful, and threw it up into the air; a portion of it fell upon my hat; the woman observed it, and would have wiped it off; I took it from my head, with a respectful bow, and offered her an apology for having caused an interruption to her ceremonies; she continued them. I have heard the best orations of our British Cicero's! yes, but I have also heard an uninstructed Negro! a slave! whose powers of rhetoric are far above the reach of my comparison.

It would have shamed our orators, had they been present at the declamation of this unlettered woman.

She now inveighed against the malice of a neighbour, who had wantonly aspersed her character, and tried to undermine her reputation; she pointed out the cruelty of such ungenerous calumnies, and made some animated strictures upon

the conduct of those who, from motives either of envy or natural malevolence, indulge a vile propensity to defamation.

She called Heaven to witness with what unbounded tenderness she filled the duties of a mother; with what scrupulous integrity she carried on her business; and with what friendly decorum she even treated all her friends and neighbours.

It is true, she spoke entirely in the first person; but her egotism was perfectly excusable; this harangue was meant as a solemn refutation of those calumnies with which she had been innocently branded.

I could not for a moment doubt the truth of her assertions; there is an ingenuous and fervid style that marks the conscious dignity of innocence, widely distinguished from the mean equivocations of confounded guilt. I would have pledged my life for her veracity.

It is a known fact, that upon these occasions they even prefer death to falsehood; this seems to be their grand point of honour. Not many months before my arrival here, a murder was committed by three Negroes on the body of a Gentleman much esteemed by all the islands.

The manner in which the criminals were discovered is as follows: those who were suspected were taken into this burying ground, to swear their innocence upon the graves of their relations, when, as it was expected, the murderers all three confessed their guilt.

The persons from whom I had this information observed, that a few instances of perjury had occurred; but that the criminals all uniformly either starved or poisoned themselves soon after, being unable to support the weight of infamy attached to such a breach of solemn customs.

I was surprised to hear this woman discourse with her husband's spirit upon many past transactions: She related several family anecdotes, and, what gave me infinite pleasure, observed of some white man, that he was full of charity and feeling! he was always gentle, generous, and friendly! "but he is gone now, poor Oliver, he is gone!" said she, "he's gone! he's gone!"—I am not equal to her words.

Hadst thou been present, Yorick, at this scene, thou wouldst have done some justice to the merits of a slave.

Warm from the lively touches of thy matchless pencil, we should have had a faithful picture of her sensibility; yes, thou wouldst have built a temple to her memory, as glorious and immortal as the shrine

shrine that consecrates the dust of thy
Le Fevre!

The woman having finished her oration, I was going to retire, when she, perceiving it, came forward and presented me with some cake; she pressed me much to have some wine, which I declined; however, to make her amends I took a tumbler of sorrel-water, which is a most cool and agreeable beverage of a fine scarlet

colour, and very much used in those warm climates. The woman now went away, and I was infinitely shocked at the manner in which this solemn ceremony closed; it ended in a general scramble of the spectators, who soon, seizing on the *dead man's winner*, devoured it on his grave, without so much as waiting to say grace.

J. J.

(To be continued.)

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SEND you Extracts from Two Letters, containing an Account of a Solitary Being, who was living in 1782 in a Forest in Staffordshire. It will be interesting to certain of your Readers; and may induce some Correspondent, who resides in that Neighbourhood, to communicate to the Public farther particulars of this extraordinary character. I am, Sir, Your Humble Servant,

HODITES.

"I HAVE been a great traveller since you wrote to me last, and like Ulysses have seen many men and many cities. I have seen moreover what he never saw, a real simple, unaffected hermit; not such as with long beards, and pretended sanctity, make pious means subservient to worldly ends; but a poor, plain, honest old man, who has voluntarily quitted the busy haunts of men, for the love of solitude and of Heaven.

"In the midst of an extensive forest in Staffordshire called Chank Wood, two miles at least from any frequented road, having surmounted a steep hill, and beheld before me a deep valley, in the midst of which another little hill arose; towards the top of this last was my Hermit's habitation, partly built with brick, and partly dug in the ground; a little smoke gently ascending towards the top of the eminence, serving to mark it for a human dwelling, from the dreary waste around; about three yards from it, and leaning against the little gate of his little garden, appeared the venerable Sire, who, approaching me with courteous but feeble steps, asked me if I had lost my way, and offered to set me right.—I alighted from my horse, and attended him to his cottage; close to which on the left a board was fixed with these lines inscribed: I give you them *verbatim & literatim*.

"Frown Bess is kill'd, no-luck but bad
for me;

"She had no soul to lose or save, yet her
I lov'd to see;

"Each morn she did my humble cot at-
tend,

"She was my kind companion, and my
silent friend."

* To the Memory of a Hare, killed by

Mr. Anson's hounds after a chase of three hours.

"I then entered the old man's dwelling, which was about half the size of your inner parlour, and in which a little turf on the hearth, a few religious books, and a miserable bed, were the only objects that drew my attention. I next attended him somewhat lower down the hill, where he showed me a cavity neatly bricked by his own hands, and of the dimensions of a human body: this says he is to be my grave, and I have a friend who, if he survives me, will deposit my remains here. Last of all, I peeped over a broom hedge into his garden, where the cabbages and potatoes would have been more plentiful, if the hares and the rabbits had been less so. I now began to have leisure to contemplate the extraordinary inhabitant of these dreary scenes, and found him courteous, intelligent, and contented."

"I have spent twelve years," says he, "in this place; in which nothing has disturbed my religious peace, unless indeed it was the death of that hare, which visited me constantly with the utmost familiarity, and whose loss this noisy cur by my side does but ill supply.—I have been asked for my beard; but I seek not singularity for its own sake, and wish to dress, as far as I can, like other folks of my age and circumstances. I walk three miles to church every Sunday, when I am prevented neither by illness nor weather; in these cases I serve God at home, and can do it as well: I have been richer than now, but neither happier, nor more independent; as I often dine on bread and water sweetened with a little sugar, with perfect satisfaction.—I drink beer however, and ale too when I can get it; and sometimes have brought a bottle

a bottle of it in my hand from the town to my cottage; but there are no means of conveying any quantity hither; and I will not go there to seek it. If I quit this retreat, I must go into a workhouse, which I dislike; here I am quite contented: with what you have brought me from your charitable female friend, I have seventy shillings, and have no farther anxiety for the winter: once I was here three whole days surrounded with snow, and unable to stir five yards from my dwelling; but I had bacon which had been sent me by a friend; I had potatoes, and I had snow water to drink; and I had a mind perfectly at rest." So far for the worthy Hermit, about whom all I have said is exactly true, only that the real speech was probably not worded in the same manner, and was interrupted by occasional questions from me."

Farther particulars of the said Hermit.

"I was on a week's tour, with Mr. and Mrs. —, one of her sisters, and a gentleman, when we heard of this curious and venerable character. It is near Wolfely-bridge in Staffordshire, and about fourteen miles from Mr. —, that the forest is situated; and tho' my curiosity was much raised by the name of a hermit, I do not think I should have gone out of my way for farther information about him, had I not been stimulated to it by one of my fair companions, Miss —, who being informed by the Landlord that the parish had withdrawn their weekly allowance to him, in consequence of having finished the building of an ample poor house, to which he was at liberty to betake himself; and that therefore, his main dependence being removed, his situation must become more precarious, persuaded me to rise half an hour before the rest of the party, to carry him a present from her; in this I readily acquiesced, having before felt some degree of inclination for it, which I had suppressed, on finding that none of my friends were

disposed to accompany me. It was not without considerable difficulty that I traced the solitary to his cave; and on leaving him, wandered about for some time over a most desolate country, before I could rejoin my companions. Conceive an open country many miles in circumference, with numberless tracks intersecting one another, all leading to widely different places, and all equally remarkable; conceive me also on this heath, on which I had never been before, in the thickest of fogs, and you will have some idea of my situation.—I must own my old friend gave me as good a description as he could of the road I was to take; but he pointed out some objects for direction, which I could not see through the mist, as it came on much faster after I had quitted him; and he acknowledged, moreover, that, seldom leaving his cell, he knew little of the different paths that conducted to "the busy haunts of men." It is probably in most cases some disgust conceived against mankind, arising from the baseness of individuals connected with him, that, has made the melancholy and sentimental hermit forsake the cheerful circles of society; and a cause of this sort seems to have operated very forcibly on the mind of the solitary I am describing. He in the early part of life (he is now seventy-three) received a brother into his house, who, after having *wasted his substance in riotous living*, was greatly distressed, and who requited his hospitality by debauching his wife; he then sold a small freehold, and wandered about the country for several years after the death of his ungrateful partner. He married a second time; it was to a widow, and she behaved well to him; when she died, he betook himself to his old trade of a bricklayer, and—but whither am I going? this hermit of mine has already filled too many pages to my correspondent; let me call another cause."

TITLE OF THE EMPEROR OF AVA.

THE Lord of Earth and Air, the Monarch of extensive Countries, the gracious Sovereign of the Kingdoms of *Sanabpaunda*, *Fombudewa*, *Zaniengnia*, *Soonaboomy* in the District of *Hurry Nounza*, in the Country of *Dreemee*, *Cambadzia*, *Hamaratta*, *Drodiniagara*; Mighty Sovereign of these wide-spreading Regions; Lord of the great Cities of *Paucha*, *Zama*, *Suykettam*, *Henxawaddy*, *Signic*,

Sibbo, *Bamoo*, *Mogone*, *Momick*, *Mota-ir*, *Naorun*, *Sboe*, *Mona*, *Mabna*, *Kauorum*, of all which Countries and Cities the Governors and Potentates send presents of respect and submission to the Royal Presence; also *Horradda*, commonly called *Pegue*, near the Port of *Ramgoun*, the Port of *Bassera Arisan*; the Port of *Dwarawaddy Mawng*; the Port of *Mahawaddy Ramee*, the port of *Ram-*

wuddy Mondema, or *Montaban Tavoy Brick*; or *Morgue* and *Tunasser*, Ports belonging to His Majesty, where Merchants trade, and the Inhabitants are protected; Lord of all kinds of precious Stones, and Master of the Mines, Rubies, Agate, Lasi, Sapphires, Opal; also the Mines of Gold, Silver, Amber, Lead, Tin, Iron, and Earth; Oil, whence every thing desirable that the Earth yields can be extracted, as the trees, leaves, and fruit of excellence are produced in Paradise; possessor of Elephants, Horses, Carriages, Fire Arms, Bows, Spears, Shields, and all manner of warlike weapons; Sovereign of valiant Generals, and victorious Armies, invulnerable as the Rock *Mokonda Ponda*, *Mubonuggera Temerapora*, the great and flourishing Golden City, illumined and illuminating as the habitation of Angels; lasting as the Firmament, and embellished with Gold, Silver, Jewels, Pearls, Lame, Sapphires, and Agate, and the Nine original Stones; the Golden Throne, the Seat of Splendor, whence the Royal Mandate issues and protects Mankind. The King who performs the ten duties incumbent on all kings called *Mangiantina* *, also *Songyena*, of which there are four descriptions; *Aspinna tena*, of which there are seven descriptions; *Taungyena*, of which there are four descriptions; and *Tazagoon*, of which there are eight descriptions; and *Ai* of which there are five; and *Satbi*, of which there are three; and *Bamoodzoya tena*, of which there are four; and *Nana Kayzong*, of which there are six descriptions; all of which duties, incumbent on a Monarch for the welfare and prosperity of the State, this Great King duly performs; whose understanding, by Divine aid, is enlightened to guide the People in the ways of Righteousness, and preserve them in pious obedience and the road of true Religion, the ease and happiness of whom daily increase by the light of Piety, under the auspices of the Monarch, Master of the White, Red, and Pyebald Elephant, to whom all praise be given; for as the influence of the Sun and Moon, the servants of whose transcendent greatness place the fortunate foot of favour and confidence, like the blooming Water Lilly, on their obedient heads, such are the Great Ministers the Guardians and Protectors of the

State, from among whom the Principal Ministers announces.

TITLE OF THE VICEROY OF PEGUE.

THE Great, the Magnificent, and Powerful, Eminent, and of Authority, who is above the reach of praise, the Magnanimous Maha Raja, who in excellence and Virtue exceeds all the Rajahs in the World, whose Ancestors sprang from the Sun, and who is celebrated throughout the Earth; Lord of the Gold and Silver Mines; of the Mines of Rubies, Sapphires, and all precious Stones; and who without labour or trouble can extract whatever is desirable or useful; who is the Master of all things, the Mighty Monarch of many towns, such as *Airacan*, *Sandouz Yambee*, *Cheduba*, *Basseen*, *Mionna†*, *Kungoon*, *Dalla*, *Moudma*, or *Mantaban*, *Dawee*, or *Tavoy*, *Brick* or *Mergui*, Lord of all the Seaports, by whom all Creation, whether great or small, near or distant, is equally esteemed and dear as the Flesh and Blood of his Golden Breast; who listens to the Petitions of all, and supports the Dignity and Respect of every class of Men; who is the most Excellent Lord, before whom the Rulers of other Countries, Nawaubs, Chebwas, Governors, and Kellidars, continually come to pay their due and respectful homage at the Kicksat‡, who is elevated head, and towering pride, like Virgin Gold, resemble the abode of Angels, Unnerappora, the great Government Seat of the Mighty Sovereign, in magnificence and splendor, such as the Blessed Spirits in Celestial Regions enjoy, luminous as the Sun, and emitting fire like the gleams of lightening. The Golden Throne, whose minarets resemble those of Angels. The seat and foundation of Majesty, whose powerful influence gives protection to the Weak. The Sovereign of the Red and White Elephants, Lord of Earth, Air, and Justice. This Monarch has raised the golden foot of Confidence, and his orders, rapid as the rays of lightning, have descended on my head. I, who am invested with authority over Yemingvaton, or *Pegu Pegue*, the Great City of Pegue, Rangoon, and thirty-two adjacent Provinces; and likewise the Jaghire of Meedea Minza. I, whose title is from the King, *Men Lab no Ketha*, after professions of friendship, good will, and esteem, be it known.

* See the next article.

† Formerly a town on the Basseen River, now in ruins.

‡ In the original Birman it is *Mewa*, or the Golden Mountain, supposed to be suspended in the Heaven. The Translator has made it *Keshaf*, a Hill according to Persian Romance writers, the confidence of the Simugh as Griffin.

EXPLANATION of the Duties incumbent on Kings, as mentioned under Nine General Heads, in the Letter from the Emperor of the Birmans.

Mangiantena, Of which there are ten Descriptions incumbent on Kings.
Danaan, Universal Charity.
Silaam, Daily Prayers.
Pemdzagaan, Individual Charity.
Idzarvaun, Purity of Body, of Heart, and Mouth.
Moodoorwoon, Mildness.
Japaun, To do to others as you would be done by.

Ackoodaan, Patience.
Aweebanzaan, Not to do an Injury.

Kondee, To exhort to Patience the Inflexible.
Owvrootaan, To shew Mercy.
Singy tena, Of which there are four.

Jaspamida, The tenth.
Aijimada, To give adequate Subsistence to those you employ.

Samapassa, To lend to the distressed without Interest.

Wasupied, To use exciting Expressions.

Appinnia-tena, Of which there are seven.

Mahafamada, or the first King, literally the Great Uniter of Mankind, whom the Inhabitants of the World first acknowledged as Sovereign, and agreed to pay to him a tenth of the produce of the earth.

{ To consult Experience and Counsellors three times in a Day; to take a View in all Matters; to exact only the customary Tribute; to punish Criminals according to established Law; to respect Elders and learned Persons.

{ Not to covet other Men's Wives and Daughters, and to perform religious Duties; to befriend and patronize the Rahaars.

Tisangy-tena, Of which there are four.

Zetraan, To tell Truth.
Dammaa, Not to pervert the Law.

Wareyaa, Not to procrastinate.
Iluagaa, To be liberal.

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Ysagoon,

Einda,

Ebassaa,

Wisor,

Jamaatca,

Sammoodossa,

Joanata or Chando,

Boumee,

Pirzoomatba,

Aa,

Azadintia,

Baboubilla,

Pimabilla,

Abuizatza,

Bogobilla,

Jatbee,

Pabarvaa,

Ouprota,

Nuntha,

Bamwoizoya tena,

Meila,

Kurroonar,

Morvoodota,

Bupicka,

Karra Kagoung,

Kamatfa,

Duatza,

Tafiy bakoo,

Oulamattoo,

Dzagatuis,

Deigukumna.

A true Translation.

(Signed)

O

Of which there are eight, with Shanferit in the Birmans. To act as Einda, India, Siggim.

To require from the People Iigram, the regal Due by imperceptible—Waters of the rainy Season subside during the Months of Drought. To be intelligent as the Wind.

To punish impartially.

To be bounteous as the Ocean.

To preserve a Countenance open as the Moon.

To support Mankind as the Earth bears the Weight of all Mortals.

To be liberal as the Rains.

Of which there are five.

To respect yourself.

To use Courage.

To erect a disseminating Judgment.

To employ prudent Commanders.

Not to condemn the Efficacy of Weather.

Of which there are three.

To regard Fame.

To observe Method.

To take Counsel.

Of which there are four.

To make every Body your Friend.

To pity.

To be considerate.

To bear Disappointment.

Of which there are six.

To forgive.

To commiserate.

To allot equally.

To be alert.

To bestow Favours in a princely Manner.

To avoid Pride.

MIC. SYMES.

ALICO

The seven Shanferit Words comprehending their several Meanings, are obliterated in the original Manuscript.

ALICO AND MAILA; OR, THE INJURED AFRICANS.

AN ORIGINAL TALE.

ON one of the burning shores which give birth to the sable Africans, dwelt ALICO, surnamed the Mighty, from his superiority over his countrymen in every attainment of savage excellence: in the chase he would spring on his prey with the swiftness of the pouncing eagle on the leveret; and by the power of his arm had often laid the felon tyger at his feet; he would climb with the agility of the rock-fox the highest mountain or tree, and for dexterity in managing the bow and lance, Alico was unequalled. His dwelling was a rude cavern, formed by nature at the foot of a forest, where he was blessed with a partner to his rufhy couch, named MAILA, with an infant, the first pledge of their mutual love. Alico, thus enjoying the sweets which spring from connubial harmony and freedom, never extended his desires beyond the bounty of nature; he dreaded not the ravages of the tornado, or the prowling tenants of his woods; but acknowledged a Deity in the thunder of the Heavens, before whose voice he would prostrate himself on the ground in a prayer of gratitude. But the unhappy hour arrived when the sons of Europe, led on by the gale of traffic, first guided their bark to these hitherto secluded shores. It was not with a desire to exchange the social smiles of friendship, or to instruct the untutored race in the blessings of civilized nature, but to profit by their unnatural commerce in robbing the mother-country of her children, to sever from each other's arms fond relatives and friends, and transplant them in slavery to distant lands. Their ship approached just as Alico had armed himself with his bow and quiver, and left his dwelling to seek for food. Maila was sitting alone, tending her infant charge, and waiting his return, when the thunder of a musquet and the shrieks of terror assailed her ears! She started up at the unknown sound, and, straining her infant to her fluttering breast, went trembling to the entrance of her cave;—but who can paint her surprise and dismay, as she surveyed the strange race dragging furiously, unmindful of age or sex, her fellow natives by the limbs, and loading them with chains! Some, who spurned restraint, and whom the love of liberty animated to a resistance, she beheld fall victims to the poniards of

their cruel oppressors. Ready to sink, she was just retiring, when, in the middle of the injured groupe, she traced the features of her aged father. Fired with the impulse of filial affection, she rushed forward to the scene of rapine and murder; and, with streaming eyes, throwing her arms around him, fell insensible on his neck. The heavy stripe of the Europeans soon brought Maila from the transitory resignation of her reason, when she felt her tender frame bowed down with the iron load, and linked to her unfortunate parent: they embraced, hung over each other, and shed showers of tears at their unhappy destiny: they groaned out the name of Alico, imploring his assistance to avenge their unmerited injuries; but all the entreaties of dumb eloquence were unable to excite the sensations of mercy among the flinty-hearted Europeans, who exercised on their limbs the lash of arbitrary power as they forced them along the beach.

Alico now returned from the fatigues of the chase, and bore on his shoulders the fruit of his toil. He entered the cavern, and, easing himself of his burden, turned round to give his Maila an affectionate embrace, when, lo! he missed both her and her child. Thrice he made the cavern resound with his Maila's name; but, alas, no other answer greeted his ears than the echo of his plaintive voice. Wild and furious as the maniac, he armed himself doubly, and rushed out to seek her; he took the same road as the barbarians had done before him, and gained sight of his Maila just as their boat was conveying her from the shore.

As the fond dove, who has left his nest to seek food for his mate, finds it on his return with full bill empty of all that is dear to his heart, and perceiving her whom more than life he loves in the talons of the devouring hawk, he drops his food, closes his wings, and dies—So tell the fond and faithful Alico, when he beheld his Maila torn for ever from his arms, and under the controul of cruel strangers; despair seized his brain; and, disdaining to survive his loss, he cast an imploring eye on Him who holds the scales of justice above, plunged headlong into the waves, and vanished for ever.

T. ENORT.

Borough, Dec. 27, 1796.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE accompanying Letter may amuse some of your Readers, and I shall be happy if you will insert it in your Magazine. As it is part of a Series of Letters on this Country, I beg it may be inserted without Alteration; for these Letters may on some future Day appear to the World in a more collected Form. The Indulgence you shewed me in printing a Letter of mine in August 1792, giving an Account of the REVOLUTION at DELHI, induces me to trouble you once more.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

LEWIS FERDINAND SMITH.

Calcutta, Feb. 1, 1794.

MY DEAR SIR,

Lucnow, 20th Jan. 1794.

I AM just returned from a four months excursion with his Excellency the *Nawab*, and, as a sketch of our ramble may afford you some amusement in an idle hour, I shall detail a few of the most agreeable and interesting circumstances which occurred. We left *Lucnow* on the 4th October last, and directed our course towards *Baraccub*: our *Kasela* consisted of about 40,000 men and 20,000 beasts, composed of 10,000 soldiers, 1000 cavalry, and near 150 pieces of cannon; 1500 elephants, 3000 *Hacknies*, and an innumerable train of camels, horses, and bullocks; great numbers of *Ruts** filled with the *Nawab's* women; many large and small boats carried on carts drawn by 50, 40, 30, or 20 bullocks; tygers, leopards, hawks, fighting-cocks, quails, and nightingales; pigeons, dancing-women, and boys; singers, players, buffoons, and mountebanks. In short, his Excellency had every thing, every object which could please or surprize, cause a smile, or raise a sneer, attract admiration, fix with wonder, or convulse with laughter; captivate the eye, lull the ear, or tickle the palate: above 500 *Coolers* were employed to carry his shooting apparatus, guns, powder, shot, and *eleteras*; he has above 1000 double barrel guns, the finest that *Manton* and *Nesb* could make, and single barrels, pistols, swords, and spears without number.

Religion constrained him to stop some days at *Bunarech* to pay homage at the tomb of a celebrated Saint†; all good men who are able resort to worship this holy Anchorite once a year, generally in the month of May; his bones were discovered about 400 years ago, and manifested their sanctity by some miraculous marks. The witty and unbelieving say, they were the skeleton of an ass, without thinking of the impiety in imagining there is any resemblance between an ass and a saint, whether dead or alive.

From *Baraccub* we steered towards *Nanpara*, a small town in the first range of mountains, commonly called the *Comoro Hills*, which extend from the Eastern extremity of *Bootan* to *Hurdwar*, and divide *Hindostan* from *Tibet* and *Nepal*. Game of all sorts were destroyed every morning and evening without number or distinction; his Excellency is one of the best marksmen I ever saw; it would be strange if he was not, as one day with another he fired above 100 shots at every species of birds and animals. The first tiger we saw and killed was in the mountains: we went to attack him about noon; he was in a narrow valley, which the *Nawab* surrounded with above 200 elephants; we heard him growl horribly in a thick bush in the middle of the valley. Being accustomed to the sport, and very eager, I pushed in my elephant; the fierce beast charged me immediately; the elephant, a timid animal, as they generally are, turned tail, and deprived me of the opportunity to fire; I ventured again, attended by two or three other elephants; the tiger made a spring, and nearly reached the back of one of the elephants, on which were three or four men; the elephant shook himself so forcibly as to throw these men off his back; they tumbled into the bush; I gave them up for lost, but was agreeably surprized to see them creep out unhurt. His Excellency was all this time on a rising ground near the thicket, looking on calmly, and beckoning to me to drive the tiger towards him, I made another attempt, and with more success; he darted out towards me on my approach, roaring furiously, and lashing his sides with his tail. I luckily got a shot, and hit him; he retreated into the bush, and ten or twelve elephants just then pushed into the thicket, alarmed the tiger, and obliged him to run out towards the *Nawab*, who instantly gave him a warm reception, and, with the assistance

* *Ruts* are covered carriages for women, drawn by oxen.† Named *Salar Gancee*.

of some of his *Omraos*, laid the tiger sprawling on his side as dead as a stone. A loud shout of *waba! waba!* proclaimed the victory; and those who had been too timid to approach before, from idle apprehension, assumed their valour, and rushed on the fallen hero with slaughtering swords. On elephants there is no danger in encountering these savage beasts, which you know from repeated trials. I have been at the killing of above thirty tigers, and seldom saw any one hurt: if you recollect, I was once thrown off my elephant on one, and escaped with a bruise.

The next sport we had of any magnitude was the attack on a wild elephant, which we met a few days after the battle with the tiger: we espied him on a large plain overgrown with grass. The *Nawab*, eager for such diversions, immediately formed a semi-circle with 400 elephants, who were directed to advance on and encircle him. This was the first wild elephant I had ever seen attacked, and confess I did not feel very easy; however I kept along side of his *Excellency*, determined to take my chance. When the semi-circle of elephants got within 300 yards of the wild one, he looked amazed, but not frightened; two large *must* elephants of the *Nawab's* were ordered to advance against him; when they approached within 20 yards, he charged them; the shock was dreadful; however, the wild one conquered, and drove the *must* elephants before him. As he passed us, the *Nawab* ordered four of the strongest female elephants with thick ropes to go along side of him, and endeavour to entangle him with nooses and running knots; the attempt was vain, as he snapped every rope, and none of the tame elephants could stop his progress. The *Nawab*, perceiving it impossible to catch him, ordered his death, and immediately a volley of above 100 shots were fired; many of the balls hit him, but he seemed unconcerned, and moved on towards the mountains; we kept up an incessant fire for near half an hour; the *Nawab* and most of his *Omraos* used rifles which carried two or three ounce balls, but they made very little impression; the balls just entered the skin and lodged there. I went up repeatedly, being mounted on a female elephant, within ten yards of the wild one, and fired my rifle at his head; the blood gushed out, but the skull was invulnera-

ble. Some of the *Kandabar* horse galloped up to the wild elephant, and made cuts at him with their sabres; he charged the horsemen, wounded some, and killed others. Being now much exhausted with the loss of blood, having received above 3000 shots, and many strokes of the sabre, he slackened his pace, quite calm and serene, as if determined to meet his approaching end with the undaunted firmness of a hero. I could not at this time refrain from pitying so noble an animal, and thought I saw in him the great *Epaminondas* uncompassed by the *Lacedæmonians*, at the battle of *Mantinia*. The horsemen seeing him weak and slow dismounted, and with their swords began a furious attack on the *tendons* of his hind legs; they were soon cut; unable to proceed, this noble *monarch* of the woods staggered, looked with an eye of reproach mixed with contempt at his unfeeling foes, and then fell without a groan, like a mountain thrown on its side. The *Heavenmen* now advanced, and commenced an attack on his large ivory tusks, whilst the horsemen and soldiers, with barbarous insult, began a cruel and degrading assault on the extended hero; to try the sharpness of their sabres; display the strength of their arm, and shew their *invincible* courage. The sight was very affecting; he still breathed, and breathed without a groan; he rolled his eyes with anguish on the surrounding crowd; and, making a last effort to rise, expired with a sigh! Thus has many a brave Roman met his fate, overcome by superior numbers. The *Nawab* returned to his tents, as much flushed with vanity and exultation as *Achilles*; and the remainder of the day, and many a day after, were dedicated to repeated narrations of this victory, which was ornamented and dignified by all the combined powers of ingenious flattery and unbounded exaggeration.

"Sooth'd with the sound, the Prince grew
"vain,

"Fought all his battles o'er again,

"And thrice he routed all his foes, and
"thrice he flew the slain."

From the mountains we directed our course towards *Buckra Jeel*, where we arrived on the 4th of December. *Buckra Jeel* is a large lake about three miles round at its most contracted existence, and about 30 in its extensive period; sur-

* *Must* elephants are those who are in high rut; they are then very unmanageable, bold, savage, and often very dangerous. The male elephants become *must* at a certain age, which some say is forty years; the *must* elephants are the only ones who will dare to face a wild one; they are also used in the *elephant-fights* exhibited before the Princes of India.

rounded by thick and high grass, at the foot of the *Corrackpoor* hills; the *Jungle* which entours the lake is full of wild elephants, rhinoceroles, tigers, leopards, wild buffalos, deer, and every species of aerial game. This was the place destined for the grand hunt, which we were daily taught to expect with pleasing anxiety, by the florid descriptions of his *Excellency*. On the 5th of December, early in the morning, we were summoned to the Sylvan war: a line of 1200 elephants was drawn up on the North of the lake, facing the East; and we proceeded rapidly through the high grass with minds glowing with the expectation of the magnanimous sport we should meet. Lay down your pipes, ye country squires, who boast in such pompous language the destruction of a poor *fox* or *puke*, and say in what splendid lexicon ye could find terms to convey a resemblance of the scene I saw, and now endeavour to describe. When we had arrived at the Eastern extremity of the lake, we perceived a large drove of wild elephants feeding and gamboling at the foot of the mountains; I counted above one hundred and seventy. At this critical moment Mr. Conway, a Gentleman in the *Nawab's* service, fell off his elephant, owing to the animal's slipping his fore foot into a concealed hole; Mr. Conway was much bruised, pale, and almost senseless; the *Nawab* stopped to put him into a *palankeen*, and sent him back to the encampment. This gave the wild elephants time to gaze on our dreadful front, and recover from their amaze; many of them scampered off towards the hills. The *Nawab* divided our line of 1200 elephants into four bodies, and sent them in pursuit of the wild ones which they were to take or destroy; I remained with the division attached to the *Nawab*; we attacked a large male elephant, and after a long contest killed him in the same manner, as the one I have already described; we killed also four smaller ones, and our division, including the other three, caught 21 elephants which we led to our encampment in high triumph. I have only given a short account of this grand hunt, as it is impossible for the most splendid language to describe what we saw and felt. The confusion, tumult, noise, firing, shrieking, and roaring of

1200 tame elephants attacked and attacking 170 wild ones, all in terrible disorder tossed, formed a dreadful melange which cannot be imagined by the most luxuriant fancy; to attempt therefore a delineation would be to injure the sublime subject. There were above 10,000 shots fired from all quarters, and, considering the confusion, I am surprised the scene was not more bloody on our side; about 20 men were killed and maimed, and near half a dozen of horses. I had two rifles and two double barrels, and a boy to load for me in the *Kharwas**; yet I could not fire quick enough, though I expended 400 balls. Many of our tame elephants, who were *mugl*, and brought to oppose the wild ones, were knocked down, bruised, pierced, and made to fly; the largest elephant we killed was above ten feet high†, and would have sold for 20,000 rupees‡ if it had been caught. Our prize of this day night, without amplification, be estimated at 50,000 rupees§; but you know the love of lucre was not our aim.

Pause for a moment, my dear Sir, and reflect on the scene I have described; and you will confess, though seen through the imperfect medium of a description, that it must have been the sublimest sight that ever was presented to the mind of man in the Sylvan war. *Apollo* would have been astonished; *Atræon* confounded; and *Diana* and her nymphs frightened out of their wits. We expatiate on it with rapture to this day; and no one who was present will lose the remembrance of it as long as he enjoys his rapellant faculties.

From *Bachia Jett* we came to *Furzebar*, where we reposed for three weeks, to recover from the great fatigue we had undergone. After a gay scene of every species of oriental amusement and dissipation, we returned to this place, having killed in our excursion eight tigers, six elephants, and caught twenty-one. To enumerate the other kinds of game would require a sheet as ample as the petition which was presented to *Jungshah Khan*; and might perhaps be treated by you in the manner that conqueror treated the petition. Adieu.

I am, my dear Sir,
Your sincere friend,
L. F. SMITH.

* The *Kharwas* is a place in the rear of the *Howda*, where the attendant sits. The *Howda* is a carriage or box like the body of a phaeton, tied on the back of the elephant, where the rider is seated.

† Travellers say there are elephants 16 feet high, but this is the language of romance; I never saw one 14 feet high, and I have seen above some thousands. The *Nawab* gives extravagant prices for large elephants, and he has none 11 feet high.

‡ 2500l sterling.

§ Above 6000l sterling.

ANECDOTES OF THE REV. DR. GALE.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

"Where London's lofty column to the skies,
"Like a tall bully, lifts its head and lies."

IT is a curious, and certainly not an entirely useless pursuit, to enquire into the causes, and effect of national calamities; as such a disquisition frequently leads the mind, while it takes a retrospective view of those events which have perhaps been deemed the scourges of mankind, to consider the misfortunes of a former age as a blessing to the present.

Many instances might be adduced in support of this proposition; but it would be difficult to find a stronger than is presented to the philosopher or architect, as either of them compares the state of the city of London, with respect to health, beauty, or convenience, previous and subsequent to the fire in 1666, which forms so memorable an epoch in our civic history.

Not meaning minutely to scrutinize the conjectural causes which are said to have produced that event, I shall only remark the influence which it had upon the public mind, and how much religious asperity, which seems to have been the characteristic of the age, was sharpened and increased by a misfortune which ought to have calmed the turbulence of party, to have blunted the acrimony of political contention, and have united the whole mass of people in thanks for their deliverance from the various calamities which they had experienced.

The fire of London happened at a period when the exultation of the nation for the restoration of its monarch had had time to subside; when many of his subjects saw, or thought they saw, as the character of Charles began to be developed, considerable reason to be alarmed, for their religion in the first instance, and for their liberties in the second. The evils of the war, in which we were at this time engaged with the French and Dutch began also to be severely felt. Our

success had by no means answered our expectation; we had experienced some reverse, and consequently despondence succeeded.

The nation, divided into three great sects, the Protestant, Presbyterian, and Catholic, from the two latter of which the former had suffered the greatest persecutions, and dreaded their renewal, was, at the period marked by the awful event which I have mentioned, in a religious and political ferment, and, as the destruction of the city did not at first, even to the most unprejudiced, seem to be the effect of accident, it is not to be wondered, that the before-mentioned parties should accuse each other as the authors of it, and that every falsehood which malice could invent, asperity could utter, or credulity believe, should find a ready circulation through the country.

Strange as the association may seem, the firing of the city was, by some means or other, connected with the division of the fleet. The nation conceived itself betrayed both upon sea and land, abroad and at home: an uncommon consternation pervaded the country. The question, whether these events happened by accident or design, became a subject of controversy, not only among anonymous writers, but parliamentary partizans.

The endeavour to affix upon their opponents the odium of an act of such atrocity as the burning the metropolis, was pursued with avidity by one party, and repelled with equal vigour by the other: for upon this occasion we read but of two, Papist and Protestant; and the latter, having sacrificed one victim to the rage of the times, might be said to be triumphant †.

Among the many writers that distinguished themselves on the Protestant side of the question was Dr. Gale, who had,

* Robert Hubert, a native of Rouen, a lunatic, confessed himself guilty of firing the city, and was condemned and executed. But it afterwards appeared, by the evidence of the captain who brought him from France, that he did not arrive in London till two days after the fire began.

† The Republicans, in order, perhaps, to betray them, as had upon more than one occasion happened before, joined the protestant party, and formed accusations that one can hardly think they were serious in promulgating.

upon paper, a large share in the controversy of the times ; but as, like many of his cotemporary authors, his polemical works, as well from the nature of their subject as the instability of their materials were perishable, and have perished ; he must be considered as peculiarly fortunate in having the sentiments which he had diffused through many, engraved upon one which seems calculated to bid defiance to time, and which is, perhaps, the strongest and most conspicuous record of party-prejudice that the last or any age, preceding or succeeding, has produced.

The reader will anticipate that I mean the Monument, of whose several inscriptions Dr. Gale was the author ; inscriptions which not only served to record the calamity the column was intended to commemorate, but, as the lines of my motto shew, to continue the controversy through part of the last and more than a quarter of the present century. Yet, altho' I have mentioned the author of those monumental records with some little asperity, for endeavouring to immortalize prejudices which it would have been much better to have buried in oblivion, I would not be understood to wish to convey a general reflection upon his character, which was that of a man equally pious and learned ; but only to shew that there is, even in the best and most enlightened minds, something which will, at times, repels that liberality of sentiment which religion and erudition, philanthropy and philosophy, ought to infuse into them.

In this propensity we can only lament the imperfection of human nature, and, from such examples, endeavour to correct any temporary depravity of heart, such as, from their conduct, we may judge sometimes to reign even in those of men otherwise distinguished for wisdom and virtue : in which class, I repeat, I mean to include the Rev. Dr. Gale, of whom I shall subjoin the few following anecdotes :

This Gentleman was born in the year 1634, at Scruton, in Yorkshire. He was educated at Westminster School, from which he removed to Cambridge, where he continued several years, became a Fellow of Trinity College, and afterwards Greek Professor in that University. How long he continued in this situation is uncertain ; but we find that, in the year 1672, having, as I before observed, from the year 1666, distinguished himself by his political writings, he was chosen Head Master of St. Paul's School, and soon after had the honour to be named by the City to compose those inscriptions en-

graved upon the Monument, which have been so much censured and celebrated, for which he was, by the Corporation of London, rewarded with a piece of plate.

In the year 1676 he received a far more ample remuneration ; for he was made a Prebendary of St. Paul's, being one of those termed *consumpti. per mare*.

Dr. Gale had, as soon as he was qualified, taken the Degree of Doctor of Divinity ; he was also chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society ; and gave to the repository of Gresham College a Roman urn with its ashes.

About the year 1697 he made a donation to the new Library of Trinity College of a great number of Arabic Manuscripts.

Having continued Head Master of St. Paul's School twenty-five years, he, in the same year 1697, was preferred to the Deanry of the Metropolitan Church of York, in which situation his piety, hospitality, and benevolence, were equally conspicuous ; as was also his care for, and good government of the Chapter, and his assiduity in repairing and beautifying that venerable and august Cathedral.

It was a misfortune lamented by his friends and the literary world, that Dr. Gale did not long enjoy that elevated station to which his merit, in an anxious and laborious employment, had raised him. He died at his Deanry, April the 8th, 1702, leaving behind him the character of a learned divine, a great historian and antiquary, and one of the best Grecians of his time.

The several works which he published are equal evidences of his indefatigable industry and erudition, as the following catalogue of them will evince :

Herodoti Hallicarnassei Historiarum, Lib. 9.

Iamblichus de Mysteriis Ægyptiorum. Rhetor. Selecti.

Historiæ Poeticæ Scriptores Antiqui.

Opuscula Mythologica, Physica, & Ethica.

Græcum Psalterium juxta Exemplar Alexandrinum.

Rerum Anglicarum Scriptorum Veterum. Tom. I. quorum Ingulphus nunc primum integrè ceteri primum prodeunt.

Historiæ Britannicæ & Anglicanæ Scriptores. XXV. Vol. 2.

Besides which, among his papers, the following Manuscripts were found nearly ready for the press ; some of which have since been published, though, perhaps,

not exactly in the form in which he left them.

Iamblicus de Vita Pythagoræ.

Origenis Philocalia variis MSS. collectat, emendata nova Versione donata.

Antonini Imperatoris Itinerarium Inscriptionibus & Scholiis Illustratum per T. G.

Dr. Gale left also a noble Library of curious and valuable books and manuscripts, together with a considerable estate

to his son and heir, Roger Gale, Esq.

As he was conversant with the literature of our own nation, so was he also well known to, and his literary talents equally esteemed by foreigners, among whom he had a particular correspondence with the learned Huetius, Mabillon, Allix, and many others, who have in their works paid the greatest respect to his character and abilities.

ACCOUNT OF THE WORKS NOW EXECUTING AT FONTHILL.

SUCH was the avidity of the Public for information upon the subject of the late Festivities at Fonthill, that our account in the last Month's Magazine was, we fear, considerably anticipated by details, not much unlike our own, which, in the course of the month, had been very generally circulated through the channel of the London and Provincial Papers. This present communication however, which we had encouraged our readers to expect, concerning Fonthill, is particularly consigned to the Editor of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE; and it will probably not prove the less interesting from the sort of connection it will be found to have with the late accounts just mentioned. These, we need not say, have left on the public mind the most advantageous impressions of Mr. Beckford's hospitality and munificence. As soon, therefore, as it was known that the noble spirit displayed on that occasion originated in the scheme of a Christmas entertainment to his numerous body of workmen, curiosity could not fail to be awakened respecting the objects on which the workmen have been, and are at present employed. We flatter ourselves, therefore, that the following details will, as their authenticity may be depended upon, not appear unworthy of attention, nor ill calculated to gratify that curiosity which is still much alive on the subject of Fonthill.

The present Proprietor of Fonthill, from the time he attained his majority, is known to have made it matter of principle, that some considerable work or other, at this his chief family residence, should be continually carrying on for the sake of giving bread to the poor of an extensive neighbourhood, destitute of manufactures, and that through the laudable medium of their own labour and industry. In this principle will be found the motive of most of the works of this place, and notwithstanding all the

beautiful specimens of genius and talents which the first Artists have displayed there, or are engaged to produce, the world will have less satisfaction in contemplating the various works at Fonthill as monuments of Mr. Beckford's distinguished taste in the Fine Arts, than as a continued exercise of that generous and charitable disposition, which is ever rendering his princely fortune, in some way or other, subservient to the benefit or happiness of others.

Although parts of the original estate at Fonthill are covered with fine oak timber, yet some thousand acres of the ground purchased by Mr. Beckford's father, as well as by himself, the leases of which have been continually falling due, were unplanted. Not to mention the great plantation begun by the late Mr. Beckford, the present gentleman has been, every year since his possession, continuing them upon a grander scale. Several hundred thousand trees, and, some years, not less than a million, and those of all the different sorts of forest wood, and of various tribes of exotic plants and shrubs, often constitute the work but of a single season. As new purchases are continually adding large tracts of land to Mr. Beckford's domain, his plantations will probably proceed in the same stile for some years to come. As the planting at Fonthill may be considered as a kind of general undertaking always going forward in the proper seasons, a single work only in this way shall be particularly specified, because it was attended by some circumstances which gave it peculiar merit.—The stone of the present Fonthill House, built by the late Mr. Beckford, was taken from a quarry on the Eastern shore of the Lake, at an inconsiderable distance from the site of the mansion itself. Several acres of rocky ground, which formed this quarry, continued after the completion

of the building still open; and exhibiting nothing but large naked masses of white stone and ugly excavations, and those almost fronting the house, it was resolved to cover every part of this quarry, some picturesque features of rock excepted, with soil brought from a distance by dint of labour, and then to plant the ground with oak, beech, elm, larch, fir, &c. leaving green walks, bordered with shrubs and flowers, and such other spaces open, as good taste suggested, according to the nature of the ground. This plantation Mr. Beckford soon after considerably extended along the adjoining hills which hang over the Lake; on the side of which has been formed a Grotto trickling with perennial springs; the surface of its Rock-work variegated with many-coloured mosses, and its crevices filled with aquatic plants and flowers. This whole range of scenery, but particularly the quarry part, the wood having now attained a very considerable growth, may, in point of beauty and original effect, challenge any garden scenery in the kingdom.

That work, having employed a great number of hands for two or three years, was succeeded by an enlargement of the bed of the river, and the removal of a stone bridge of several arches, by which the water could no longer be crossed. The different form of the shores and extension now given to the breadth of the water have entirely changed its former aspect and character, and rendered it worthy of its present appellation of a Lake. The clearness and depth of this water, partly supplied by the river Nadder, and partly by those numerous fountains issuing from the high ground, and giving the appropriate name of Fonthill to the village, add greatly to the merit of this Lake, in respect to its volume and expanse, and entitle it to rank as one of the most interesting objects of the place. Further improvements, however, are in due time to be made upon this water; its size to be still enlarged, and its form more varied.

Mr. Beckford's next undertaking was the formation of a new Kitchen and Flower Garden, contiguous to each other, in a more convenient site, under a warmer aspect, and upon a scale four times larger than the old one. The Hot Walls, Pineries, Conservatories, quantity of glazed Frame-work, the Gardener's House, importation of soil for this extensive spot of many acres, with its plantations and nurseries, and an

extensive inclosure of handsome brick-wall round the whole, have altogether concurred to render this work almost as unrivalled in magnitude and convenience, as it must have been in matter of expence.

About three years ago was begun a Wall of considerable height and thickness, built of hewn stone, and carried circularly round near seven miles of the loftiest and finest part of the hills and woods of Fonthill. This has been finished with a strong painted paling, inclined outwards, as a *chevaux de frise*, which runs entirely round the top of the wall in order to secure this favourite inclosure from all intrusion. Hares, pheasants, partridges, and other game, with birds of song or of beautiful plumage, are the constant inhabitants of this secure region, and are, some or other of them, continually offering themselves to sight in the air or on the ground, half tame, and almost fearless, as if conscious of their privileged safety.

At the bottom of a wildly wooded hill, within this inclosure, is a natural Lake of the most transparent water and happily varied outline—

“Haud procul inde Lacus

“Panditur, et nemorum frondoso margine cinctus

“Vicinis pallescit aquis.”

CLAUDIAN.

On an elevated site above this Lake, a space, converted into a Lawn, has been opened in the Wood, consisting chiefly, in this part, of larch and the various tribe of firs, with some mixture of holly and yew, for the erection of a Gothic Abbey, upon a very magnificent plan by Wyatt. This edifice, in which considerable progress is already made, extends to the length of 185 feet; one of its towers, an octagon of 64 feet in diameter, will rise to the height of 145 feet. They alone, who have seen the elevations of this edifice, and are acquainted with its characteristic situation, can form any adequate notion of the grand and striking effects which it will display within the place itself, or present to the surrounding country. It will naturally enough be asked, what suggested to Mr. Beckford the scheme of this building in the form of a Gothic Abbey: the following circumstances will explain the motive:—When this Gentleman's father, soon after the burning of the ancient house in 1755, began to erect the present noble mansion, he obtained a faculty to take

P

down

down the old church, which stood too near it, and to build a new one in a situation more convenient. This venerable old structure, dedicated to St. Nicholas, contained a number of monuments, and some of splendid workmanship for the times when they were executed, in memory of the family of the Mervyns, formerly one of the most opulent and respectable in the county of Wilts. This family was descended, by an heiress, from the first Lord Laumer, who was summoned to Parliament in the reign of Edward I. Through the Mervyns, Mr. Beckford clearly traces his own lineal descent up the same source*. The above-mentioned sepulchral monuments of the Mervyns, who were not only Mr. Beckford's ancestors, but for several centuries the original possessors of the Fonthill estate, having been exposed to the open air on the removal of the old church, and neglected till their ornaments became mutilated and their inscriptions effaced, Mr. Beckford has designed his Gothic Abbey as a memorial tribute, in their stead, to this ancient family. Their Arms, in regular series, and with their different Quarterings, are to be painted on the windows of this edifice, and the names and dates of each successive member of the family inscribed on mural tablets, in the galleries and cloisters of the Abbey.

Although it will be imagined that avenues and ridings cannot have been wanting in the vast extent of the woods and plantations of Fonthill, it should be particularly noticed in this account of works set on foot by the present Mr. Beckford, that a great variety of beautiful walks and avenues have been formed under his direction, particularly within the great walled inclosure. These, though each of very considerable length and width, are all laid in the smoothest turf, kept at great expence, and constantly mown in the manner of bowling-greens, and are almost all bordered on either side, within the lofty screens of the plantations with laurel, flowering shrubs and flowers in great variety and abundance. One of the approaches lately made to the Abbey is a broad straight avenue, in the same stile and keeping as of those just mentioned, and at its termination at the wall of the inclosure communicating,

by means of a bridge over a road, with a bold terrace, four miles and a half in length. Besides this terrace, and the avenues here spoken of, a walk (for so it is called) was begun to be opened last summer, which is to be continued for at least twenty miles, and is to wind about in easy curves over hills, valleys and levels, to every striking or interesting point of view which can be commanded within or without the whole extent of Mr. Beckford's sylvan domain. As the ground of this walk is to be smoothed throughout, and covered with the verdure of a lawn, a great deal of labour is necessary to its formation, and not more than five or six miles of it are yet entirely finished; but as an addition of labourers will be employed upon it, a very considerable progress may be expected in the course of another year.

With how little influence the motive of ostentation can be supposed to have operated on the mind of the Proprietor, in the greatest of these projects, may be concluded from the impracticability of shewing more than a small part of them to the numerous companies who are used to include Fonthill in the plan of their summer excursions. It is not only that some days would be requisite for parties on foot, but that no carriages, except garden chaises, with broad wheels, can, without injury, be admitted within the great walled inclosure.

As not less than three hundred men will generally continue to be employed on the present works, it is hoped that two years more may nearly suffice for their accomplishment. When they are finished, nothing, unless we mention another inclosure of about eleven hundred acres, the present bank-fence of which will be changed into a wall, will remain to be executed, except the great Tower on Stops-Beacon, of which an incorrect, though not exaggerated account, appeared last autumn in the Papers.

Mr. Wyatt has already drawn some of the plans and an elevation of this edifice. The President of the Academy, and many other celebrated Artists, are at present engaged on the paintings and different objects of ornament for the Abbey, not to mention many others intended for the decoration

* The Writer of this Memoir had, very lately, inspection of the Table of this Descent, as drawn out with great precision by Sir Isaac Heard, Garter King at Arms.

of Fonthill-House; a great portion of which has been entirely new fitted up and furnished since Mr. Beckford came to age; and the whole, before long, will have undergone the like change and improvements.

It remains now only to notice one particular, which certainly claims regard in this Memoir. All these splendid works are not merely effected in consequence of Mr. Beckford's orders, and by means of his fortune; but his own genius, whose comprehension and activity appear equal to any undertaking, has been the informing spirit of the whole; every one of the above-

mentioned projects, whether of use or of ornament, having originated from himself, and their plans, of whatever kind, having been assisted or corrected by his own pure and classic taste. One of his principal amusements at Fonthill consists in attending and frequently directing the superior workmen in the execution of his schemes; and such is the ardour with which he is carrying forward his favourite building, the Abbey, that the frost and snow of the present winter were never suffered to stop any part of the work which could still go on, nor to prevent his own daily excursions to the spot.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L ,
F O R F E B R U A R Y 1 7 9 7 .

Quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non.

New Travels into the Interior Parts of Africa, by the Way of the Cape of Good Hope, in the Years 1783, 1784, and 1785. Translated from the French of Le Vaillant, illustrated with a Map, delineating the Route of his present and former Travels; and with Twenty-Two other Copper-Plates. In Three Volumes, Octavo. 1l. 1s.—Robinsons.

ONE of the most pleasurable occurrences is meeting a friend occasionally after a separation for any length of time. It generally calls into exercise some of our best affections, and is grateful in proportion as unexpected. We regard our present Traveller in this endearing light, and re-commence our acquaintance with similar emotions. His former ingenious narrations charmed us in no inferior degree, and sensibly enlivened our Journal (see Vol. XVIII. p. 106, 285, 440.); and we now join him in his second route, in perfect confidence of receiving from his scientific labours and well-digested observations equal instruction and amusement. No man ever had the means of both more completely at his command, was better qualified to communicate the stores derived from industry and experience, or more liberally inclined to gratify the utmost curiosity of his readers: and with whatever avidity and eagerness he may be again, perused by such as have already participated in his pursuits, or ransacked the resources he opens of honest intelligence, we venture to insure them high satisfaction.

Whoever looks in these Volumes for an arbitrary solution of inexplicable phenomena, chimeras, and monsters of human creation, or any confirmation of all those marvellous improbabilities, lies, and dreams, which speculative men fabricate in their closets for the credulous multitude to swallow implicitly, will assuredly be disappointed. Our very intelligent adventurer, no abetter of imposture, embraces, with a zeal truly honourable to the liberal pursuit of science, every opportunity that occurs of detecting it, dissipating the clouds of ignorance, in which genuine nature is still so much enveloped, and, by adhering rigidly to fact, effectually counteracts the prevalence of fiction and falsehood. The result, indeed, of long and severe exertion and investigation are here exhibited in such genuine and explicit characters, as cannot fail to interest, in an eminent degree, all the real admirers of rural scenery in its naked and simple state.

The want of a copious Table of Contents is a detriment to the popularity of the work, by giving it such an abruptness, as renders it rather repulsive and

forbidding than inviting to the generality of readers. Sloth often finds an excuse in this deficiency by declining a task not previously defined, and thus the savings of avarice furnish a cloak for ignorance. It is where we expect the greatest variety of entertainment that we are most solicitous to see the bill of fare; and our appetites are never blunted by knowing before-hand the specific nature of our provision. The most useful account we can give of these Travels is, therefore, to supply, as well as we can, this unpardonable neglect, by laying before our Readers, as our manner has lately been, a brief summary of what they contain. By such an analysis, however imperfect, we may become, in some measure, the Author's associates in all his excursions; learn the object on which he sets out; appreciate his means of realizing it; follow him in his route; contemplate the fatigues and dangers he encounters; and calculate the acquisitions he makes; noting, as we proceed in whatever may strike us as defective in his plan, or, the execution of it.

Our Traveller does not state specifically what the exclusive aim of his laborious and expensive undertaking is; but he seems to be every where stimulated by an irresistible desire of improving natural history, and especially of examining with his own eyes such particular branches of it as are most to his taste. Few objects of any value or novelty, in any situation, or on any occasion, escape his research. Oftener than once we find him regretting his want of botanical knowledge, which prevented his collecting the variety of curious vegetables which surrounded him, and that he had neither the skill nor apparatus of a chymist for analyzing the different substances or bodies which occurred to him, and excited his attention. His great passion, which directed and concentrated all his studies and pursuits, was to range through animated nature, and select from the infinite swarms of creatures who people the African territories, such as are least known to the naturalists of Europe. He abandons himself entirely to whatever he deems most essential and conducive to this acquisition. The supreme and prevailing end of all his ambition and labours is such an assemblage of animated forms as has been hitherto produced by no former naturalist. Two objects seem to occupy his attention equally, in all circumstances; the knowledge of the country, and such materials as could be found

and amassed for this depositum. These, however, prove occasionally so incompatible, and interfere so essentially with each other, as to put him sometimes to the greatest inconvenience. But the ultimate result of all his ingenuity and discoveries are reserved for his ornithology, which he repeatedly promises the public, and to which his further details and traits of all the non-descripts which fall in his way, are in general referred.

Of the means he possessed and prepared for accomplishing these ends, he sometimes presents us with very copious and minute details. The caravan he equipped consisted of three carriages, accompanied with relays of cattle for relieving each other in the draught, some Hottentot negroes who served him on his preceding journey, and several new ones; but no other European was suffered to be of the party but himself. His train was likewise furnished with some saddle-horses, and a small flock of sheep, goats, and milk-cows. He had also a few poultry, a monkey, his old companion, and seventeen dogs. The merchandize by which he meant to traffic with the natives were trinkets of different kinds, tobacco, brandy, nails, and knives. These, with fire-arms, powder, lead, provisions of tools, iron, and stores of such necessaries as were not likely to be found very plentifully, at least in districts without culture, civility, or perhaps inhabitants, kitchen utensils, and instruments for hunting and preparing the materials of his cabinet, composed his luggage. "For the confidence and satisfaction of his readers in what may be expected from his diligence and exertions, he delineates very particularly all the apparatus he thought indispensable both to safety and success. He even condescends to characterize the individuals who compose his suite, and ascertain the several departments they filled. He states the nature of their services, the uses to which his animals are separately appropriated, and, in proportion as they answered his purpose, omits no occasion of celebrating their merit in the fond language of an indulgent master. The very structure and conformation of his waggons, the mode of his encampments, and the invariable care and precautions essential to his security, are correctly stated for the information and convenience of future travellers. The arts by which he secured the game in most request, his means of obtaining the specific objects of his curiosity with least damage,

damage, of best preparing, keeping, and flowing them for carriage, and a great variety of ingenious devices to which he had occasionally recourse, where experience failed, and he depended solely on the resources of his own mind, are all specified and explained. It were needless to add the talents and address by which this complicated machine is fabricated, put in motion, conducted, and rendered in every respect efficient. Of these every reader must be left to form his own judgment, by an impartial estimate of the work, on carefully perusing its contents.

The first Volume of these Travels describes the tour of the colony, which includes a considerable tract of country behind and round the Cape. His meteorological remarks on the adjacent mountains, some of which overlook an immense extent, both of sea and land, are curious and new. Some of these altitudes, the very description of which renders us giddy, helped him to a partial anticipation of the difficulties he had to surmount in the journey he meditated: but his ardour only increased in proportion as the wilds under view appeared impassable. He enumerates, in this introduction to the travels before him, various incidents, occasioned by his friendships both in town and among the planters on their farms, at a distance which considerably impeded his setting out. Of all the captivating spots in this rich and romantic colony, a place called the *Twenty-four Rivers* seems to have charmed him most. He mentions it as peculiarly calculated for the *site* of a town, which, with very little attention, might soon be made to rival that on the Cape; and from the vicinity of a capacious harbour, and a constant supply of the best and cheapest provisions, with every commercial accommodation, easily surpass it both in trade, population, and magnificence. He traversed the whole of what is called *Hottentot Holland*, *Swellendam*, *Draaken Steyn*, *Rockeveld*, *Rooze-zand*, and by *Stuartland*; every point as far as this enchanting retreat. The respective productions of the several cantons, their state of cultivation, and local peculiarities, are described in his former work. They furnished him few articles for his collection on this occasion; and what observations they suggest, are chiefly confined to the characters of the planters, and their mode of living. These he divides into three classes: The first are a kind of grantees of enormous wealth, possessed of sumptuous establish-

ments, and marked from others by a distant, supercilious, and haughty deportment: The next owe every thing to their own industry, enjoy an high degree of independence, live in a moderate state of competence, and emulate each other in practising the amiable virtues of kindness and hospitality: The third are a species of drovers, who keep their flocks in the recesses of the country, and expose them to sale in the different cantons, lead a wandering and pastoral life, and have no means of subsistence, but what is derived from this ambulatory traffic.

The two first Volumes of this Work, published six years ago, had no chart by which the eye could furnish the least help to the understanding, in tracing the course of our traveller through a desert hitherto so little known. This defect is in part at least supplied by the present publication, to which is prefixed a map explanatory of both tours; the former by a red line, and this by a yellow. These extensive routes lie in opposite directions, on a base in the shape of an angle, the vertex of which jets out into the sea, and forms one of the most extraordinary capes or promontories in the world, which is washed by the Southern Ocean in front, by the Indian on one side, and by the Atlantic on the other. Our traveller reached along both shores very far up the country to a district of *Cafraia* in one voyage, and mountains inhabited by the *Hottentots*, under the tropic of Capricorn, in the other. But this sketch only exposes the vastness of the latitudes still unexplored, and the immense swarms of unknown savages hurried in their deep impenetrable recesses; and it must leave on the mind of every judicious reader sentiments of real concern, that one so competent to the task had it not in his power to visit the whole. This map, like many others, is on too small a scale to be of much use; and ill consults the convenience of readers by a rigid adherence to the technical language of geography, which so few understand. Had the several tribes of savages reconnoitred, and their different hordes or kraals, been distinctly named in large strong characters, and the most important passes emphatically marked, every resting-place, place of adventure, or place noted by whatever accident or circumstance, in the whole course might have become equally perspicuous to every reader.

Little do men in affluence and ease
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and possessed of many invaluable advantages from science and industry peculiar to a polished state of society, think of the expence to which they owe their enjoyments. The pain of much thinking, the drudgery of severe investigation, and all those nameless circumstances of solicitude and labour, which render a studious life so wearisome both to the flesh and the spirits, are seldom sufficiently considered by those to whose indulgence and luxury it chiefly contributes. The force of this remark must be acknowledged by all who peruse these travels. They exhibit a series of experiments carried on for the advancement of knowledge, at the risk of whatever is valuable to human comfort. Every consideration, however interesting and important, is abruptly abandoned, for whatever promises the least accession to our stock of intelligence. We have here a man possessed of ease and independence, issuing from the bosom of taste and luxury; and, for the pursuit of science, relinquishing all the endearments of domestic felicity; committing himself to the perils of the ocean in a tedious and disastrous voyage; weltering under the potent rays of a vertical sun, plunging amidst the storms which agitate the tropical climates with too much violence; almost suffocated by clouds of saline dust and acrid vapours constantly inhaled from a soil every where impregnated by salt and sulphur; alternately parched with thirst and devoured by hunger, without prospect of water or food; experiencing the narrowest escapes from poisoned arrows, and poisoned fountains, and the most serious depredations both of robbers and fire; exploring the hordes of unknown barbarians, far from the counsel and countenance of regular society; embracing as associates and friends tribes of men as wild as the summits that harbour them, and uncultivated as the game they pursue; dashing into the bosoms of forests infested by beasts of prey, crossing on rafts or stumps of trees the most impetuous torrents; stumbling on a kraal of miserable wretches, blockaded in their huts by a pestilence so deadly, that it seemed impossible either to recede or continue, without embracing inevitable destruction; encountering elephants, who are nearly treading him down, rhinoceroses whose strength is enormous, and mode of defence peculiarly fierce and dreadful; giraffes, buffaloes, lions, tigers, hyenas, vultures, and almost every other carnivorous animal! Such a series of hazards as distinguish this bold adven-

turer cannot be read or recited without considerable pain; but they give peculiar interest to the narration, and sensibly enhance the value of the result.

The Author has now laid before his readers a regular catalogue of his acquisitions in natural history. They can best judge of these who have access to the cabinet he must by this time have digested and arranged. The following are a few specimens of the advantages we owe to his new Travels:

1. Though no botanist himself, he discloses the most fertile sources for enriching that delicious science to such as study and pursue it. He promises to publish with all convenient speed several engravings of some singularly beautiful plants. He explains the nature of vegetation in these arid climates, characterizes the soil, and directs the florist how to cherish and preserve this exquisite taste with most pleasure and success. An uncommon plant often and insensibly rivets him to the spot. In a sweet thicket on the bank of the Fish River, he is filled with rapture at the sight of a lily shedding its beauties to the 'desert air,' and waving majestically on a flexible stem, seven feet high and six inches round the bulb, more than one foot in length, and nearly two and a half in circumference.

2. His classification of animals was here considerably augmented, as these fertile banks furnished him with eighty different species of birds, ten of which were entirely new: their novelty was the more pleasing as it was what he principally sought. He added likewise to his collection many quadrupeds both great and small: but what is of the highest consequence to the knowledge of genuine nature, the habits and manners of every independent kind he was chiefly careful to examine and display; and from the instances produced in these Volumes of his acuteness and discrimination, we are heartily disposed to wish him all possible success in the several publications announced, and which are probably now in train.

3. He endeavours to purge natural history of all the misshapen fables which have hitherto disfigured and disguised it. Several facts doubted or disbelieved, he authenticates; asserts the practicability of taming the fiercest animals from his own experience and example in the case of a zebra; and establishes the fascinating power of certain reptiles from the testimony of his own senses, and that of other scientific gentlemen of indisputable credit.

credibility and honour : and these things are the more likely to be true, that this publication must reach the Cape, where many witnesses are alive and to be found, and infallible means of detecting fictitious-statements are at hand.

4. Nothing recommends the *Work* more to our attention, than the many amiable and interesting traits it affords of our common nature, in its most artless and simple condition. All the Author's suffering and expence of time, talent and property, would have been amply repayed by only quashing that calumny and aversion, which unfortunately consigned such multitudes of our fellow-creatures to the hatred and injury of others, not much better than themselves. But he rescues also numberless hordes of mild and harmless individuals from prejudice and obscurity ; makes them known and respected by each other ; and instructs the government of these remote settlements how the numerous tribes who occupy the back grounds may be trained and made servicable : and nothing can be more pleasing than the rapture and enthusiasm with which he dwells and expatiates on their warm un suspicious tempers, the mildness and freedom of their manners, the hospitality they shew to strangers, the confidence they exercise on all occasions, and the very exquisite pleasure they uniformly take in doing generous and good natured things.

5. The predecessors of our traveller in some part of the same route are every where handsomely treated. Of some who evidently had the improvement of science exclusively at heart, he speaks in terms of high respect, and rectifies their mistakes with delicacy and liberality ; but others who take every thing on trust, and are fond of exaggerating the traditions of the populace, and even repeat with approbation the romantic fables of the planters, he industriously exposes to the infamy they merit.

6. On the supposition that we shall be able to retain this inestimable settlement of which we are now in possession, we earnestly recommend these *Travels* to the attention of Government : they bring forward objects of great public importance : various high commercial ad-

vantages in which this country abounds are suggested, some of the finest bays for shipping in the known world are pointed out, and several rich sources of naval stores laid open. New situations peculiarly inviting to fresh colonization are disclosed, where the soil is fertile, the climate gentle, water plenty, game abundant, ample communication with the sea and with Europe open, and the whole scenery for an immense sweep of the most beautiful lying grounds exquisitely rich and romantic. The practicability of traversing the whole of these unknown regions is frequently and fully ascertained ; and the best guide to such an undertaking are, doubtless, the adventures and experience here detailed.

Notwithstanding the singular degree of pleasure we have derived from the perusal of these *Travels*, we do not think them altogether faultless. Many of his details might be profitably compressed. His descriptions both of animals, vegetables, and occurrences, are also very often tediously prolix. Among all the monsters he saw, he accounts for none of their carcasses when dead ; he does not once mention seeing any of their bones, or hazard a single conjecture on this phenomenon. How age is accommodated among savages, the state both of men and women during that interesting period ; and how, where, and with what solemnity their dead are interred, he leaves us wholly in the dark. All the speculations he throws out on the various shades of the human character in this uncultivated and undepraved stage, are equally superficial and unsatisfactory. From the inhabitants of these high remote latitudes, where the wonders of nature are in perpetual exhibition, and an extreme fermentation of the elements diversifies her entire organization, who discover in other respects no weakness of intellect, it seems odd no traces of reflection were discerned, concerning either the origin of things, or their own destination ; but this key, though the best for unlocking all the latent excellencies and mysteries of our nature, did not accord with the philosophy of the new school. It is at least not from a disciple of materialism that we can expect such intelligence.

The Monk. A Romance. By M. G. Lewis, Esq. M. P. In Three Volumes. The Second Edition. London. J. Bell, Oxford-street.

THIS singular composition, which has neither *originality*, *moral*, nor *probability* to recommend it, has excited,

and will still continue to excite, the curiosity of the public. Such is the irresistible energy of genius.

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The Author acknowledges, that the main and principal event is only an amplification of the *Santon Barfisa* in the *Guardian*: he might have added, that his *ghost*, in one of the episodes, appears in circumstances too similar to be the effect of accident, to a spectre exhibited in all the horrors of corruption and *marrowless bones*, by the inventive authoress of "*The Knights of the Swan*."

Neither *morals* nor *religion* will acknowledge themselves benefited by a work whose great scope and purport it is to shew, that the fairest face and semblance of virtue is commonly a cloak to the most horrible crimes; and unless all the other sources of *improbability* and *wonder* must be considered as completely exhausted, it is difficult to assign a reason for the revival of the exploded mysteries of *forcery*, and the *spirits of darkness*. If it was our Author's intention, which we would not willingly suppose, to attack religious orders, and, of course, religion itself, by exhibiting the extreme depravity of its most eminent disciples, he will, in the opinion of all sound judges, be considered not only as having failed of his intention, but as having paid an honourable tribute, the more valuable for being *undesigned*, to *ecclesiastical establishments*. The *Monk* yields not to the first, nor to the second efforts even of *bilious assailants*; he resists blandishments which no mortals unsupported could have been able to repel; and becomes at last the unhappy victim of lust from excess of gratitude and attachment. His progress afterwards into the abyss of crimes is rapid and inexcusable; and in this part of his work, our author has shewn considerable skill and dexterity; but even here, to inflame the atrocity of his character, the culprit sometimes is made to commit gratuitous and improbable enmities.

The poetry interspersed through this work would have given popularity to a composition much inferior to this both in matter and in style. Where Mr. L. has attempted to imitate the manner of the ancient ballad, he is eminently successful; retaining all its simplicity and pathos, without the vulgarity or the incorrectness; and there are few modern elegies that surpass the *Exile* either in elegance or imagery. Indeed, the chief excellence of Mr. L.'s *prose* consists in this latter attribute of the *muze*; all the scenes on which any care has been bestowed exhibiting both the truth of nature and the animation of genius.

If the reader wishes to be instructed in the secret of raising up spirits from the *vasty deep*, various specimens of that *recondite lore* may be collected from this singular performance; and one by a veteran and experienced artist, no less a personage than the *Wandering Jew himself*. We shall, however, select an example from the second Volume, which is rather more highly finished, and is no unfavourable sample of our Author's adroitness in this science of *darkness* and *devils*.

"The light of the returning lamps gilded the walls, and in a few moments after Matilda stood beside him. She had quitted her religious habit; she was now clothed in a long sable robe, on which was traced in gold embroidery a variety of unknown characters; it was fastened by a girdle of precious stones, in which was fixed a poniard: her neck and arms were uncovered; in her hand she bore a golden wand; her hair was loose, and flowed wildly upon her shoulders; her eyes sparkled with terrific expression, and her whole demeanour was calculated to inspire the beholder with awe and admiration.

"Follow me," said she to the Monk in a low and solemn voice; "all is ready!"

"His limbs trembled while he obeyed her. She led him through various narrow passages; and on every side as they passed along the beams of the lamp displayed none but the most revolting objects; skulls, bones, graves, and images whose eyes seemed to glare on them with horror and surprise. At length they reached a spacious cavern, whose lofty roof the eye sought in vain to discover. A profound obscurity hovered through the void; damp vapours struck cold to the Friar's heart, and he listened sadly to the blast while it howled along the lonely vaults. Here Matilda stopped. She turned to Ambrosio. His cheeks and lips were pale with apprehension. By a glance of mingled scorn and anger she reproved his pusillanimity, but she spoke not. She placed the lamp upon the ground near the basket. She motioned that Ambrosio should be silent, and began the mysterious rites. She drew a circle round him; another round herself; and then taking a small phial from the basket, poured a few drops upon the ground before her. She bent over the place, muttered some indistinct sentences, and immediately a pale sulphureous flame arose from the ground. It increased by degrees,

degrees, and at length spread its waves over the whole surface, the circles alone excepted in which stood Matilda and the Monk. It then ascended the huge columns of unhewn stone, glided along the roof, and formed the cavern into an immense chamber totally covered with blue trembling fire. It emitted no heat; on the contrary, the extreme chillness of the place seemed to augment with every moment. Matilda continued her incantations; at intervals she took various articles from the basket, the nature and name of most of which were unknown to the Friar; but among the few which he distinguished, he particularly observed three human fingers, and an *Agnus Dei*, which she broke in pieces: she threw them all into the flames which burned before her, and they were instantly consumed.

"The Monk beheld her with anxious curiosity. Suddenly she uttered a loud and piercing shriek. She appeared to be seized with an *access* of delirium; she tore her hair, beat her bosom, used the most frantic gestures; and drawing the poniard from her girdle, plunged it into her left arm. The blood gushed out plentifully; and as she stood on the brink of the circle, she took care that it should fall on the outside. The flames retired from the spot on which the blood was pouring. A volume of dark clouds rose slowly from the ensanguined earth, and ascended gradually till it reached the vault of the cavern. At the same time a clap of thunder was heard, the echo pealed fearfully along the subterraneous passages, and the ground shook beneath the feet of the enchantress.

"It was now that Ambrosio repented of his rashness. The solemn singularity of the charm had prepared him for something strange and horrible. He waited with fear for the Spirit's appearance, whose coming was announced by thunder and earthquakes. He looked wildly around him, expecting that some dreadful apparition would meet his eyes, the sight of which would drive him mad! A cold shivering seized his body, and he sunk upon one knee, unable to support himself.

"*He comes!*" exclaimed Matilda in a joyful accent.

"Ambrosio started, and expected the demon with terror. What was his surprise when, the thunder ceasing to roll, a full strain of melodious music sounded in the air! At the same time the cloud disappeared, and he beheld a figure more

beautiful than fancy's pencil ever drew: it was a youth, seemingly scarce eighteen, the perfection of whole form and face was unrivalled. He was perfectly naked; a bright star sparkled upon his forehead; two crimson wings extended themselves from his shoulders; and his silken locks were confined by a band of many-coloured fires, which played round his head, formed themselves into a variety of figures, and shone with a brilliance far surpassing that of precious stones: circlets of diamonds were fastened round his arms and ankles; and in his right hand he bore a silver branch imitating myrtle. His form shone with dazzling glory; he was surrounded by clouds of rose-coloured light; and at the moment that he appeared, a refreshing air breathed perfumes through the cavern. Enchanted at a vision so contrary to his expectations, Ambrosio gazed upon the spirit with delight and wonder; yet, however beautiful the figure, he could not but remark a wildness in the demon's eyes, and a mysterious melancholy impressed upon his features, betraying the fallen angel, and inspiring the spectators with secret awe.

"The music ceased. Matilda addressed herself to the spirit: she spoke in a language unintelligible to the Monk, and was answered in the same. She seemed to insist upon something which the demon was unwilling to grant. He frequently darted upon Ambrosio angry glances, and at such times the Friar's heart sunk within him. Matilda appeared to grow incensed: she spoke in a loud and commanding tone, and her gestures declared that she was threatening him with her vengeance. Her menaces had the desired effect. The spirit sunk upon his knee, and with a submissive air presented to her the branch of myrtle. No sooner had she received it than the music was again heard; a thick cloud spread itself over the apparition; the blue flames disappeared; and total obscurity reigned through the cave. The Abbot moved not from his place; his faculties were all bound up in pleasure, anxiety, and surprise. At length, the darkness dispersing, he perceived Matilda standing near him in her religious habit, with the myrtle in her hand. No traces remained of the incantation, and the vaults were only illuminated by the faint rays of the sepulchral lamp."

That our readers may not be too much fascinated with this *angelic* appearance of the *Spirit of Darkness*, it is

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proper to inform them, that the arch-enemy appears again to the apostate Monk, towards the close of the story, in all his genuine ugliness and malignity, and according to the true *costume*, with *horns and talons*.

As a specimen of the poetry in this work, we shall select *The Water-King*, an imaginary potentate of the Danish Mythology, whose province it is to agitate the deep, occasion shipwrecks, and drag the drowning sailors beneath the waves. Mr. L. informs us, in a short Preface, that from the third to the twelfth stanza it is the fragment of an original Danish Ballad. We have not yet seen it extracted into any periodical publication.

THE WATER-KING, A DANISH BALLAD.

"WITH gentle murmur flow'd the tide,
While by the flagrant flowery tide
The lovely maid, with carols gay,
To Mary's church pursued her way.
The Water-Fiend's malignant eye
Along the banks beheld her lie,
Straight to his mother-witch he sped,
And thus in suppliant accent said:
"Oh! Mother, Mother! now advise,
How I may yonder maid surprize;
Oh! mother, mother! now explain,
How I may yonder maid obtain."

The Witch she gave him armour white,
She formed him like a gallant Knight;
Of water clear next made her hand
A steed, whose housings were of sand.
The Water-King then swift he went,
To Mary's church his steps he bent;
He bound his courser to the door,
And pac'd the church-yard three times four.
His courser to the door bound he,
And pac'd the church-yard four times three;
Then hastened up the aisle, where all
The people flock'd both great and small.
The Priest said, as the Knight drew near,
"And wherefore comes the white chief
here?"

The lovely maid she smil'd aside,
"Oh! would I were the white chief's bride."

He stepp'd o'er benches one and two—
"Oh, lovely maid, I die for you!"
He stepped o'er benches two and three—
"Oh, lovely maiden, go with me!"

Then sweet she smil'd, the lovely maid,
And while she gave her hand, she said,
"Betide me joy, betide me woe,
O'er hill, o'er dale, with thee I go."

The Priest their hands together joins;
They dance while clear the moon-beams
shines;
And little thinks the maiden bright
Her partner is the Water-Spright.

Oh! had some Spirit deign'd to sing,
"Your bridegroom is the Water-King!"
The maid had fear and hate confess'd,
And curs'd the hand which then she press'd,

But nothing giving cause to think
How near she stray'd to danger's brink,
Still on she went, and, hand in hand,
The lovers reach'd the yellow sand.

"Ascend this steed with me, my dear,
We needs must cross the streamlet here:
Ride boldly in, it is not deep,
The winds are hush'd, the billows sleep."

Thus spoke the Water-King. The Maid
Her traitor-bridegroom's wish obey'd;
And soon she saw the courser lave
Delighted in his parent wave.

"Stop, stop! my love! the waters blue
E'en now my shrinking foot bedew!"
"Oh, lay aside your fears, sweet-heart,
We now have reach'd the deepest part."

"Stop, stop, my love! for now I see
The waters rise above my knee!"
"Oh, lay aside your fears, sweet-heart,
We now have reach'd the deepest part."

"Stop, stop! for God's sake stop! for, oh,
The waters o'er my bosom flow!"
Scarce was the word pronounc'd, when
Knight

And courser vanish'd from her sight.

She shrieks, but shrieks in vain; for high
The wild winds rising dull the cry;
The fiend exults; the billows dash,
And o'er their hapless victim wash.

Three times, while struggling with the stream,
The lovely maid was heard to scream,
But when the tempest's rage was o'er,
The lovely Maid was seen no more.

Warn'd by this tale, ye damsels fair,
To whom you give your love beware;
Believe not ev'ry handsome Knight,
And dance not with the Water-Spright."

Though we readily acknowledge the genius and talents manifested in various parts of this unequal production, yet what good purpose is to be answered by an *oblique attack* upon *venerable establishments*, we are at a loss to conjecture. We know that the presses of the Continent teemed with compositions of this character while the Revolution was preparing in France; yet what have the *infidels* who produced it substituted in the

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the place of the religion they have banished? The question agitated by the philosophic Bayle on the comparative mischiefs of *superstition* and *atheism* must now rest for ever; for surely there is no page in the history of *bigony* to parallel the enormities that have been perpetrated in the present day by *democratic enthusiasts* and *atheistical devotees*. The mighty ruin, with which they have over-

whelmed nations, has fallen, and will continue to fall, upon themselves; and the few who may possibly escape in their persons, mankind shall punish in their memory. The Temple they have so successfully laboured to sink in ashes, shall indeed confer on them *immortality*, but it will be an immortality of *reproach* and *infamy*.

R. R.

A Charge given at the Visitations of the Archdeaconry of Salop, in the Diocese of Hereford, holden at Ludlow and Stretton, the 21st and 22d Days of June 1796. By Joseph Plymley, M. A. Archdeacon. Rivington.

THIS Charge relates particularly to the care that should be taken to render Churches better suited to the dignity of that Being to whose service they are dedicated, and contains many useful and pertinent observations, which may, with great propriety, be recommended to those who have the charge of those sacred edifices. "Nothing, indeed," says the learned Archdeacon, "can be called trivial that is connected with the worship of our Great Creator; and if in the

construction of ordinary habitations beauty of appearance, elegance of shape, and useful contrivance are highly esteemed and sought after, how much more important it is that the House of God should be formed upon the same principles."

The mind will be always impressed more or less by outward objects; and, indeed, not only association of ideas, but even bodily health, is much concerned in this object.

A Sermon preached at Knareborough, October 3, 1796, on Occasion of a Form of Thanksgiving being read for the late abundant Harvest. By the Rev. Samuel Clapton, M. A. Johnson.

"WHEN thou hast eaten and art full, then shalt thou bless the Lord thy God for the good land which He hath given thee. Beware that thou forget not the Lord thy God, in not keeping his Commandments and his Judgments and his Statutes, which I command you this day."—Deut. viii.

v. 10, 11.

This is an excellent practical Sermon, accompanied with Notes to illustrate parts of it. Speaking of the two celebrated Bills that passed last Session of Parliament for the regulating assemblies, Mr. Clapton says, "Since those Bills have passed into Laws, the emulation of excelling in harangues has subsided; the ardour of proposing measures, of obviating objections, and of forming resolutions, have cooled; and, instead of consulting the welfare and promoting the happiness of the State, those self-created Legislators now confine themselves within the narrow circle of their own duties. Such are the social blessings arising from

the two Bills, which, though misrepresented by the united powers of artifice and clamour, were opposed by numbers as few as their arguments were feeble."

Our Divine, with great propriety, quotes the following passage from the posthumous work of Mr. Gibbon, relative to the subject of Parliamentary Reform:

"If you do not," says he in a Letter to his noble Editor, "resist the spirit of innovation in the first attempt, if you admit the smallest and most specious change in our Parliamentary system, you are lost. You will be driven from one step to another, from principles just in theory to consequences most pernicious in practice, and your first concessions will be productive of every subsequent mischief, for which you will be answerable to your country and to posterity."

The whole composition of Mr. Clapton merits the most attentive and serious perusal of all ranks of people at the present time.

Narrative of a Five Years Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam, in Guiana, on the Wild Coast of South America, from the Year 1772 to 1777, elucidating the History of that Country, and describing its Productions, viz. Quadrupedes, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Trees, Shrubs, Fruits, and Roots: with an Account of the Indians of Guiana, and Negroes of Guinea. By Captain J. G. Stedman; illustrated with Eighty elegant Engravings, from Drawings made by the Author. 2 Vols. 4to. London. Printed for J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, and J. Edwards, Pall Mall. 1796.

[Continued from Page 25.]

THE following account of Capt. Stedman's killing an Aboma snake is very entertaining, and characteristic of the manners and resources of the negroes:

"As I was resting in my hammock, between the paroxysms of my fever, about half way between Cormocitibo and Bahacoeba, while the Charon was floating down, the sentinel called to me that he had seen and challenged something black, and moving in the brush wood on the beach, which gave no answer; but which, from its size, he concluded must be a man. I immediately dropped anchor, and, having manned the canoe, ill as I was, I stepped into it, and rowed up to the place mentioned by the sentinel. Here we all stepped ashore to reconnoitre, as I suspected it to be no other than a rebel spy, or a straggling party detached by the enemy; but one of my slaves, of the name of David, declared it was no negro, but a large amphibious snake, which could not be far from the beach, and I might have an opportunity of shooting it if I pleased. To this however I had not the least inclination, from the uncommon size of the creature, from my weakness, and the difficulty of getting through the thicket, which seemed impenetrable to the water's edge; and, therefore ordered all of them to return on board. The negro then asked me liberty to step forward and shoot it himself, assuring me it could not be at any great distance, and warranting me against all danger. This declaration inspired me with so much pride and emulation, that I determined to take his first advice, and kill it myself, provided he would point it out to me, and be responsible for the hazard by standing at my side; from which I swore, that if he dared to move, I should level the piece at himself, and blow out his own brains.

"To this the negro cheerfully agreed; and, having loaded my gun with a ball cartridge, we proceeded; David cutting a path with a bill-hook, and a marine following with three more loaded firelocks to keep in readiness. We had not gone

above twenty yards through mud and water, the negro looking every way with an uncommon degree of vivacity and attention, when, starting behind me, he called out, "me see snakee;" and, in effect, there lay the animal, rolled up under the fallen leaves and rubbish of the trees, and so well covered, that it was some time before I distinctly perceived the head of this monster, distant from me not above sixteen feet, moving its forked tongue, while its eyes, from their uncommon brightness, appeared to emit sparks of fire. I now, resting my piece upon a branch for the purpose of taking a surer aim, fired, but missing the head, the ball went through the body, when the animal struck round, and with such astonishing force as to cut away all the underwood around him with the facility of a scythe mowing grass; and, by flouncing his tail, caused the mud and dirt to fly over our heads to a considerable distance. Of this proceeding, however, we were not torpid spectators, but took to our heels, and crowded into the canoe. The negro now intreated me to renew the charge, assuring me the snake would be quiet in a few minutes, and at any rate persisting in the assertion, that he was neither able nor inclined to pursue us, which opinion he supported by walking before me till I should be ready to fire; and thus I again undertook to make the trial, especially as he said that his first starting backwards had only proceeded from a desire to make room for me. I now found the snake a little removed from his former station, but very quiet, with his head as before, lying out among the fallen leaves, rotten bark, and old moss. I fired at it immediately, but with no better success than the other time; and now, being but slightly wounded, he sent up such a cloud of dust and dirt as I never saw but in a whirlwind, and made us once more suddenly retreat to our canoe, where, now being heartily tired of the exploit, I gave orders to row towards the barge; but David still intreating me to permit him to kill the ani-

mal,

mal, I was, by his persuasions, induced to make a third and last attempt in company with him. Thus, having once more discovered the snake, we discharged both our pieces at once, and with this good effect, that he was now, by one of us, shot through the head. David, who was made completely happy by this successful conclusion, ran leaping with joy, and lost no time in bringing the boat-rope, in order to drag him down to the canoe; but this again proved not a very easy undertaking, since the creature, notwithstanding its being mortally wounded, still continued to wreath and twist about in such a manner as rendered it dangerous for any person to approach him. The negro, however, having made a running noose on the rope, after some fruitless attempts to make an approach, threw it over his head with much dexterity; and now, all taking hold of the rope, we dragged him to the beach, and tied him to the stern of the canoe, to take him in tow. Being still alive, he kept swimming like an eel; and I having no relish for such a shipmate on board, whose length (notwithstanding, to my astonishment, all the negroes declared it to be but a young one come to about half its growth) I found, upon measuring it, to be twenty-two feet and some inches, and its thickness about that of my black boy Quaco, who might then be about twelve years old, and round whose waist I since measured the creature's skin.

"Being arrived along-side of the Charron, the next consideration was how to dispose of this immense animal; when it was at length determined to bring him on shore at Barbacoeba, to have him skinned, and take out the oil, &c. In order to effect this purpose, the negro David, having climbed up a tree with the end of the rope, let it down over a strong forked bough, and the other negroes hoisted up the snake, and suspended him from the tree. This done, David, with a sharp knife between his teeth, now left the tree, and clung fast upon the monster which was still twisting, and began his operations by ripping it up, and stripping down the skin as he descended. Though I perceived that the animal was no longer able to do him any injury, I confess I could not without emotion see a man stark naked, black and bloody, clinging with arms and legs round the slimy and yet bleeding monster. This labour, however, was not without its use, since he not only dextrously finished the operation, but provided me, besides the skin,

with above four gallons of fine clarified fat, or rather oil, though there was wasted, perhaps, as much more. This I delivered to the surgeons at Devil's Harwar, for the use of the wounded men in the hospital, for which I received their hearty thanks; it being considered, particularly for bruises, a very excellent remedy. When I signified my surprise to see the snake still living after he was deprived of his intestines and skin, Caramaca, the old negro, whether from experience or tradition, assured me he would not die till after sunset. The negroes now cut him in slices, in order to dress and feast on him, they all declaring that he was exceedingly good and wholesome, but, to their great mortification, I refused to give my concurrence, and we rowed down with the skin to Devil's Harwar.

"Of this species several skins are preserved in the British and Mr. Parkinson's Museums. It is called by Mr. Westly Lyboija, and Boa in the British Encyclopaedia, to which publication I refer the reader for the perfect account, and an excellent engraving of this wonderful creature, which, in the Colony of Surinam, is called Aboma. Its length, when full grown, is said to be sometimes forty feet, and more than four feet in circumference; its colour is a greenish black on the back; a fine brownish yellow on the sides, and a dirty white under the belly; the back and sides being spotted with irregular black rings, with a pure white in the middle. Its head is broad and flat, small in proportion to the body, with a large mouth, and a double row of teeth; it has two bright prominent eyes, covered all over with scales, some about the size of a shilling; and under the body, near the tail, armed with two strong claws, like cock-spurs, to help it in seizing its prey. It is an amphibious animal, that is, it delights in low and marshy places, where it lies coiled up like a rope, and concealed under moss, rotten timber, and dried leaves, to seize its prey by surprise, which from its immense bulk it is not active enough to pursue. When hungry it will devour any animal that comes within its reach, and is indifferent whether it is a sloth, a wild boar, a stag, or even a tiger; round which having twisted itself by the help of its claws, so that the creature cannot escape, it breaks, by its irresistible force, every bone in the animal's body, which it then covers over with a kind of slime or slaver from its mouth, to make it slide; and, at last, gradually sucks it in

in till it disappears : after this the Aboma cannot shift its situation, on account of the great knob of knot which the swallowed prey occasions in that part of the body where it rests, till it is digested ; for till then it would hinder the snake from sliding along the ground. During that time the Aboma wants no other subsistence. I have been told of negroes being devoured by this animal, and am disposed to credit the account ; for should they chance to come within its reach when hungry, it would as certainly seize them as any other animal. I do not apprehend that its flesh, which is very white, and looks like that of fish, is in any respect pernicious to the stomach. I should have had no objection to the negroes eating it till it was consumed, had I not observed a kind of dissatisfaction among the remaining marines, who would not have been pleased with my giving the negroes the use of the kettle to boil it. The bite of this snake is said not to be venomous ; nor do I believe it bites at all from any other impulse than that of hunger."

The preceding account is embellished with a very good print, representing the snake suspended from a tree, and the negro, fixed on the upper part of its vast body, in the act of ripping it up, while two others are holding it aloft by means of the rope.

That we may finish in this place all that remains to be said of this extraordinary animal, we will here subjoin, though it be in the Second Volume, what Captain

Stedman adds concerning another snake of this species, though not from his own personal knowledge :

"Who would believe, that almost a whole detachment of eighty marines, one day marching through a thick wood, imagined, to a man, that they were stepping one after another over a large fallen tree, that obstructed their way, till at length it began to move, and proved to be no other than a full-grown serpent of the Aboma kind, measuring, according to Colonel Fourgeond's computation, between thirty and forty feet in length ; yet this is an indubitable truth. The above animal was neither killed nor hurt ; the Colonel ordering the remaining party to form in a half circle and march around it, in order that they themselves, at the same time, might escape every danger from the monster's matchless strength."

It may be observed of these two accounts, that they contribute to confirm each other, both with respect to the extreme indolence of this gigantic reptile, and to its indisposition to do mischief, unless provoked by hunger. It is said to subsist chiefly on the smaller noxious animals, which abound in sultry and marshy soils. M. Adamson conjectures, probably enough, in his "Voyage up the River Senegal," that its use may be to diminish and keep down that prolific breed, which, in a genial climate, might otherwise increase to a multitudinous and mischievous excess.

(To be continued.)

Mr. Ireland's Vindication of his Conduct respecting the Publication of the supposed Shakspeare MSS. being a Preface or Introduction to a Reply to the Critical Labours of Mr. Malone, in his "Enquiry, &c." &c. Faulder.

AS the profligate forgery of which this Pamphlet is the subject is now universally admitted, we expected that the Author, Mr. Ireland, sen. (admitting him to have been the dupe of his son) would have shewn some concern at having been the instrument of sanctioning such a fraud ; some regret at having occasioned so many respectable characters to expose their credulity ; or some resentment against the Author (though his son) of so scandalous an imposition. We even looked for some proposal of restitution of the money obtained under the false pretence of the Manuscripts being the genuine productions of Shakspeare. Circumstanced as this Author is

at present, moderation and modesty might certainly have been demanded ; but these qualities, we are sorry to say, are not to be found in this vindication of himself. On the contrary, with a rage very unfavourable to the idea of innocence, he reproaches Mr. Malone with having timed the publication of his detection, in order to influence the public opinion respecting Vortigern. We believe Mr. Malone has not that merit to boast of, but that it was the mere effect of chance. If he really had such a design, the public will, and Mr. Ireland ought as an innocent man, to acknowledge his obligation to him, for defeating by any means the plan of the impudent forger. With the conviction he had of the fraud in agitation, since confirmed by the event, he certainly was warranted in every measure he might pursue to counteract the imposition ; but, as we have already observed, we believe he has no claim to any applause on that ground.

ground. The friends of this Author should whisper in his ear, that virulent invectives against the detectors of the forgery have no tendency to establish the opinion of his being free from any concern in the fabrication of it. The mystery which hangs over the whole transaction, we fear is yet to be cleared up.

A Treatise on Nervous Diseases, in which are introduced some Observations on the Structure and Functions of the Nervous System; and such an Investigation of the Symptoms and Causes of these Diseases, as lead to a rational and successful Method of Cure. By Sayer Walker, M. D. 8vo. Phillips.

Dr. Walker does not profess to treat systematically of those diseases which are classed under Spasmi and Debilitates by Sauvages, or under Neuroses by Dr. Cullen; but of symptoms which are more nearly or more remotely connected with each of them; so observing that these symptoms occur in patients who have never been visited by a distinct paroxysm of either of these diseases, it became necessary to give a general history of them in the manner in which they most usually occur, and without any regard to a particular nosological arrangement. Accordingly, "after some remarks on the structure and functions of the nervous system, a large detail is given of sensations described by the patient, or symptoms which have occurred to the notice of the practitioner. These are arranged under the different functions which are affected by them; and the morbid state of the circulating, respiratory, and other actions of the system, as influenced by these diseases, is pointed out. The subjects most liable to the influence of these complaints, from some peculiarity of temperament, are described; and, in connection with this, some of the causes which operate more immediately or more remotely in the production of the diseases are enumerated. In treating of the method of cure, the attention is first directed to the general circumstances under which the disease appears, or with which it may be more immediately connected; and afterwards the more particular mode of obviating urgent symptoms is pointed out, and such an attention to regimen and diet is recommended as may conspire, with the use of proper medicines, gradually to conduct the patient to the enjoyment of health and vigour." Such is the account given by Dr. Walker of the contents of this book, which will be found useful both to the practitioner and the patient, the latter of whom by the perusal of it may be "diverted from an improper dependence upon nostrums and fancied specifics, and directed to seek the aid of medicine under a judicious and well regulated exhibition of it."

Poems. By William Mason, M. A. Vol. III. 8vo. 1797.

This venerable bard, after delighting the public more than half a century, full of years and literary fame, at the age of near 72, offers to the world the present Volume, consisting of a few occasional Odes, &c. which he had before published separately, but which could not be inserted in the last edition of his Poems, in two Volumes, 1796, without too much increasing their size. To these are added such as have stolen into the world surreptitiously, and others (chiefly juvenile compositions), which he was aware existed in manuscripts in the hands of different persons; and two Dramas, which had received the approbation of certain poetical and critical friends of unquestioned judgment, many of them since dead. Most of these pieces will be received with pleasure by every reader of taste. The Dramas are, first, "Sappho," a lyrical performance in three acts, which we have heard was formerly set to music by Giardini: it has not, however, been represented on the Stage. The second, entitled, "Argente and Curan," is a legendary drama, written about the year 1766 on the old English model, and is taken from Warner's "Albion's England." This piece, though probably intended for the Stage, has never been offered to it; though we think, with some alteration, it would be not unlikely to succeed.

The Environs of London; being an Historical Account of the Towns, Villages, and Hamlets, within Twelve Miles of that Capital: interspersed with Biographical Anecdotes. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons. Vol. IV. 4to. Cadell and Davies.

Having already noticed the former Volumes of this work in our Magazines, Vol. XXIII. p. 32. and Vol. XXVIII. p. 30. and 261. we shall on the present occasion only observe, that Mr. Lysons has now completed his laborious undertaking in a manner as creditable to himself, as we doubt not it will be satisfactory to the public. The same industry in collecting, and the same judgment in selection, are here displayed as in the former Volumes, and some overights and omissions are in the Appendix rectified and supplied.

Moral and Religious Publications. Marshall and White, London; and Hazard, Bath.

Two Volumes of small Tracts, originally issued at the small prices of one halfpenny or one penny, and seldom exceeding twopence, have lately come under our observation; and we have a pleasure in recommending them to our readers as better calculated for the improvement and instruction of youth of both

both sexes in the inferior ranks of society, than any works we have met with intended for the same benevolent purposes. "Most of the tracts are made entertaining," says the Treasurer of the Society instituted for the circulation of them, "with a view to supplant the corrupt and vicious little books and ballads, which have been hung out at windows in the most alluring forms, or hawked through town and country, and have been found so highly mischievous to the community, as to require every attention to counteract them."

The plan of this laudable undertaking, if we are not misinformed, originated with Miss Hannah More; and some of the histories and tales, all calculated to promote industry, morality, and religion, are probably the composition of that elegant writer. Two millions of them have been printed within the year, besides great numbers in Ireland. That the circulation may be extended into every part of the British dominions must be the wish of every one who regards the true interests of society.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JAN. 13.

A YOUNG lady appeared the first time on any Stage at Drury Lane, in the character of Margaretta, in *No Song No Supper*, and exhibited talents which may hereafter ripen into excellence. She has since performed the part twice with improvement.

FEB. 9. A FRIEND IN NEED, a Musical Entertainment, by Prince Hoare, Esq. was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The characters are as follow:

Count Solano,	Mr. Kelly.
Jack Churly, formerly an English Sailor,	Mr. Bannister, jun.
Pazzarello, a Miller,	Mr. Suett.
Belmont,	Mr. Dignum.
Morado, Steward to Solano,	Mr. Wathen.
Carlo,	Mr. Sedgwick.
Two Informers,	Mess. Maddocks and Trueman.
Lieutenant,	Mr. Caulfield.
Children, Sons of Solano,	Master Welsh, Master Chatterley.
Gaoler,	Mr. Webb.
Bernardo,	Mr. Banks.
Neapolitan Sailor,	Mr. Hollingsworth.
Soldiers belonging to Solano's Regiment,	Missis. Cooke, Welsh and Evans.
Emilia,	Mrs. Crouch.
Plautina, Governess to Solano's Children,	Miss Decamp.
Ellen; wife to Churly,	Mrs. Bland.

Count Solano has killed his adversary in a duel, and is obliged to fly from his Country (Naples); but, anxious to see his wife and children, he returns in disguise, though his estates are confiscated, his appointments disposed of, and his person proscribed. It appears that some soldiers have an intimation of his intended return, and are upon the watch to seize him the moment he arrives, in hopes of having a reward for apprehending him.

In the same city Jack Churly, who had formerly been an English sailor, is now the porter of the Gaol. Churly gets into a quarrel with three Neapolitan soldiers, who seem disposed to lay violent hands on him; but in the moment when he is likely to become the victim of their fury, the Count arrives, and finding he cannot save Churly without being known, he discovers himself to the soldiers, and they retire.—Churly is so impressed with gratitude for this generous protection at such a perilous time, that he pants for an opportunity of serving the Count in return. The other soldiers who had been on the watch for the Count follow him close, and at length get possession of their prey. The Count is thrown into the prison of which Churly is the porter. The Countess visits her husband in confinement, and his children are brought to the prison, and all are sunk into the deepest dejection, on account of his impending fate. Churly, however, advises the Count to change clothes with him, in order to escape as porter of the Prison; but the Count, conceiving that Churly would then suffer instead of himself, resists all attempts to make him leave another to suffer a death intended for himself. At length, however, Churly prevails, the Count receives proper directions how to pass the guard, and he gets safely out of prison. Churly then desires the Countess to bind his arm behind him, and fix him with the rope to the staple in the wall. This done, he sets up a loud cry to call the guards, who enter, while the Countess, counselled by Churly, holds a stiletto over him, as if he had been an accomplice in the escape of her husband. The Guards take Churly into custody to account for his conduct: but the money which Churly finds in the pocket of the Count's coat, enables him to escape with the Countess to a farm belonging to her husband within the limits of the Roman States, where they are all safe.

safe. Churlily, of course, is received by the Count's tenants with the most cordial zeal. He finds his wife among them, and the Count promising to give him a reward for his generous services, the Piece concludes with the happiness of all parties.

This Opera is not, like the generality of after-pieces, a work of humour, but contains many interesting and pathetic incidents. It was received with great applause. The Music is partly compiled from the Italian, and partly new by Kell, who has shewn much taste in the selection. The performers all exerted themselves with effect.

HAY MARKET.

During the month of January THE BATTLE OF EDDINGTON, a Tragedy, by John Penn, Esq. which had already been published, was acted two or three times by such a company as could be collected together at this Theatre. Much cannot be said in favour of the performers, and, therefore, the full effect of the performance could not be felt. The author, who is a man of fortune, we presume paid the expences of the representation, and certainly lost no credit by his liberality.

FEB. 9. THE EARL OF WARWICK, and THE SPOILED CHILD, were acted at this Theatre for the benefit of Mrs. Yates (whose unfortunate catastrophe we recorded in our last Volume, page 227, 228), and her infant family. The house, with the characteristic liberality of the English nation, was very full; and the performers, though far from excellent, appeared to do their best. After the play, the following Address, written by Mr. Roberts, the artist, was spoken by Mrs. Yates:

THE transient scene of mimic Passions
past,
The far more arduous task's reserved at last.
Oppress'd with Gratitude, permit me here
To breathe the dictates of a heart sincere;
Gleam'd by your kindness, e'en amidst my
woes,
My soul with renovated transport glows!
Amid these tears, the rays of joy illumine
Th' abyss of Grief, and dissipate its gloom.
Each low'ring cloud, which dire Misfortune
shed,
And veil'd in grief this once-devoted head,
By your benignant breath is chac'd away,
Like noxious vapours at return of day.
Fain would I speak:—alas! these rising
tears
Must plead the Orphan's cause, the Widow's
fears.
To you the little Innocents appeal,
And lift their trembling hands with grateful
zeal:

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Robb'd of a Parent, ere they knew his worth,
Each pleasing prospect clouded in its birth;
Oh, may their hard and hapless lot attain
Your kind protection:—shall they sue in
vain?

Ah, no:—for Britons, generous as brave,
With rapture fly to succour and to save.—
My grateful heart expands with new delight,
GRIEF and DESPAIR shall wing their devious
flight:

Fair HOPE, serenely smiling, fills my breast,
And lulls each anxious thought to balmy rest,
'Tis yours, ye liberal Patrons, yours the
praise,

To you the hymn of Gratitude I raise:
Your genial kindness swells this throbbing
heart

With ecstasy, and blunts MISFORTUNE'S
dart.

Blest with your smiles, I breathe, I live again,
With such Protectors how can I complain!

PROLOGUE

TO THE NEW COMEDY OF

A CURE FOR THE HEART-ACHE,

Written by T. W. FITZGERALD, Esq.

WHEN invalids possess both faith and
wealth,

They'll find a nostrum to restore their health;

A panacea advertised to cure

Each ill the human body can endure;

But our bold author claims a nobler art,

And advertises to relieve—THE HEART.

So many patients he expects to see,

That I'm appointed as his deputy.

Now then, your mental maladies explain,

And I'll remove, or mitigate the pain;

Does love or jealousy your peace molest,

Revenge inflame, ambition gnaw your breast?

For jealousy, a sovereign balm behold,

The husband's certain cure, a pill of Gold;

This dose administer'd with prudent care,

Dispels at once the frailties of the fair;

Deprives the Proctor of his crim-con fee,

And tunes the chord that jars to harmony;

Should Love termag, some Romeo's heated
brain,

Or agonize a Juliet's breast with pain,

Let them my potent remedy apply,

The maid shall cease to pine, the youth to
sigh;

Gold shall restore each drooping lover's health,

And passion find a substitute in wealth,

But let not ill-tim'd ridicule degrade

What Heaven, when well-applied, a blessing
made.

To foster merit wheresoever found,

And with improvement cheer a country
round;

R

To

To feed the hungry, and to clothe the poor,
 And send the beggar happy from the door ;
 To mitigate the horrors of despair,
 And make the family of want our care ;
 To succour genius drooping in distress,
 Making the business of our lives—to bless.
 When the rich man can such employments find,
 We wish his purse as ample as his mind.
 For one poor patient I've an anxious fear,
 And you must be his kind Physicians here.
 Our Author has to-night so much at stake,
 He finds his throbbing heart inclin'd to ache :
 But should his Play a liberal audience please,
 Your warm applause will set his heart at ease.

— — —
 EPILOGUE.

Written by MILES PETER ANDREWS, Esq.
 M. P. and Assistants.

Spoken by Mrs. MATTOCKS.

SHAKESPEARE, a shrewd old quiz in his dull age,
 Said, very gravely, "all the world's a stage."
 But if the poet to our times could drop,
 He'd rather own that all the world's a shop.
 And what's the trade? exclaim the critic railers,
 Why, "men and women all are merely tailors."
 Nay, frown not, beaux; and ladies, do not pout;
 You've all your cuttings-in and cuttings-out.
 And, first, Miss FORDEN, just escap'd from school,
 Slighting mamma, and all domestic rule;
 If she in fashion's road should chance to trip,
 What says the world? why, Miss has made a slip;
 And if, a talling character to have,
 She weds with age, just tottering o'er the grave,
 The sportive world will still enjoy the joke,
 And spouse, at home, at once is made a cloak;
 The politician next, who, when in place,
 Views public measures with a smiling face,
 Croaks, when he's out, a discontented note,
 Sure he's a tailor—he has turn'd his coat.
 Oft have I measur'd you, when closely sitting,
 To see what twist, what shape, what air, was fitting.

Once more I'll try, if you'll make no resistance;
 Mine's a quick eye, and measures at a distance.

[*Produces the sheers and measures.*]

Great Mr. Alderman—your worship—Sir,
 If you can stomach it, you need not stir;
 Room you require for turtle and for haunch,
 'Tis done—two yards three quarters round the paunch.

Slim Sir, hold up your arm—O you're a poet,
 You want a coat, indeed—your elbows show it.

Don't tremble, man, there's now no cause for fears,

Tho' oft you think us gemmen of the sheers;
 Genius stands still when tailors interpose,
 'Tis like a watch—it ticks—and then it goes.
 The needle dropt, the warlike sword I draw,
 For ev'n our sex must yield to martial law;
 Lady Drawcanfir came to me last night,
 "O! my dear ma'am, I am in such a fright;
 "They've drawn me for a man, and, what is worse,

"I'm to soldier it, and mount a horse:

"Must wear the breeches." Says I, "Don't deplore

"What in your husband's life you always wore;

"But that your la'ship's heart may cease from throbbing,

"Let your fat coachman mount upon fat Dobbin;

"And for the good old pair I'll boldly say,
 "Nor man, nor horse, will ever run away;"

"Run—ariah,—who is that—don't fear betray,"

Cries patriot Paddy, hot from BANTRY Bay.
 [*Assuming the brogue.*]

"The Frenchmen came, expecting us to meet 'em,

"And sure we all were ready there to beat 'em,

"With piping hot potatoes made of lead,

"And powder that would serve instead of bread;

"Then for the meat, Oh, such fine legs of frogs,

"With warm dry lodging for them in the bogs."

"They came, alas!" cried I, of terror full,
 "They made a conquest!"—"No, they made a bull."

But softly—what with measures—bulls and battle,

You must, I'm sure, be tir'd of my dull prattle;

But while you look so pleasant, kind, and clever,

Had I the way, I'd talk to you for ever.

POETRY.

P O E T R Y.

O D E

TO MEDITATION.

Y^E active scenes of busy life,
 Where all is tumult, noise, and strife,
 Where empty Pleasure's haggard train
 And loud Contention rudely reign !
 Where fierce Ambition, mad Desire,
 And moody Discontent, conspire
 To baffle Nature's even plan,
 And strew with thorns the path of man ;
 Ye busy scenes ! where Self and Care
 Divide each soul, each bosom share ;
 I'll leave ye to the hurried throng,
 And in sequester'd shades pour forth my art-
 less song.

II.

The wooded vale, the lonely dell,
 The ivy'd arch, the moss-grown cell,
 The smoothly-flowing glassy stream,
 That silently reflects the beam
 Of broad day ; or rapid brook,
 That gurgling flows from yonder nook,
 And, sudden widening o'er the plain,
 Adds beauty to the rich domain ;
 These, these are Nature's charms, and these
 The heart for contemplation form'd must
 please !

III.

Give me to tread the echoing wood,
 Or trace the margin of the flood,
 Gliding thro' many a thorny brake
 'Till it o'erflows the swelling lake.
 Give me to climb yon lofty steep,
 And from the peak which mocks the deep
 View the contrasted tints that glow
 In rich variety below ;
 While soaring larks, still hovering near
 With watchful care, delight the ear,
 Mocking the worldling's false pretence
 'To each refin'd delight of sense :
 Alas ! his grosser feelings ne'er
 In such pure joys as these could share ;
 His feeble mind, unus'd to thought,
 Would deem such pleasures dearly bought ;
 Would think the labour ill repaid
 By contemplating light and shade ;
 But know, proud sceptic, dare to know,
 That Nature's gifts yet higher joys bestow !

IV.

Within her variegated bow'r,
 Piously hung with every flower ;

That charms the eye or courts the smell,
 Coy Meditation loves to dwell :
 'Tis there she sits from early dawn
 Till dewy eve bespreads the lawn,
 Marking the thrilling black bird's note,
 Or parting sun-beams, as they float
 In length'ning lines across the stream,
 Till their extinction wakes her from her
 dream.

V.

And when slow-pacing silent night
 Veils the rich landscape from her sight,
 Unfolding, with a steady hand,
 The dark-spun texture 'thwart the strand ;
 Nor midnight damps, nor dewy chills,
 Nor rising mists from babbling rills,
 Can quench the ardour of her fire,
 Or bid her from the scene retire ;
 In Nature's walks the still can find
 Meet contemplation for her well-stor'd mind.

VI.

'Tis then that Nature's solemn stole
 With rapture fil's her high-wrought soul !
 'Tis then that truths divinely sung
 Urge repetition from her tongue ;
 'Tis then, to pure devotion given,
 She elevates her thoughts to Heav'n !
 Yes ! at that still and lonely hour,
 When the sweet night-bird loves to pour
 In soothing strains his wondrous note,
 Tuning to praise his warbling throat,
 Wrapt in Religion's hallow'd vest,
 She feels new ardours warm her breast ;
 And, by Hope's pinions borne on high,
 Treads under foot the starry sky ;
 Till, mingling with th' angelic train,
 She joins the never-ending choral strain.

VII.

Hail Meditation ! happy maid !
 With thee I'll seek the tranquil glade ;
 With thee the lonely cell explore,
 Or haunt the gaily-smiling shore ;
 With thee inhale the breath of morn,
 And sip the dew-drop from the thorn ;
 Or when the sickly moon-beams creep
 In silence o'er the craggy steep,
 With thee, instructive fair, I'll climb
 Those heights stupendous, yet sublime,
 Where towering Reason 'gins to nod,
 And Nature's wonders end in Nature's God !

ARIETTE.

VERSES

V E R S E S

ON THE NEW INVENTED COFFIN.

HOW ev'ry day brings fresh surprises !
Each quack his brother quack is scoff-
ing,

Now one steps forth, and advertizes
A firm, well fastened Patent Coffin.

To guard his house from midnight spoil
A wife man always will endeavour ;
Then what can pay that artist's toil,
Who keeps us safe from thieves for ever ?

And sure Democritus the wife
With laughter both his sides would crack,
Like snails at last to sue us rife
With each his shell upon his back.

Yet still I fear our artist's power
Lost and neglected will be found ;
Man must enjoy the present hour,
Nor heed what passes under ground.

For when we see a nation strive
With coffins dear, and taxes high ;
One half will scarce afford to live,
The other scarce afford to die.

CAIUS FITZURBAN.

EPIGRAM.

A WELL-fed divine, by good living and
wine,

Was so tortur'd with gout that he scarce
could endure it ;

In the dead of the night, ere his soul took its
flight,

He was join'd by his wife and obsequious
curate.

Tho' they both wish'd him gone, 'tis a hun-
dred to one

You don't guess their opposite causes of
grieving ;

His spouse, I'm afraid, wish'd him heartily
dead,

The Curate as heartily wished for his living.

CAIUS FITZURBAN.

TO LAURA.

THE NATURAL DAUGHTER.

*Non flumina, non pistorum juncunt me fragula, nec quæ
Pavonis vario spemda colore nitet.*

Tantus amor nivis simplicitatis era.

SANNAZARI ELEGIAE.

DAUGHTERS of birth, whose bosoms
pant,

Gay toiling in mad pleasure's ring !

Ye never felt the pains of want,

Ye never knew the woes I sing.

From wedlock's bellow'd fount ye spring,

While waters muttering my woes blest ;

For you these pretors form a gang,

That watch with zeal the quack's excess.

Fixt are your claims by clear descent ;

Ye early bask in Fortune's rays ;

The matrimonial knot was meant

To give to ease your future days.

What tho' no mother's bosom pour'd

For you the soft of various stream ;

Your parent's coffers, amply stor'd,

Command at will the pauper's cream ;

The milk that swells the peasant's breast,

By labour ripen'd, flows more pure

Than the thin vapid whey exrest

From Pleasure's votaries immature.

Gaudy as Tropie-birds ye shine,

Whose splendid plumage dims the eye ;

In russet rags ye ne'er repine

Beneath a pinching polar sky.

Shelter'd from ev'ry blast that blows,

Your costly tulip-beauties glare ;

For me the simple woodland rose

With finer fragrance scents the air.

The songster murst in gilded cage,

Fed, tended, watch'd with anxious eye,

Whose foreign feathers love engage,

Yields to yon lark that seeks the sky.

Thus have I seen, of pride the scorn,

A modest maid of matchless worth,

Without the pale of wedlock born,

Superior rise to girls of birth,

Altho' no father's guardian arms

Secur'd the fair from fortune's wrong,

As some wild flow'r expand her charms,

Or win the soul with artless song.

Fastidious florists pass, nor heed

The trodden bruise'd sweet flow'ret's hue ;

Yet flaunting plants that deck the mead

Not half so much attract my view.

So blooms my Laura 'midst the fair,

Too much neglected virtuous maid !

She seldom knew a father's care,

Condemn'd to droop in noxious shade,

For, ah ! no priest, with mutter'd spell,

Her parents' hands in wedlock join'd ;

'Twas Nature's warmth did each impel,

'Twas love that made the maiden kind !

Fondly this blossom I'd remove,

Its blighting wrongs should be redrest ;

Foster her charms with ceaseless love,

And root her virtues in my breast !

O ! rich in Nature's gifts, receive—

'Tis all I have—a feeling heart !

Had I a world, that world, believe,

To you as freely I'd impart !

ORESTES.

DROS-

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R LXXXIX.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES !

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 40.]

FREDERIC HOFFMAN.

THIS great Physician attended that brutal tyrant the father of the late King of Prussia in his last illness, who, expecting that nature itself was to yield to his exactions, became extremely angry with Hoffman when he did not succeed in abating the violence of his disease, and told him that he would banish him. "Sire," said the Physician, with a dignity inspired by the consciousness of his own worth, "I have exhausted all the resources of my art on your disease; your Majesty can send me nowhere where I shall not find my name come thither before my person." The King was struck with this magnanimous answer, and became composed, and even fond of him who had the spirit to make it.

In one of his works he thus declares his confidence in simple and familiar remedies. "I affirm with an oath," says he, "that there was a time when I ran after chymical remedies with great ardour; but age and farther experience have persuaded me, that a few medicines, judiciously chosen, taken from substances the most simple and the most unpromising in appearance, relieve with greater promptitude and with greater efficacy the general run of diseases, than all the chymical preparations, the most rare and the most *recherchées* *."

When he was consulted by patients in health, who in the midst of that valuable blessing imagine themselves ill, and who doctor themselves to prevent disease, he used to say, "Are you really in earnest to have good health? Avoid Physicians and medicines, *Fuge medicos & medicamina*."

According to the ingenious Dr. Ferriar, of Manchester, he wrote a little

Essay which may be perused with advantage, entitled "*Medici Morborum Causæ*, Physicians the Causes of Diseases."

"The lives of many hysterical and hypochondriacal patients," adds Dr. Ferriar, in his excellent Treatise on the Conversion of Diseases, "have been at once shortened and embittered by the thoughtless encouragement which some practitioners give to the use of spirituous liquors. I have seen most melancholy instances, in which habits of dram-drinking have been thus acquired, under the sanction of the medical attendant, by persons not only temperate, but even delicate in their moral habits. In this manner hysterical disorders of no great moment are converted to schirrus of the liver and dropsy, to apoplexy, palsy, and other fatal diseases. "*Sed manum de tabulâ*, Something too much of this!"

LEO X.

"I saw in the library of my friend Vossius," says M. Colomies, "a large MS. folio, written in Latin, which contained an exact detail of every day's transactions of Leo X. during his Pontificate. M. Vossius put a very high value on this MS. as it contained many circumstances of a particular nature, and which were to be found no where else. I believe," adds M. Colomies, "the learned M. Peiresc had a book of this description in his library; at least I remember in the Catalogue of his MSS. the following title, "*Diarium Pontificatus Leonis X.*" What a treasure would this MS. prove to any one who was about to write the History of the Life and Reign of this splendid and magnificent Pontiff, the patron

* Chymical medicines as æther, and poisons as arsenic, are now so frequently administered in diseases that do not seem to require such dangerous remedies, that we may but too often say of the practitioner, as Solomon says of the fool in his Proverbs, "Scattereth he not his firebrands, and sayeth that he is in sport?" Sport indeed to the guinea-taker, but death to the patient, when Doctors then become

Carnifices hominum sub honesto nomine sunt.
Mankind's fell butchers with a noble name.

and

and encourager of that learning and those arts which were brought to light by his grandfather and father, Cosmo and Lorenzo de Medici!

JOHN KNOX.

Of this celebrated Reformer, who disgraced his useful and respectable character by outrage and violence, the Regent Earl of Morton said, when he attended his funeral, "There lies a man who in his life never feared the face of a man, who hath been often threatened with dag and dagger, but yet hath he ended his days in peace and honour; for he had God's providence watching over him in a special manner when his very life was sought."

Timoleon indeed, the Reformer of Corinth, when he caused his brother's blood to be shed, turned aside his head, covered it with his cloak, and wept. The Scottish Reformer, however, not only performed the great work in which he was engaged with earnestness, but occasionally added want of feeling towards the persons who suffered for it. In describing the murder of Cardinal Beaton, he introduces a joke about his corpulency, and adds, "these things we write merrily." When he relates an account of an exhortation which he gave to the unfortunate Queen Mary, he adds, "I made the Hyana weep." His writings are in the same style with his expressions, and bear titles expressive of the agitation and violence of mind of him who penned them: as, "The First Blast of the Trumpet against the monstrous Regiment of Women;" "A Brief Exhortation to England for the speedy embracing of Christ's Gospel, heretofore by the Tyranny of Mary suppressed and banished."

Knox in one of his Sermons exclaims, "that one Mass was more frightful to him, than ten thousand enemies landed in any part of the realm." This gave much offence to Queen Mary. Lord Darnley, whom she soon afterwards married, was prevailed upon to hear him preach, and he entertained his ears with this text from Isaiah, "O Lord, other Lords than thou have reigned

over us;" and speaking of the government of wicked Princes, he said, that they were sent as tyrants and scourges to the people for their sins; adding, that God sets occasionally *boys and women* over a nation, to punish them for their crimes and their ingratitude.

To animate the mob of Perth to pull down cathedrals and monasteries, he exclaimed, "Pull down the nests, and the rooks will fly away." Yet, as it is sagaciously and humanely observed by Mr. Andrews, in his judicious and excellent Continuation of Dr. Henry's valuable History, "He restrained his followers from blood, nor even by way of retaliation did a single man of the Roman Catholic party lose his life for his religion, if we except the Cardinal, who fell as much on account of his despotism as his bigotry. To a fierce unpolished race like the Scots, a stern tasteless Aesop like John Knox was perhaps necessary."

LOPEZ DE VEGA.

The Plays now represented on the Theatre remind one of a stanza or two in Lopez de Vega's verses on the new manner of writing Plays, as he calls it, in his time.

I.

I write for that audience by whom I'm
to live,
So Menander and Terence I put on
my self;
Why to puzzle my brains should I vainly
contrive,
When they like me the more as I
write from my self.

II.

The Public's my master, I write to please
him;
The Public, not me then, ye stern
Criticks, blame,
If better than sense he likes folly and
whim,
I pocket the cash, whilst he suffers the
shame.

These lines were written by Lopez as he was composing his 48th Play. He is said to have written 1800 pieces of poetry.

* The elegant Mary herself, on seeing the bleeding body of a young gentleman brought near her, who had been shot by some of her soldiers, said, "I cannot be responsible for accidents, but I wish it had been his father." So nearly on a par are the polite and the coarse, the uncultivated and the refined, the sovereign and the peasant, when they suffer their minds to be transported by the violence of passion, or corrupted by the partiality of prejudice.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST SESSION of the EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 66.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14.

THIS day the Lords met pursuant to adjournment, but no public business was done.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17.

Heard Counsel in the Appeal from Scotland, William Ferguson, Esq. appellant, and the Reverend J. Gillespie, respondent.

The Lord Chancellor, after a short speech, in which he stated the general

merits of the case, moved to affirm the decree of the Court of Session, with 150*l.* costs.

Ordered.

This decision is of great importance to the Clergy of Scotland, as it establishes their right to an augmentation of their stipends, if the old tithes have been valued without the clergymen for the time being having been made a party to the valuation.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 14.

NEW WRITS were ordered to be issued for the boroughs of Windsor and Aldborough, in the room of H. Ilherwood, and of R. Moulman Chiffwell, Esqrs. deceased.

Writs were also issued for Rossiney, vice Mr. Wortley, deceased, and for Bletchingly, vice Sir Lionel Copley, who has made his election for Tregony.—Mr. Jones and Sir Lionel Copley took the oaths and their seats.

Mr. Newland from the Bank presented two accounts, Receipt and Expenditure, and National Debt. Ordered to lie on the Table.

Petition against Ipswich Paving Bill presented, and referred to a Committee. To be heard by Counsel.

Petitions were presented in favour of the London Docks (merchants' plan) from Insurers, Royal Assurance Company, and Russia Company. To lie on the Table.

A Petition was presented in behalf of the West India Planters and Merchants, praying, that the Bill for the Construction of Wet Docks, for the further accommodation of trade in the port of London, do pass into a law.—The Petition was ordered to lie on the Table.

A Petition of a similar tendency was presented in behalf of the East India Company.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The Sheriffs of London presented a Petition at the Bar, from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the City of London, praying for the Extension of the Jurisdiction of Courts of Conscience.

Mr. Alderman Anderson moved for leave to bring in a Bill, pursuant to the prayer of the said Petition; which was granted.

A Petition was also presented by the Sheriffs of London, in favour of the Construction of Wet Docks; but which prayed, that the House would permit the Corporation of London to bring in a Bill for the execution of that project conformable to a plan of their own, as they could not help regarding themselves as the natural Guardians and Improvers of the trade of the River Thames. The Petition being read,

Mr. Alderman Anderson moved, that the Petition be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

Mr. Manning declared himself happy in hearing that the Corporation of the City of London were at length convinced of the propriety and necessity of constructing Wet Docks for the further improvement of the port of London, and of adopting some plan for the more enlarged accommodation of its trade. The Petition now presented by them to the House strongly argued the necessity of such improvement; but he hoped that it was not intended to obstruct, by the hearing of Counsel, the progress of the Bill which he had the honour of introducing into the House, and the second reading of which stood for to-morrow.

The Speaker informed the Honourable Member, that the Petition in question went by no means to obstruct the progress of the Bill brought in by the Honourable Gentleman, nor was it the purport of its prayer to have Counsel heard

heard against it.—Several Petitions had indeed been presented for hearing Counsel against the second reading of that Bill; but this was matter for the House to decide on to-morrow.

Mr. Alderman Curtis said, that he had no intention of opposing the second reading of the Honourable Gentleman's Bill; nor had the City of London given any such instructions to their representatives. Their sole object was, to be allowed to bring in another Bill, and that the House might have an opportunity of deciding on their respective merits.

Mr. Alderman Anderson was desirous that the second reading of the Bill should be postponed to a more distant period, that the House might have time to examine and digest the object and grounds of the present petition, and be thereby better enabled to judge which of the two plans best deserved to be preferred.

Mr. Manning declared himself adverse to any delay of the second reading of the Bill.

The Petition was then referred to a Select Committee of the Members for the City of London, and of the maritime counties.

The Mutiny and Desertion Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15.

POOR RATE BILL.

Sir William Pulteney presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and several inhabitants of Shrewsbury, stating, that they had erected a House of Industry, in which several persons had advanced sums of money, and that those would be very much injured in their property if the Bill then before the House for the Relief of the Poor should pass into a law. They prayed, therefore, that a clause might be introduced into the said Bill to exempt them from the operation of it. The Petition was referred to the Committee on the Bill.

The Wet Docks Bill was read a second time.

FRIDAY, FEB. 17.

The House proceeded to a ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the Downton Election Petition, and the following Gentlemen were chosen :

Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq.

Bryan Edwards, Esq.

John Angerstein, Esq.

Charles Smith, Esq.

Francis Gregor, Esq.

Robert Sewell, Esq.

Thomas Honyman, Esq.

Isaac Gascoyne, Esq.

Gabriel Steward, Esq.

G. Augustus Pollen, Esq.

Sir Robert Ainslie.

James Strange, Esq.

William Currie, Esq.

Nicholas Vanfittart, Esq.

Charles Abbott, Esq.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Midhurst, in the room of the Right Honourable Sylvester Douglas, who has accepted the office of one of the Lords of his Majesty's Treasury.

The Bill for regulating the trials of causes and indictments in corporate towns and their districts was read a first and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

EXPEDITION AGAINST IRELAND.

Mr. Whitbread gave notice, that he should, on Friday next, move for an enquiry into the conduct of Administration with respect to the measures pursued for defeating the expedition planned by the French Republic against Ireland.

Here the Speaker informing Mr. Whitbread that Mr. Fox's motion for the repeal of the Treason and Sedition Bills stood for that day, Mr. Fox declared that he should defer his motion until Friday fortnight.—Agreed to.

QUAKERS' BILL.

The Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the Quaker's Bill being read, it was agreed, after some conversation, to stand over till Wednesday next.

MUTINY BILL.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Mutiny Bill,

The Secretary at War observed, that the only alteration which had taken place in it consisted of certain transpositions of words, which were found necessary to give it more order and regularity. It was in every other respect nearly *verbatim* with the former.

The House being resumed, the Chairman made his report, and it was ordered to be received next Monday.

A Bill for increasing the capital stock of the East India Company was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

S T A T E P A P E R S.

No. I.
NOTE

PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN
SECRETARY OF STATE BY CITI-
ZEN ADET.

THE undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic, in conformity to the orders of his Government, has the honour of transmitting to the Secretary of State of the United States, a Resolution taken by the Executive of the French Republic, on the 11th Missidor, 4th year, relative to the conduct which the ships of war of the Republic are to hold towards neutral vessels. The flag of the Republic will treat the flag of Neutrals in the same manner as they shall suffer it to be treated by the English.

The sentiments which the American Government have manifested to the Undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary, do not permit him to doubt, that they will see in its true light this measure, as far as it may concern the United States, and that they will also feel, that it is dictated by imperious circumstances, and approved by justice.

Great Britain, during the War she has carried on against the Republic, has not ceased using every means in her power to add to that scourge, scourges still more terrible. She has used the well known liberality of the French nation to the detriment of that nation. Knowing how faithful France has always been in the observance of her Treaties; knowing that it was a principle of the Republic to respect the flags of all Nations, the British Government, from the beginning of the War, has caused neutral vessels, and in particular American vessels, to be detained, taken them into their ports, and dragged from them Frenchmen and French property. France, bound by a Treaty with the United States, could find only a real disadvantage in the Articles of that Treaty, which caused to be respected as American property, English property found on board American vessels. They had a right, under this consideration, to expect that America would take steps in favour of her violated neutrality. One of the predecessors of the undersigned, in July 1793, applied on this subject to the Government of the United States; but he was not successful. Ne-

vertheless, the National Convention, who, by their Decree of the 9th May 1793, had ordered the seizure of enemy's property on board neutral vessels, declaring at the same time, that the measure should cease when the English should respect neutral flags, had excepted, on the 23d of the same month, the Americans from the operation of this general order. But the Convention was obliged soon to repeal the law which contained this exception so favourable to Americans: the manner in which the English conducted themselves, the manifest intention they had to stop the exportation of provisions from America to France, rendered it unavoidable.

The National Convention, by this, had restored the equilibrium of neutrality which England had destroyed; had discharged their duty in a manner justified by a thousand past examples, as well as by the necessity of the then existing moment. They might, therefore, to recall the orders they had given to seize the enemy's property on board American vessels, have waited till the British Government had first definitively revoked the same order, a suspension only of which was produced by the embargo laid by Congress the 26th of March 1794; but as soon as they were informed that, under orders of the Government of the United States, Mr. Jay was directed to remonstrate against the vexatary measures of the English, they gave orders, by the law of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, to the ships of war of the Republic to respect American vessels, and the Committee of Public Safety, in their explanatory Resolve of the 14th of the same month, hastened to sanction the same principles. The National Convention and the Committee of Public Safety had every reason to believe that this open and liberal conduct would determine the United States to use every effort to put a stop to the vexations imposed upon their commerce, to the injury of the French Republic. They were deceived in this hope; and though the Treaty of friendship, navigation, and commerce, between Great Britain and the United States, had been signed six weeks before France adopted the measure I have just spoken of, the English did not abandon the plan they had formed, and continued to stop and carry into their ports all Ameri-

can vessels bound to French ports, or returning from them.

This conduct was the subject of a Note which the undersigned addressed on the 7th Vendemiaire (29th September 1795, O. S.) to the Secretary of State. The remonstrances which it contained were founded on the duties of Neutrality, upon the principles which Mr. Jefferson had laid down in his Letter to Mr. Pinckney, dated the 13th September 1794. Yet this Note has remained without an answer, though recalled to the remembrance of the Secretary of State by a dispatch of the 9th Germinal, 4th year (29th March 1796, O. S.) and American vessels bound to French ports, or returning from them, have still been seized by the English. Indeed more; they have added a new vexation to those they had already imposed upon Americans: they have impressed seamen from on board American vessels, and have thus found the means of strengthening their crews at the expence of the Americans, without the Government of the United States having made known to the undersigned the steps they had taken to obtain satisfaction for this violation of neutrality, so hurtful to the interests of France, as the undersigned hath set forth in his Dispatches to the Secretary of State of the 9th Germinal, 4th year (29th March 1796, O. S.), 19th Germinal (8th April 1796), and 1st Floreal (20th April 1796), which have remained without an answer.

The French Government, then, finds itself, with respect to America at the present time, in circumstances similar to those of the year 1795: and if it sees itself obliged to abandon with respect to them, and neutral Powers in general, the favourable line of conduct they pursued, and to adopt different measures, the blame should fall upon the British Government: it is their conduct which the French Government has been obliged to follow.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary conceives it his duty to remark to the Secretary of State, that the neutral Governments, or the Allies of the Republic, have nothing to fear as to the treatment of their flag by the French, since, if keeping within the bounds of their neutrality, they cause the right of that neutrality to be respected by the English, the Republic will respect them. But if through weakness, partiality, or other motives, they should suffer the English to sport with that neutrality, and turn it to their advantage, could they then

complain when France, to restore the balance of neutrality to its equilibrium, shall act in the same manner as the English? No, certainly; for the neutrality of a nation consists in granting to Belligerent Powers the same advantages; and that neutrality no longer exists, when, in the course of the War, that neutral nation grants to one of the Belligerent Powers advantages not stipulated by Treaties anterior to the War, or suffers that Power to seize upon them. The neutral Government cannot then complain, if the other Belligerent Power will enjoy advantages which its enemy enjoys, or if it seizes on them; otherwise that neutral Government would deviate with respect to it from the line of neutrality, and would become its enemy.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary thinks it useless further to develop these principles. He does not doubt that the Secretary of State feels all their force; and that the Government of the United States will maintain from all violation a neutrality which France has always respected, and will always respect, when her enemies do not make it turn to her detriment.

The undersigned Minister Plenipotentiary embraces this opportunity of reiterating to the Secretary of State the assurance of his esteem; and informs him, at the same time, that he will cause this Note to be printed, in order to make publicly known the motives which, at the present juncture, influence the French Republic.

Done at Philadelphia, 6th Brumaire, 5th year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible (27th Oct. 1796, O. S.)

(Signed) P. A. ADET.

NO. II.

REPLY OF THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT OF AMERICA TO CITIZEN ADET'S NOTE, INCLOSING THE DECREE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY RESPECTING NEUTRAL VESSELS.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Note, of the 27th ult. covering a decree of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, concerning the commerce of neutral nations.

This decree makes no distinction between neutral powers, who can claim only the rights secured to them by the law of nations, and others between whom and the French Republic Treaties have imposed

posed special obligations. Where no Treaties exist, the Republic, by seizing and confiscating the property of their enemies, found on board neutral vessels, would only exercise an acknowledged right under the law of nations. If, towards such neutral nations, the French Republic has forbore to execute this right, the forbearance has been perfectly gratuitous. The United States, by virtue of their Treaty of Commerce with France, stand on different ground.

In the year 1778, France voluntarily entered into a Commercial Treaty with us, on principles of perfect reciprocity, and expressly stipulating *that free ships should make free goods*: that is, if France should be at war with any Nation, with whom the United States should be at peace, the goods (except contraband) and the persons of her enemies (soldiers in actual service excepted) found on board the vessels of the United States were to be free from capture. On the other hand—if the United States should engage in war with any Nation, while France remained at peace, then the goods (except contraband) and the persons of our enemies (soldiers in actual service excepted) found on board French vessels, were also to be free from capture. This is plainly expressed in the 23d Article of that Treaty, and demonstrates that the reciprocity thereby stipulated was to operate at *different periods*—that is, at one time in favour of one of the contracting parties, and of the other at another time. At the present time, the United States being at peace, they possess by the Treaty the right of carrying the goods of the enemies of France without subjecting them to capture. But what do the spirit of the Decree of the Executive Directory and the current of your observations require? That the United States should now gratuitously renounce this right. And what reason is assigned for denying to us the enjoyment of this right? Your own words furnish the answer: “France, bound by treaty to the United States, *could find only a real disadvantage* in the articles of that Treaty, which caused to be respected as American property English property found on board American vessels.” This requisition, and the reason assigned to support it, alike excite surprize. The American Government, Sir, conscious of the purity of its intentions, of its impartial observance of the laws of neutrality, and of its inviolable regard to Treaties, cannot for a moment admit, that it has forfeited the right to claim a reciprocal observance of stipulations on the part of the French Republic, whose

friendship moreover it has every reason to cultivate with the most perfect sincerity. This right, formerly infringed by a Decree of the National Convention, was recognized anew by the repeal of that Decree. Why it should be again questioned we are at a loss to determine. We are ignorant of any new restraints on our commerce by the British Government; on the contrary, we possess recent official information, that *no new orders have been issued*.

The captures made by the British of American vessels, having French property on board, are warranted by the law of nations. The force and operation of this law was contemplated by France and the United States, when they formed their Treaty of Commerce, and their special stipulation on this point was meant as an exception to an universal rule; neither our weakness nor our strength have any choice, when the question concerns the observance of a known rule of the law of nations.

You are pleased to remark, that the conduct of Great Britain in capturing vessels bound to and from French ports had been the subject of a Note, which, on the 29th September 1795, was addressed to the Secretary of State, but which remained without an answer. Very sufficient reasons may be assigned for the omission.—The subject, in all its aspects, had been officially and publicly discussed, and the principles and ultimate measures of the United States founded on their indisputable rights were as publicly fixed. But if the subject had not, by the previous discussions, been already exhausted, can it be a matter of surprize that there should be a repugnance to answer a letter containing such insinuations as these:

“It must then be clear to every man, who will discard prejudices, love, hatred, and, in a word, all the passions which lead the judgment astray—that the French Republic have a right to complain, if the American Government suffered the English to interrupt the Commercial Relations which exist between her and the United States: if, by a *perfidious condescension*, it permitted the English to violate a right which it ought, for its own *honour and interest*, to defend: if, under the cloak of neutrality, it presented to England a *poniard to cut the throat* of its faithful ally: if, in fine, partaking in the *tyrannical and homicidal rage of Great Britain*, it *concurred to plunge the People of France into the horrors of Famine!*” For the sake of preserving harmony, silence was preferred to a comment upon these insinuations.

You are also pleased to refer to your letters of March and April last, relative to impresses of American seamen by British ships, and complain that the Government of the United States had not made known to you the steps they had taken to obtain satisfaction. This, Sir, was a matter which concerned only that Government. As an independent nation, we were not bound to render an account to any other of the measures we deemed proper for the protection of our own citizens; so long as there was not the slightest ground to suspect that the Government ever acquiesced in any aggression.

But permit me to recur to the subject of the Decree of the Executive Directory.

As before observed, we are officially informed that the British Government have issued no new orders for capturing the vessels of the United States.—We are also officially informed, that on the appearance of the notification of that Decree, the Minister of the United States, at Paris, applied for information, “Whether orders were issued for the seizure of neutral vessels, and was informed, that no such order was issued, and further, that no such order would be issued, in case the British did not seize our vessels.”—This communication from the Minister of the United States at Paris, to their Minister at London, was dated the 28th of August. But the Decree of the Directory bears date the 14th Messidor, answering to the 2d of July. These circumstances, together with some observations in your Note, leave the American Government in a state of uncertainty of the real intentions of the Government of France. Allow me then to ask, Whether, in the actual state of things, our commerce is considered as liable to suffer any new restrictions on the part of the French Republic? Whether the restraints now exercised by the British Government are considered as of a nature to justify a denial of those rights, which are pledged to us by our Treaty with your nation? Whether orders have been actually given to the ships of war of the French Republic to capture the vessels of the United States? and what, if they exist, are the precise terms of those orders?

These questions, Sir, you will see, are highly interesting to the United States.—It is with extreme concern, that the Government finds itself reduced to the necessity of asking an explanation of this nature; and if it shall be informed that a new line of conduct is to be adopted towards this country, on the ground of the Decree referred to, its surprise will equal

its regret, that principles should now be questioned, which, after repeated discussions, both here and in France, have been demonstrated to be founded, as we conceive, in the obligations of impartial neutrality, of stipulations by Treaty, and of the Law of Nations.—I hope, Sir, you will find it convenient, by an early answer, to remove the suspense in which the Government of the United States is now held on the question above stated.

I shall close this letter by one remark on the singularity of your causing the publication of your Note.—As it concerned the United States, it was properly addressed to its Government, to which alone pertained the right of communicating it, in such time and manner as it should think fit, to the Citizens of the United States.

I am, Sir,

With great respect,

Your most obedient Servant,

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1796.

To Mr. Adet, Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

NO. III.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1796.

THIS day, at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States met both Houses of Congress, in the Representatives' Chamber, and delivered to them the following

ADDRESS.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

IN recurring to the internal situation of our country, since I had last the pleasure to address you, I find ample reason for a renewed expression of that gratitude to the Ruler of the Universe, which a continued series of prosperity has so often and so justly called forth.

The Acts of the last Sessions, which required special arrangements, have been, as far as circumstances would admit, carried into operation.

Measures calculated to ensure a continuance of the friendship of the Indians, and to preserve peace along the extent of our interior frontier, have been digested and adopted. In the framing of these, care has been taken to guard, on the one hand, our advanced settlements from the predatory incursions of those unruly individuals, who cannot be restrained by their tribes; and, on the other hand, to protect the rights secured to the Indians by Treaty; to draw them

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nearer to the civilized state, and inspire them with correct conceptions of the power, as well as justice, of the Government.

The meeting of the Deputies from the Creek nation at Colerain, in the State of Georgia, which had for a principal object the purchase of a parcel of their land by that State, broke up without its being accomplished; the nation having, previous to their departure, instructed them against making any sale; the occasion, however, has been improved, to confirm by a new Treaty with the Creeks, their pre-existing engagements with the United States, and to obtain their consent to the establishment of trading houses and military posts within their boundary, by means of which their friendship and the general peace may be more effectually secured.

The period during the late Session, at which the appropriation was passed, for carrying into effect the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, necessarily procrastinated the reception of the posts stipulated to be delivered beyond the date assigned for that event. As soon, however, as the Governor General of Canada could be addressed with propriety on the subject, arrangements were cordially and promptly concluded for their evacuation, and the United States took possession of the principal of them, comprehending Oswego, Niagara, Detroit, Michilimackinac, and Fort Miami, where such repairs and additions have been ordered to be made as appeared indispensable.

The Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States and of Great Britain, to determine which is the river St. Croix, mentioned in the Treaty of Peace of 1783, agreed in the choice of Egbert Benson, Esq. of New York, for the third Commissioner. The whole met at St. Andrew's, in Passamaquoddy Bay, in the beginning of October, and directed surveys to be made of the rivers in dispute; but deeming it impracticable to have these surveys completed before the next year, they adjourned to meet at Boston in August 1797, for the final decision of the question.

Other Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, agreeably to the seventh article of the Treaty with Great Britain, relative to captures and condemnation of vessels

and other property, met the Commissioners of his Britannic Majesty in London, in August last, when John Trumbull, Esq. was chosen by lot for the fifth Commissioner. In October following the Board were to proceed to business. As yet there has been no communication of Commissioners on the part of Great Britain to unite with those who have been appointed on the part of the United States, for carrying into effect the sixth article of the Treaty.

The Treaty with Spain required that the Commissioners for running the boundary line between the territory of the United States and his Catholic Majesty's Provinces of East and West Florida, should meet at the Natches, before the expiration of six months after the exchange of the ratifications, which was effected at Aranjuez on the 25th day of April, and the troops of his Catholic Majesty occupying any posts within the limits of the United States were within the same period to be withdrawn.—The Commissioner of the United States, therefore, commenced his journey for the Natches in September, and troops were ordered to occupy the posts from which the Spanish garrison should be withdrawn. Information has been recently received of the appointment of a Commissioner on the part of his Catholic Majesty for running the boundary line, but none of any appointment for the adjustment of the claims of our Citizens, whose vessels were captured by the armed vessels of Spain.

In pursuance of the Act of Congress, passed in the last Session, for the protection and relief of American Seamen, Agents were appointed, one to reside in Great Britain, and the other in the West Indies. The effects of the Agency in the West Indies are not yet fully ascertained; but those which have been communicated afford grounds to believe, the measure will be beneficial. The Agent declined to reside in Great Britain, declining to accept the appointment, the business has consequently devolved on the Minister of the United States in London; and will command his attention, until a new Agent shall be appointed.

After many delays and disappointments arising out of the European War, the final arrangements for fulfilling the engagements made to the Dey and Regency of Algiers, will, in all present appearance, be crowned with success; but under great, though inevitably

evitable disadvantages, in the pecuniary transactions, occasioned by that war, which will render a further provision necessary. The actual liberation of all our Citizens who were prisoners in Algiers, while it gratifies every feeling heart, is itself an earnest of a satisfactory termination of the whole negotiation.

Measures are in operation for effecting Treaties with the Regencies of Tunis and Tripoli.

To an active external commerce, the protection of a naval force is indispensable. This is manifest with regard to wars in which a State is itself a party; but besides this, it is our own experience, that the most sincere neutrality is not a sufficient guard against the depredations of nations at war. To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force, organized, and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression. This may even prevent the necessity of going to War, by discouraging Belligerent Powers from committing such violations of the rights of the neutral party, as may, first or last, have no other option.—From the best information I have been able to obtain, it would seem as if our trade to the Mediterranean, without a protecting force, will always be insecure; and our Citizens exposed to the calamities from which numbers of them have but just been relieved.

These considerations invite the United States to look to the means, and to set about the gradual creation of a navy. The increasing progress of their navigation promotes them, at no distant period, the requisite supply of seamen; and their means in other respects favour the undertaking. It is an encouragement likewise, that their particular situation will give weight and influence to a moderate naval force in their hands. Will it not then be advisable, to begin without delay, to provide, and lay up the materials for the building and equipping of ships of war; and to proceed in the work by degrees, in proportion as our resources shall render it practicable, without inconvenience; so that a future War of Europe may not find our commerce in the same unprotected state in which it was found by the present?

Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of Manufactures. The object is of too much consequence, not to ensure a continuance of their efforts,

in every way which shall appear eligible. As a general rule, Manufactures on public account are inexpedient. But where the state of things in a Country leaves little hope that certain branches of Manufacture will for a great length of time obtain; when these are of a nature essential to the furnishing and equipping of the public force in the time of War, are not establishments for procuring them on public account, *to the extent of the ordinary demand for the public service*, recommended by strong considerations of national policy, as an exception to the general rule? Ought our Country to remain, in such cases, dependent on foreign supply, precarious, because liable to be interrupted? If the necessary articles should in this mode cost more in time of peace, will not the security and independence thence arising form an ample compensation? Establishments of this sort, commensurate only with the calls of the Public Service in the time of Peace, will, in time of War, easily be extended in proportion to the exigencies of the Government, and may even perhaps be made to yield a surplus, for the supply of our Citizens at large; so as to mitigate the privateers from the interruption of their Trade. If adopted, the plan ought to exclude all those branches which are already, or likely soon to be established in the Country, in order that there may be no danger of interference with pursuits of individual industry.

It will not be doubted, that with reference either to individual or national welfare, agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as Nations advance in population, and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent, and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported by the public purse; and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been employed with greater success than the establishment of Boards, composed of proper characters, charged with collecting and diffusing information, and enabled by premiums, and small pecuniary aids, to encourage and assist a spirit of discovery and improvement. This species of establishment contributes doubly to the increase of improvement, by stimulating to enterprise and experiment, and by drawing to a common centre the results every where of individual skill and observation, and spreading them thence
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over the whole Nation. Experience accordingly has shewn, that they are very cheap instruments of immense national benefits.

I have heretofore proposed to the consideration of Congress, the expediency of establishing a National University; and also a Military Academy. The desirableness of both these Institutions has so constantly increased with every new view I have taken of the subject, that I cannot omit the opportunity of once for all recal-ling your attention to them.

The Assembly to which I address myself is too enlightened not to be fully sensible how much a flourishing state of the Arts and Sciences contributes to national prosperity and reputation.—True it is, that our Country, much to its honour, contains many Seminaries of Learning highly respectable and useful; but the funds upon which they rest are too narrow to command the ablest Professors in the different departments of liberal knowledge, for the Institution contemplated, though they would be excellent auxiliaries.

Amongst the motives to such an Institution, the assimilation of the principles, opinions, and manners of our Countrymen, by the common education of a portion of our youth from every quarter, well deserves attention. The more homogeneous our Citizens can be made, in these particulars, the greater will be our prospect of permanent union; and a primary object of such a National Institution should be, the education of our youth in the science of Government. In a Republic, what species of knowledge can be equally important, and what duty more pressing on its Legislature, than to patronize a plan for communicating it to those, who are to be the future guardians of the Liberties of the Country?

The institution of a Military Academy is also recommended by cogent reasons. However pacific the general policy of a Nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of Military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its safety, or expose it to greater evils when War could not be avoided. Besides, that War might often not depend upon its own choice. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt a Nation from the necessity of practising the rules of the Military art, ought it to be in care in preserving and trans-

mitting, by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art. Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples, superficially viewed, a thorough examination of the subject will evince that the art of War is at once comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous study; and that the possession of it, in its most improved and perfect state, is always of great moment to the security of a Nation. This, therefore, ought to be a serious care of every Government; and for this purpose an Academy, where a regular course of instruction is given, is an obvious expedient which different Nations have successfully employed.

The compensations to the Officers of the United States, in various instances, and in none more than in respect to the most important stations, appear to call for Legislative revision. The consequences of a defective provision are of a serious import to the Government.

If private wealth is to supply the defect of public retribution, it will greatly contract the sphere within which the selection of character for Office is to be made, and will proportionally diminish the probability of a choice of men able as well as upright.—Besides that, it would be repugnant to the vital principles of our Government virtually to exclude from public trusts talents and virtue, unless accompanied by wealth.

While, in our external relations, some serious inconveniencies and embarrassments have been overcome, and others lessened, it is with much pain and deep regret I mention, that circumstances of a very unwelcome nature have lately occurred. Our trade has suffered, and is suffering, extensive injuries in the West Indies, from the cruizers and agents of the French Republic;—and communications have been received from its Minister here, which indicate the danger of a further disturbance of our commerce by its authority, and which are, in other respects, far from agreeable.

It has been my constant, sincere, and earnest wish, in conformity with that of our Nation, to maintain cordial harmony, and a perfect friendly understanding with that Republic. This wish remains unabated; and I shall persevere in the endeavour to fulfil it, to the utmost extent of what shall be con-

consistent with a just and indispensable regard to the rights and honour of our Country; nor will I easily cease to cherish the expectation, that a spirit of justice, candour and friendship on the part of the Republic, will eventually ensure success.

In pursuing this course, however, I cannot forget what is due to the character of our Government and Nation; or to a full and entire confidence in the good sense, patriotism, self-respect, and fortitude of my Countrymen.

I reserve for a special Message a more particular communication on this interesting subject.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE directed an Estimate of the appropriations necessary for the Service of the ensuing year, to be submitted from the proper Department, with a view of the Public Receipts and Expenditures, to the latest period to which an account can be prepared.

It is with satisfaction I am able to inform you, that the Revenues of the United States continue in a state of progressive improvement.

A reinforcement of the existing provisions for discharging our Public Debt, was mentioned in my Address at the opening of the last Session. Some preliminary steps were taken towards it, the maturing of which will, no doubt, engage your zealous attention during the present.—I will only add, that it will afford me a heart-felt satisfaction to concur in such further measures as will ascertain to our Country the prospect of a speedy extinguishment of the Debt.—Posterity may have to regret, if, from any motive, intervals of tranquillity are left unimproved for accelerating this valuable end.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

MY solicitude to see the Militia of the United States placed on an efficient establishment, has been so often, and so ardently expressed, that I shall but barely recall the subject to your view on the present occasion; at the same time that I shall submit to your enquiry, Whether our Harbours are yet sufficiently secured?

The situation in which I now stand, for the last time, in the midst of the Representatives of the People of the United States, naturally recalls the period when the Administration of the present form of Government com-

menced; and I cannot omit the occasion to congratulate you and my Country, on the success of the experiment; nor to repeat my fervent supplications to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, and Sovereign Arbitrer of Nations, that his providential care may still be extended to the United States; that the virtue and happiness of the People may be preserved; and that the Government which they have instituted, for the protection of their Liberties, may be perpetual.

G. WASHINGTON.

United States, 7th Dec. 1796.

NO. IV. RESCRIPT,

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA, RESPECTING THE PRUSSIAN TERRITORIES ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE RHINE.

FREDERICK WILLIAM II.

WE having been informed, that an opinion has been propagated through a part of our State of Westphalia, situated on the left Bank of the Rhine, to wit, the Provinces of Cleves, Meurs, and Guelders, in the actual possession of the French Troops, that sufficient remonstrances and protestations had not been made on our part against the various innovations and oppressions which the French Commissaries and Agents exercise over our faithful subjects; we have therefore thought it good to make this public declaration, by means of our Regency, jointly with our Chamber of War and of Territory; and we do publicly declare that we have never ceased, nor shall we ever cease, to interest ourselves in behalf of our said subjects, by the intervention of our Envoy to the French Republic; and that it is far from our intention to depart from the basis of the Treaty of Basle respecting the Civil or Financial Administration of those Countries.

In concluding the Treaty by which the War between our State and the French Republic was put an end to, it was never our intention to grant them more than a mere military possession of our Provinces on the left side of the Rhine, till Peace should be concluded with the Emperor; and this intention, which had been taken as a basis in the negotiations, is sufficiently manifest by the tenor of the 5th Article, which expressly declares, "That the Troops of the Republic shall occupy these Countries belonging to it."

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The difference between Provinces conquered from an enemy, and those which belong to a Power in alliance, and which have been merely conceded for a temporary military occupation, is sufficiently evident; and it is obvious that they ought not to be treated in the same manner.

It is therefore impossible for us to believe that the French Government, considering the amicable ties subsisting between us and it, will still oppose such evident reasoning. It cannot fail to conceive, that neither sequestration nor confiscation of the goods of the Clergy, nor the projected sale of woods, nor the enormous contribution of three millions, imposed on the country between the Meuse and the Rhine, which would entirely ruin that country, can take place with any regard to appearance of justice.

It has already in effect given our Envoy at Paris the most positive assurance, that the measures taken with respect to the Clergy should be put an end to, and that the Ecclesiastics should remain in quiet enjoyment of their goods and revenues; we, therefore, constantly expect the revocation of the order for the sale of woods, and, in general, a renunciation of all those destructive innovations relative to our dominions.

We shall not by any means recognize as valid the sale of woods, which have already taken place to our great astonishment; and we are positively determined to have recourse to the purchasers for restitution in kind, or for the value at which the property sold shall be estimated by our Agents, and for the damages which shall result from the waste committed on these woods.

In those cases, where the purchasers cannot be found, we shall exercise our severity on all those who are employed by these last for cutting and carrying wood. We, in consequence, exhort our faithful Subjects of the said Provinces to remain assured of our lasting and efficacious protection, and to wait with confidence for the return of that ancient order of things, so highly to be desired.

At Wesel, in our Chamber of War and Territory, 29th December 1796, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty.

BARON DE STEIN, First President.

Given at Emmerick, in our Regency, the 29th December 1796, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty.

ELBERS.

VOL. XXXI. FEB. 1797.

No. V.

MESSAGE DELIVERED THE 16TH JAN. FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

CAMDEN,

I Have it in command from his Majesty to acquaint the House of Commons, that his Majesty feels the deepest regret that his endeavours to preserve peace with Spain, and to adjust all matters in discussion with that Court by an amicable Negotiation, have been rendered ineffectual by an abrupt and unprovoked Declaration of War on the part of the Catholic King.

His Majesty, at the same time that he sincerely laments this addition to the calamities of War, already extending over so great a part of Europe, has the satisfaction to reflect, that nothing has been omitted on his part which could contribute to the maintenance of Peace on good grounds, consistent with the honour of his Crown and the interests of his dominions.

And he trusts, that under the protection of Divine Providence, the firmness and wisdom of his Parliament will enable him effectually to repel this unprovoked aggression, and to afford to all Europe an additional proof of the spirit and resources of his Majesty's kingdoms.

I am also commanded by his Majesty to acquaint the House of Commons, that his Majesty feels the utmost concern that his earnest endeavours to effect the restoration of Peace have been unhappily frustrated, and that the Negotiation in which he was engaged has been abruptly broken off by the peremptory refusal of the French Government to treat, except upon a basis evidently inadmissible, and by their having, in consequence, required his Majesty's Plenipotentiary to quit Paris within 48 hours.

I have directed the several Memorials and Papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late discussion, and the account transmitted to his Majesty of its final result, to be laid before the House.

From these Papers, his Majesty trusts, it will be proved to the whole world, that his conduct has been guided by a sincere desire to effect the restoration of Peace on principles suited to the relative situation of the Belligerent Powers, and essential for the permanent interests of his kingdoms, and the general security of Europe, whilst his enemies have advanced pretensions at once inconsistent with those objects, unsupported even on the grounds on which they were professed to rest, and repugnant both to the system established by repeated

Treaties,

Treaties, and to the principles and practice which have hitherto regulated the intercourse of independent nations.

In this situation his Majesty has the consolation of reflecting, that the continuance of the calamities of War can be imputed only to the unjust and exorbitant views of his enemies; and his Majesty, looking forward with anxiety to the moment when they may be disposed to act on different principles, places in the mean time the fullest reliance, under the protection of Providence, on the wisdom and firmness of his Parliament, on the tried valour of his forces by sea and land, and on the zeal, public spirit, and resources of his kingdoms, for vigorous and effectual support in the prosecution of a contest which it does not depend on his Majesty to terminate, and which involves in it the security and permanent interests of this country and of Europe.

I sincerely congratulate the House of Commons upon the failure of the recent formidable attempt of the French to invade his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland. The providential dispersion of their squadrons, until his Majesty's Fleets were enabled to appear upon the Coast, cannot fail to impress sensations of awful and serious gratitude for so signal an instance of Divine Interposition; at the same time the Commons will cherish the latest story reflection, that the delusive hopes of success in creating division and intestine in the country, by which the enemy were inspired, have been totally disappointed, and that the late alarm has afforded his Majesty's subjects an opportunity testifying, at the hazard of their fortunes and their lives, their invincible attachment to the mild Government of their beloved Sovereign and the blessings of their happy Constitution. I have beheld with pleasure the zeal and alacrity of his Majesty's Regular and Militia Forces, and the prompt and honourable exertions of the Yeomanry Corps, whose decided utility has been so abundantly displayed, while the distinguished services of the most respectable characters in forwarding the measures of Government, the benevolent attention shewn to the Army by all ranks and descriptions of persons, and the spirited measures which were taken to support Public Credit, have made an indelible impression upon my mind: it was from this general spirit of animated and gallant loyalty, that I was inspired with a just hope, that had the enemy succeeded in an attempt to land, their career would have been terminated in total discomfiture: I have not failed to represent to his Majesty this meritorious conduct of his faithful subjects of Ireland, and am expressly

commanded to convey to them his cordial acknowledgements and thanks.

His Majesty's concern for the safety and happiness of his people has been anxious and unceasing; he was prepared to send every requisite military assistance from Great Britain.

And his Majesty is not without hopes, that the formidable fleet assembled under the command of Lord Bridport for the protection of this kingdom (the arrival of which was only obstructed by those adverse storms which proved so destructive to the present expedition of the enemy), may still fall in with the hostile squadron, and effect their total defeat.

At the same time, however, his Majesty trusts that the House of Commons will advert to the situation and resources of the kingdom for establishing future security, by means proportionable to the daring efforts which may be expected from a desperate enemy, who, having rejected every reasonable proposal for the restoration of Peace, is endeavouring to excite dissension among his Majesty's subjects, and to propagate the principles of anarchy by the spirit of plunder.

No. VI.

LETTER OF CONVOCATION ADDRESSED TO THE PLENIPOTENTIARY ENVOYS OF THE ASSOCIATED STATES OF NORTHERN GERMANY, BY M. VON DOHM, THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

THE undersigned is charged, by the express command of the King of Prussia, His Most Gracious Sovereign, to make the following overtures to all Their Excellencies, the Plenipotentiaries of the Associated States of Northern Germany, delegated to assemble in Convention at Hildesheim: The general concerns of Germany, with regard to the continuance of the War, still remain in a most undecided condition, and the consolatory hope of a general Peace, so devoutly to be wished, remains as yet uncertain and remote to the last degree, since the Negotiations entered upon for that purpose may, alas! produce a farther and more obstinate War, rather than bring about its final conclusion. In this perplexing situation, it certainly is a happiness which Northern Germany cannot sufficiently praise, to see itself entirely freed, not only from the miseries of this ravaging War, but also from all the inconveniences connected with it, such as the requisitions of the Belligerent Powers, the passage and marches of troops, and many other similar burdens.

It needs but a slight comparative glance at the most piteous state of the countries of Southern Germany, formerly flourishing, and now ruined for a long time to come, in order to feel, in its whole extent, the happiness of the Northern parts, which have, for the two last campaigns, enjoyed the most perfect tranquillity.

The King is fully convinced, that it can be unknown to none of his Co-States, who participate in this blessing, that it is the mere result of the indefatigable exertions of His Majesty, by which he has laid a safe foundation for the neutrality of Northern Germany, and most effectually protected it by a corps of his own troops, and of those of the two allied Courts. His Majesty has further consolidated this neutrality, by the formal accession of his Serene Highness the Elector of Saxony, and the whole circle of Upper Saxony, in virtue of a supplementary Article added to the Convention of the 5th of August 1796, by which a line of demarcation, extending from the utmost coasts of the North Sea, to the Lower Rhine, and from hence to Silesia, encompassed the whole North of Germany. The two associations in this vast extent of territory, must remain separate, with respect to the maintenance of the troops, drawn out to cover their neutrality, which is done in Upper Saxony by a Corps belonging to the Elector himself, but with regard to their common design, they join hands, and by this enlargement, effected by His Majesty, the Neutrality of Northern Germany receives a new and manifest importance.

The King is likewise firmly resolved to secure farther, and until the conclusion of the War, the full enjoyment of the Neutrality to all the Associated States, to protect them and their territories against every Power, and to defend them in particular, at all times, and in the most effectual and powerful manner, against the incursions of the Troops of the Belligerent Powers, against each and every demand of Military Requisitions, of whatever sort, and the Levying of those Requisitions which might be attempted by execution, and against all similar burdens of War; likewise to screen them by his most forcible interposition, during the period of this Neutrality, from all the subsequent demands of Supplies for the War of the Empire.

The undersigned is expressly instructed to give once more these definite and most explicit assurances. It affords in-

finite pleasure to His Majesty to have thus secured the invaluable benefits of the neutrality to all his Co-States, connected with his dominions by their topographical locality, in the same manner as it has been done to his own territories, and to have thus given them so strong a proof of his friendly sentiments. Besides the gratifying consciousness of having hitherto accomplished this happy end, His Majesty requires no other proof of gratitude on the part of his Co-States, than that they should continue as heretofore to co-operate in the maintenance of the troops. The King flatters himself the more to find the most perfect readiness on their part, since the burden which will arise from this measure to the countries thus protected, does not bear the most distant comparison with the manifold evils, and the probable and entire ruin averted from them, especially since the two Courts allied with His Majesty, and furnishing troops in like manner, make the major part of the sacrifices required for that end. This latter circumstance must strike all the associated States with the most perfect conviction, that the continuance of those measures will not be prolonged a single moment beyond the period of their indispensable necessity. But the undersigned has His Majesty's direct commands, to declare in the most positive manner, that His Majesty deems the continuance of those measures absolutely necessary for the present, as he will only find himself enabled by the corps of troops which is drawn out, covering the line of demarcation, maintaining farther, in the most efficacious manner, the neutrality of the countries situate within their precincts, to fulfil the promises previously given. Yet in thus he will not compromise himself respecting those very possible events which accompany the vicissitudes of the fortune of War. But whereas the King is under the necessity of setting boundaries to the great sacrifices he has already made; and whereas the concurrence farther demanded of the protected countries for the maintenance of the troops who defend them, is so extremely just and equitable; the undersigned has also express orders, herewith to declare, that in the unexpected case of the majority of the States not displaying the necessary zeal and alacrity, his Majesty will forthwith withdraw his troops, renounce entirely all the obligations which he has voluntarily taken upon him from motives of Patriotism; sup-
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that

that purpose with the French Republic, and confine himself solely to the defence of his own dominions, abandoning all the rest to their own means and resources, and making known his intention to the Belligerent Powers. Should such a resolution once be taken, and the corps be withdrawn, no circumstances, of whatever complexion soever, shall induce his Majesty to recur again to the adoption of similar measures; and the undersigned is obliged to announce before-hand, that his Majesty will at no rate interest himself again in the fate of those of his Co-States, who shall not now accept of the friendly proffer of protection, made with so much friendship, and so many personal sacrifices.

The coldness which has for some time past been manifested from various quarters respecting the maintenance of the troops, has induced his Majesty to authorize the undersigned to make this frank and explicit declaration, and to give the well-meant warning, not to suffer themselves to be deceived by the hope of a speedy Peace, but rather to rely upon the sufficiently public-spirited and patriotic sentiments of the King, and his Majesty's knowledge of the general situation of public affairs, and to entertain the firm confidence that his Majesty would certainly, and with great pleasure to his Co-States, save the burdens required by the maintenance of the troops, if there were the least possibility of securing to their territories the benefits of the neutrality, and all the advantages which have hitherto accrued from it, without such a measure.

That, however (the saving of the burdens occasioned by the maintenance of the troops), according to the general situation of affairs, being impossible, and his Majesty *deeming it absolutely necessary to preserve the corps of observation till the conclusion of Peace; if the tranquillity and neutrality of Northern Germany are to be maintained*, his Majesty doubts not but all his associated Co-States will shew their readiness for that purpose, in the maintenance of the troops, display proper zeal in a measure so closely connected with self-preservation, and render practicable the farther execution of the beneficent designs of his Majesty.

With this confidence, the undersigned, by supreme command, has the honour to make known to you, &c. &c.

[Here follow two articles, specifying the supplies to be granted, for three months longer, in flour, oats, hay, and straw, for the Prussian, Hanoverian, and Brunswick troops, at two different

periods, viz.—the 15th instant and the 1st of April. In order to secure the subsistence of the troops in future, the States of Northern Germany are to meet in Convention at Hildesheim on the 20th instant, or to send Plenipotentiaries to regulate the quotas of supplies in necessities or in money, for as long as the War may last.]

As those deliberations (in Convention at Hildesheim) will preclude all subjects not essentially and directly relating to the maintenance of the troops, the undersigned will lose no time to terminate them with the utmost speed, and not to detain the Plenipotentiaries a moment longer than shall be necessary from following their other affairs. The flattering confidence with which the undersigned has hitherto been honoured in the late Negotiations, make him equally confident that his zeal and activity will be entirely depended upon in that business. He has only most urgently to request, that, for the sake of dispatch, the States may furnish their Plenipotentiaries with full instructions for the purpose, which has been thus plainly notified, in order not to waste time in sending for new ones, but that the necessary resolutions may be taken, not only for the farther substantial regulation of the maintenance, but for the obligatory assent to the same to the end of the War.

The undersigned has it likewise in command to request, that their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries may arrange matters in such a manner, as not to quit the Convention, till the state of affairs shall permit its suspension or conclusion, since the gradual departure of many Plenipotentiaries has formerly occasioned a precipitate suspension of the first Convention, which has been highly prejudicial to the dispatching of business. His Majesty will also consider the fulfilment of this wish, and the infallible meeting of the Convention, according as it is expected to meet, as a gratifying proof that his Serene Co-States wish to do justice to his efforts and sacrifices. And the undersigned also looks forward for the desired answer, respecting the fourth sending of supplies, before the expiration of the present month, and hopes to have the honour and pleasure to see again their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries at the second opening of the Convention, on the 20th of February.

(Signed) DOHM.

Halberstadt, Jan. 4th, 1797.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

PARLIAMENT-STREET, DEC. 20.
DISPATCHES, of which the following are extracts, have been received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from Major-General Gordon Forbes, commanding his Majesty's troops in the island of St. Domingo, dated Port-au-Prince, October 9, 1796.

I am happy to have the power of assuring you, that our situation in St. Domingo is by far more favourable at this time than since his Majesty has been in possession of any part of it. The success of the very judicious arrangements made by Major-General Bowyer, at Jeremie, and the divisions amongst the enemy in the south part of the island, where almost all the Republican Whites have been massacred since their defeat, has assured the safety of the important quarter of the Grand Ance.

The same spirit of discord prevailing also in the North, and the success of our troops towards the Spanish frontiers, have encouraged the remains of Jean François' army to co-operate with us; they have, in consequence, fought several battles with the republican party, and have sent us a number of prisoners.

St. Marc's and Mole St. Nicolas are also in a state of perfect security, and the parish of L'Archaye was never in a higher state of cultivation, nor the Negroes more peaceable and orderly than at this moment. Indeed such is the public confidence, that the Planters are now actually importing from Jamaica a considerable number of new Negroes.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Gordon Forbes to Mr. Secretary Dundas, dated Port au-Prince, October 9, 1796.

IT is with the utmost satisfaction I have the honour to inform you, that the enemy, who had made use of the utmost exertion to collect all their force in the Southern part of the Colony for the attack of Jeremie in various points at the same time, have been defeated every where with very considerable loss on their side, and on our part fortunately very trifling. Major-General Bowyer, whose account of the business I inclose, has conducted himself, in the difficult situation of a command of very extensive country and posts, in the most masterly and judicious manner; and I beg leave to express my marked admiration of

this most meritorious officer, whose conduct on all occasions will, I am confident, recommend him highly to his Majesty's gracious favour. I beg leave also to recommend all those officers and men under his immediate command, particularly Lieutenant Gilman, of the 17th regiment of Foot, of whom he speaks in terms of high approbation. I am happy to inform you that the Major-General, who was wounded in the above gallant defence of the important quarter under his command, is perfectly recovered.

This important defeat of the enemy assures the tranquillity of Jeremie, and particularly as it is certain Rigaud, the Chief of the Blacks to the Southward, has decidedly declared against Santhonax and the Republic, and has caused almost all the white people in his power to be massacred.

Government-House, Jeremie-House, September 3, 1796.

SIR,

FROM the intelligence you will probably have received from other quarters, you will not be surprized to hear of the posts on the extremities of this dependency, both East and West, being attacked in force on the same day. On the 8th of August I ordered Lieutenant Bradshaw, with 22 of the 13th Light Dragoons, mounted, to march for Du Centre; and Capt. Whitby, two subalterns, and 60 privates of the 17th Light Dragoons, with non-commissioned officers in proportion, embarked the same evening for Caymites, from whence they arrived, without any accident, at Du Centre and Raymond, which was a fortunate circumstance, as the next day, the 11th, the enemy appeared before Post Raymond, and, after keeping a very heavy fire on the Block-House, with little effect, they attempted to storm it in considerable force four different times, and were each time repulsed with great loss, and their Chief killed. In this business only one British and two chasseurs were wounded. On Captain Whitby's arrival, at Du Centre, he detached Lieutenant Gilman, of the 17th Light Dragoons, with 20 men, to Post Raymond, who immediately placed himself in the Block-House with his detachment and a large party of chasseurs. On the 12th the enemy still continued before the Block-House, which is situated on a small height about 100 yards from

from the fort, keeping up a fire with musquetry with as little effect as before, when Lieutenant Gilman made a successful sortie with the whole of the 17th and some chasseurs, driving the enemy before him into the woods, who left 16 Whites and 47 Blacks dead on the spot, and many dead and wounded were afterwards found in the woods and road leading over the mountains to Aux Cayes. Some four-pound shot, a two-pounder mounted, several firelocks, and other articles, were left by the enemy in their retreat. I am happy to report, that in this gallant affair, the 17th regiment had only two privates wounded. The chasseurs had one officer, Captain Dutoya, and three chasseurs, killed, and 14 wounded. It is supposed the loss of the enemy must have been very considerable indeed, as, from every account of spies and deserters, above 40 Whites are among the killed and those dead of their wounds and found in the woods, which I can easily conceive, as the assault of the Block-House was made by about 200 Whites, formerly soldiers in the regiment of Belwick, assisted by the Brigands.

Captain Whitby reports, that the honour of the British service was never more ably maintained than in the engagement at Post Raymond, and expresses himself highly grateful to Lieutenant Gilman and the soldiers of the 17th, as well as those of the colonial corps, for their active exertions in so bravely checking the enemy in the attempt on this post.

Indeed Lieutenant Gilman's intrepidity and cool conduct on this occasion appear to me so praise-worthy, that I should not do justice to him or my own feelings on this occasion, if I did not strongly recommend him to you, Sir, for promotion.

I am also happy to have it in my power to report, that the enemy has been under the necessity of raising the siege of Irois, before which they lay eighteen days. On the 11th ult, General Rigaud, with 3000 or 4000 Brigands, appeared before it, and sent a summons to Captain Beamish to surrender the fort to the Republic of France. Captain Beamish very properly answered, he should defend it to the last extremity. The enemy had in the night landed a sixteen-pounder and a mortar, which, with incredible labour, they got up, and opened on the fort next day, within about 450 yards. The moment I heard Irois was invested, I

ordered 100 privates, officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, with Lieutenant-Colonel Hooke of the 17th, to embark for that place, where they arrived safe. Lieutenant-Colonel Hooke took the command of the fort and troops, in which station he has rendered very meritorious services.

Finding the enemy had advanced a considerable force between Irois and L'Ance Eros, which shut up by land the communication with Jeremie, I determined, with what force I could collect, to attack them on the Moine Gautier. On my arrival at L'Ance Eros, the 16th, a plan was agreed upon to march in three columns on the 19th, so as to arrive before Morne Gautier at day-break. Observing on my approach that a few men of the 17th dragoons were killed and wounded, and that firing at a distance answered no purpose, I determined to attempt to carry the hill by assault, had formed the 17th dragoons for that purpose, ordered the 13th to dismount, and was endeavouring to rally the Negroes, who had been thrown into some confusion, when I received a shot in my left breast, which caused me to fall from my horse: afterwards I knew nothing of what passed, except by report; and I was sorry to hear that we were under the necessity of retreating, with the loss of the three-pounder we had with us.

Fortunately this little check did not affect the safety of the fort; on the contrary the enemy, who must have suffered more than ourselves, evacuated Gautier, and retired the next day to Rigaud, on the other side of Irois; and on the 29th Lieutenant-Colonel Hooke wrote me he had raised the siege entirely: so that, Sir, I may now congratulate you on this dependency being wholly freed from the enemy, and on your having it in your power to acquaint his Majesty's Ministers that he has been beaten and foiled in every quarter of this island under your command.

I have not hitherto been able to procure exact returns of the killed and wounded, but I conceive that the 17th regiment had about seven killed and 14 or 15 wounded; none dangerously in my affair of the 19th ult. Lieutenant-Colonel Hooke has not yet made his report; but I do not believe more than two were killed at Irois, and three or four wounded, so that the enemy's shot and shells had little effect.

I am sorry to say that my Brigade-Major Manners received a ball through his thigh; but as it missed the bone, no bad effect will arise, and he is doing well.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HEN. BOWYER, Major-General.

DOWNING.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 20.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts, have been received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Offenbourg, Nov. 23, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that in the night from the 21st to the 22d, the trenches were opened before Kehl, on the right bank of the Kinzig. The first parallel of this attack, with its communications, proceeding from the right and left flank of the right wing of the line of contravallation, were so far completed during the night, that before day-break the men were tolerably covered. The enemy did not attempt to interrupt the work, nor had he yet fired a single shot upon the trenches; but early yesterday morning (the 22d), he made a sudden attack upon the left wing of the line of contravallation, and, after an action, than which nothing could be possibly more severe, was driven back into his works with very great loss.

The enemy having, in the course of the night from the 21st to the 22d, brought over a large body of troops from Straßbourg, formed his columns of attack close behind the chain of his advanced posts with so much silence that they were not perceived. Just before the break of day (which however was rendered extremely obscure by a very thick mist that lasted the greater part of the forenoon) these columns began to advance. The instant the Austrian videttes and centries gave their fire, which was the only notice of the approaching attack, the enemy's infantry rushed on with the utmost impetuosity, without firing a shot, and in an instant they were masters of two redoubts of the left of the first line. The village of Sundheim was attacked in the same manner, and with equal success; after which, coming in the rear of the curtain that connects the village with the first redoubt to its left, the enemy immediately carried that work, one face of which was not quite finished. Upon this, large bodies of their infantry rushed through the openings in the curtains on the whole front of this wing; and, whilst part advanced against the second line, the others endeavoured to make themselves masters of the remaining redoubts of the first; but these, though perfectly left to themselves for a considerable time

entirely surrounded, cut off from assistance, and attacked with fury by the enemy, who frequently got into the ditches, and attempted to climb the parapet, were defended in a manner that reflects the highest honour on the Officers and troops that were in them. The loss in all of these redoubts was considerable, and in one the artillery drivers were at last obliged to fire the guns, but all the attacks were repulsed.

The enemy's right column, after occupying the two works which they had carried, pushed on between the dykes to attack the left of the second line; but Prince Frederick of Orange (whose gallant and judicious conduct cannot sufficiently be praised) having rallied his brigade, placed a part of his infantry behind the dyke, which connects the third redoubt from the left of the first line with the work which is on the left of the second; and in this situation he resisted the most severe attack that can be imagined upon his front; whilst those bodies of the enemy's infantry, which had pierced between the redoubt of the first line, were actually in his rear, he not only maintained his post, but completely checked the enemy's progress on this flank.

A great part of the troops of the left wing had been working in the trenches on the right of the Kinzig. General La Tour, who commands the army of the siege, formed three of these battalions which happened to be just returning from work, and retook the village of Sundheim, which he maintained, though the enemy made greatest efforts to dislodge him. Lieutenant-General Staader (who commands the left wing) drove back the enemy, who had advanced against the right of the second line of it, and retook the redoubt on the left of Sundheim; and the Prince of Orange, advancing between the two dykes, defeated the column with which he had been so severely engaged, and recovered the redoubts it had carried. The enemy then retired into his entrenched camp.

The loss of the Austrians amounted to 40 Officers and about 1300 men killed, wounded, and missing, which, considering that not more than half the left wing was engaged, is certainly considerable; but that of the French must have been much greater. The ground round the works was in some parts covered with their dead bodies, and I am very much within bounds in stating their loss at 2000 men. During the time the French were in possession of the redoubts on the left, they found means

to carry off five pieces of cannon. The others were all retaken.

It is impossible to attempt to do justice to the conduct of the Archduke; he animated the troops in retaking Sundheim, directed the attacks on the work that had been lost to the left of it, and, under the heaviest fire, gave his orders with the greatest coolness and the most perfect military knowledge.

Lieutenant Proby, of his Majesty's 9th regiment of foot (attached to Lieutenant-Colonel Craufurd's mission), was wounded by a musket shot; but I feel great satisfaction in being able to add that the wound is of a very slight nature, and will have no other consequence whatever than that of a very short confinement.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. CRAUFURD.

Head-Quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Offenbourg, Nov. 23, 1796.

MY LORD,

IT is with much satisfaction that I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that, after an interval of ten days without any advices from Italy, his Royal Highness the Archduke has this day received a report from General Alvinzy, the tenor of which is such as to confirm the hopes which his former dispatches inspired. This report, which is very short, is dated Calabro, Nov. 13, and is in substance as follows:

After the action of the 6th, near Bassano, the enemy continued to retreat, abandoned even the strong position of Montebello without resistance, and crossed the Adige at Verona.

On the 11th General Alvinzy arrived near Villanova, and the same evening a considerable part of the enemy's army, commanded by Buonaparte in person, advanced from Verona, and took post in the neighbouring mountains.

Early on the 12th Buonaparte commenced a general attack upon the whole line, which though made with infinite violence, was resisted with the most perfect steadiness and bravery.

Whilst Buonaparte was thus employed, in repeated though ineffectual efforts, to force the front of the position, General Alvinzy detached a column against each of his flanks. No sooner had these arrived at their point of attack, than the enemy retreated with precipitation; and a most severe and important affair was thus completely decided in favour of the Austrians.

Two of the enemy's Generals were known to have been wounded, and a third was amongst the number of prisoners already brought in.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. CRAUFURD.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Offenburgh, Nov. 28, 1796.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that after the affair of the 22d inst. nothing remarkable happened here till the night from the 26th to the 27th, in which the enemy made a sally, in considerable force, against the first parallel of the attack on the right bank of the Kinzig. The enemy was instantly repulsed, with the loss of about 40 killed and wounded. Amongst the killed was a commandant of a battalion.

The batteries of the first parallel, as well as the guns in all the redoubts to the right and left of it, commenced firing this morning; and in the course of the forenoon the enemy's advanced posts were driven out of the village of Kehl.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ROB. CRAUFURD.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Offenburgh, Nov. 27, 1796.

MY LORD,

IT is with much satisfaction that I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Royal Highness the Archduke has this day received a report from General Davidowich, dated Piovezano, Nov. 18, in which he gives an account of his having, on the preceding day, attacked and entirely defeated the enemy on the heights of Rivoli.

The attack commenced about seven in the morning of the 17th, and, after a most obstinate resistance, the enemy was entirely driven from his position, and pursued as far as Cambara.

General Davidowich took 12 cannon, about 1100 prisoners, and many officers. Amongst the latter are Generals Fiorella and Valette. He praises, in the warmest terms, the conduct of his generals, and the discipline and remarkable bravery of his troops.

The enemy having, in the course of the night from the 17th to the 18th, received considerable reinforcements, took another position on the heights near Cambara; in which General Davidowich

vidowich attacked him the next morning, and drove him back beyond Peschierra.

When General Davidowich sent off this report (the evening of the second affair) he was encamped with his right towards the Lake of Garda, near Colla, and his left to the Adige; Peschierra being in front of his right wing, and Verona in front of his left.

I have the honour to be, &c,
(Signed) ROB. CRAUFURD.
Right Hon. Lord Grenville, &c.
[HERE END THE GAZETTES.]

FROM OTHER PAPERS.

JAN. 21.

The anniversary of the murder of Louis XVI. has been again celebrated at Paris by a fête. The Oath of Hatred to Royalty and Anarchy was repeated, and the Directory assisted at the ceremony.

This anniversary was celebrated, however, amidst the execrations of all the writers of eminence in Paris, the force of whose language evidently produced a sensible impression on the mass of the people; Barras, President of the Directory, took therefore vast pains, in a long discourse, to explain the nature of the ceremony, and to state that they were far from proposing even the *just* punishment of the last of their kings as the subject of a feast, but as a day of important recollection; upon which Frenchmen, calling to mind the *horrors* of the ancient system, should swear eternal hatred to Royalty on the one side, and to Anarchy on the other. This hypocritical qualification of the ceremony, however, did not appease the indignation of the feeling and nervous writers, who consider it as a horrible exhibition of inhumanity, and deprecate its repetition.

After the speech of Barras, the Constitutional Guard of the Directory took the oath in the following words:

"I swear eternal hatred to Royalty
"and Anarchy, and inviolable at-
"tachment to the Republic and
"Constitution of the third year."

In the sitting of the Council of Five Hundred, the President Riou le Brun, in prefacing the taking of the oath of hatred against Royalty, had the impudence to couple the virtuous Louis XVI. with the infamous Robespierre. In the Council of Elders, several members proposed to confine the Oath to Hatred against Royalty in France, but this restriction was rejected by the Council.

Feb. 4. The Paris Journals to the
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both ult. reached town last night. By these Journals we learn, that the last efforts of the Emperor to relieve Mantua, and re-establish himself in Italy, have been unfortunately frustrated by the genius and good fortune of Buonaparte.

The last reinforcement swelled the Imperial army of General Alvinzi to upwards of 50,000 men; these maintained for some days a most obstinate series of battles with the French army, the result of which was, that 23,000 of the Imperialists were made prisoners, with the loss of a proportionate number of cannon, standards, &c. Several of these standards, it is added, were worked by the hands of the Empress of Germany herself.

Such are the leading particulars related by the French Generals. It is scarcely possible that the whole of their statements can be strictly correct, but the general fact is too true.

Extract of a Letter from Buonaparte to General Clarke, dated Verona, Jan. 20.

"Scarcely had I quitted Roverbella, when I learned that the enemy presented itself at Verona. Massena made his dispositions in a very happy manner. We took 500 prisoners and three pieces of cannon. General Brune received seven balls in his cloaths without being wounded by any of them. Such is the effect of good fortune. We had only ten men killed, and 100 wounded.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

Extract of a Letter from the Commander in Chief, Buonaparte, to the Executive Directory.

"Head-Quarters at Roverbella, Jan. 18.

"Since the 13th of January so many operations have taken place, which have multiplied the military proceedings in such a degree that it will be impossible for me to send you before to-morrow the circumstantial accounts; and this day I must content myself with simply announcing them. On the 13th of January the enemy came to attack the division of General Massena before Verona, which produced the battle of St. Michel, where we were completely successful. We made 600 prisoners, and took three pieces of cannon. The same day they attacked the head of our line at Montebaldo, and brought on the battle of Corona. They were repulsed, and we took 110 prisoners.

"On the 14th, at midnight, the division of the enemy's army, which, since the 9th, was established at Bevil-

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lagua, whence it obliged the division of General Angereau to fall back, hastily threw a bridge over the Adige, within a league of Porto Legnago, opposite Anguiari.

"On the 14th, in the morning, the enemy filed a very strong column by Montagna and Caprina, and thus obliged the division of General Joubert to evacuate Corona, and concenter at Rivoli. I foresaw this movement, and got there in the night, when ensued the battle of Rivoli, which we gained on the 14th and 15th, after an obstinate resistance, in which we took 13,000 prisoners, several standards, and many pieces of cannon. General Alvinzy, almost alone, had much difficulty in escaping.

"On the 25th General Guyeux attacked the enemy at Anguiari, with a view to overpower them before they entirely effected their passage. He did not succeed in his design, but he made 300 prisoners. On the 28th General Angereau attacked the enemy at Anguiari, which caused the second battle at that place. He made 2000 prisoners took sixteen pieces of cannon, and destroyed all their bridges on the Adige; but the enemy, profiting of the night, defiled straight for Mantua. He had already arrived within reach of the cannon of that place, and attacked the suburb of St. George, where we were carefully entrenched, and in which attempt they failed. I arrived in the night with reinforcements, and began the battle of La Favorite, from the field of which I now write to you. The fruits of this action were 7000 prisoners, with standards, cannon, all the baggage of the army, a regiment of hussars, and a considerable convoy of grain and black cattle, which the enemy was endeavouring to throw into Mantua. Wurmsler attempted a sortie to attack the left wing of our army; but he was received in the usual manner, and obliged to return. Behold then in three or four days the fifth army of the Emperor totally destroyed!

"We have 23,000 prisoners, among whom are one Lieutenant-General, two Generals, 6000 men killed or wounded, 60 pieces of cannon, and about 24 standards. All the battalions of the Volunteers of Vienna are made prisoners. Their standards have been worked by the hands of the Emperess.

"The army of General Alvinzy was upwards of fifty thousand men, a part of which arrived from the interior of

Austria. The moment I return to the head-quarters, I shall send you a detailed account to inform you of the military movements that took place, as well as the corps and individuals that most distinguished themselves.

"BUONAPARTE."

Paris, Feb. 9. The Tete de Pont of Huningen has capitulated to the Austrians. The French were allowed four days to evacuate the fort. The Austrians engaged not to fire upon Huningen during the war, unless the French effect the passage of the Rhine.

Mr. Pinckney, the American Minister, has received orders to quit the territory of the Republic, and is set out.

THE SURRENDER OF MANTUA.

It was on the 9th, that the important account arrived at Paris. But the Directory, not having received the official details, did not make any formal communication to the Legislature till Saturday last, when the Council of Five Hundred received a Message, of which the following brief, but eventful account, is given in a Paris Paper of the 12th.—A Message from the Directory announced the Capture of Mantua, the entrance of the Army of Italy into the Papal Territories, and the complete defeat of his Holiness's Army.—Nor is this all—the victorious Army of Italy, no longer cramped in its exertions by the siege of Mantua, has stretched its van arms on every side; to the Bishopric of Trent, towards the Adriatic, and to the Romagna. A division has entered Roveredo and Trent, where the enemy's hospitals fell into the hands of the French. Another division has reached Treviso; and by this time probably Trieste, the only port which the Emperor has on the Adriatic, is in their possession. The Pope had dispatched his army to co-operate with the Austrians, but their career was soon checked by the Republicans, who completely defeated them.

The garrison of Mantua are, we understand, to remain prisoners of war till exchanged.

The Paris papers contain long and minute details respecting the conspiracy, of which it is in our power to give only a very imperfect idea. The papers transmitted to the Council of Five Hundred by the Directory, whilst they place the existence of some plot beyond all doubt, are at the same time composed of elements so absurd and contradictory, that the whole seems to be the work of some exalted head, and obscure adventurous

turous intriguers (perhaps, indeed, of the Republicans themselves), rather than of Louis XVIII. to whom the Directory would impute it. This conspiracy exhibits a sort of ridiculous coalition between our Government, the Jacobins, and the Royal Directory at Paris. On the one hand, we find the Marquis de Bouille, who lives very quiet in London; the Prince de Poix, who was dis-

graced by Louis XVIII.; and Puitsaye, despised by all parties, pointed out as the commanders of the Royal columns; on the other hand, we see the names of Tallien and the Marquis del Campo in the list of the conspirators; and we are told, the son of Egalité, who resides at Philadelphia, is concealed in the house of Santerre, to dispute with Louis XVIII. the fruits of the conspiracy.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

JANUARY 31.

WILLIAM LANCASTER, a person taken into custody a few days ago, on suspicion of robbing Lord Borington, near Putney, and who was only discharged the preceding day at Bow-street, was this evening shot dead on Finchley Common by Lord Strathmore, whom he attempted to rob. His Lordship was going out of town in a post-chaise, followed by three servants in another chaise; when on Finchley Common two men rode up to the carriages; Lancaster to that in which his Lordship was, and, after striking the post-boy in the face with his pistol to make him stop, came to the door of the chaise, and running his pistol through the glass it by accident flashed in the pan, on which his Lordship immediately discharged a blunderbuss at him, the contents of which lodged in his throat; he in a very few moments fell off his horse, dead; his companion, who was at the other chaise, hearing the report, made up and caught hold of the bridle of Lancaster's horse just as he fell, and rode off with it as fast as possible. Lancaster was soon after taken to the work-house at Finchley, where the Bow-street officers went to see him. He was very much disguised in dress, having a Welch wig on, and a blue apron, like that of a butcher. He is supposed to have committed a great number of robberies about the metropolis within the last two or three years.

FEB. 1. This evening about ten o'clock the patrol, going their rounds, discovered the body of Colonel Frederick lying dead under the porch of the west gate of Westminster Abbey. He appeared to have been shot, one side of his face being totally gone, and a vast quantity of blood and some brains lying about the spot where he was found. Several of the inhabitants near the spot about half-past eight o'clock, were alarmed by

the report of fire-arms. The Colonel's hat was lying by his side; and in his pockets were found two shillings, a paper with a small quantity of gunpowder, and a card of his address.

The Coroner's Inquest sat upon the body, when Mr. Sterling, of Northumberland-street, with whom the deceased had lodged for some time past, and a gentleman of the name of Gretton, spoke particularly as to the deranged state of the deceased's mind for several months; that he supposed his derangement originated from distress, occasioned by his losing a pension of 200l. per year, allowed him by the Duchess of Wirtemberg previous to the war; but who, to compensate the loss, proposed raising a regiment of soldiers, to be disposed of as the British Government should think fit, on condition that the deceased should have the command of it, which regiment was offered to the East India Company, or to serve in Portugal; but from some unknown reasons was not accepted, which affected the deceased so much, his distresses increasing, that he frequently told several of his friends he should destroy himself.

Mrs. Segur, who keeps a coffee-house in Palace-yard, also spoke to the deranged state of the deceased's mind, who called at her house on Tuesday evening, appeared in a high fever, and refused to take the smallest refreshment.

Mr. Gwillam, of the Story's-Gate coffee-house, proved the deceased's dining there on Wednesday; but observed nothing particular in his conduct.

William Colvin, the boy who said he saw the deceased killed, was examined before the Coroner; when, on the oath being administered to him, he confessed that all he had before said was false; and that he knew nothing further concerning the transaction, than that he met a boy on Wednesday night in St. Margaret's Church-yard, who

informed him the body of a man was lying under the porch of the Abbey-gate, opposite Tothill-street, and whom he accompanied to view it.

Under these circumstances, and it also appearing that the deceased had borrowed a pistol a few days ago of a person in St. Martin's lane, the Jury, at near four o'clock, returned a verdict of Lunacy.

The pistol has not yet been found; most likely it was picked up by the boy who first discovered the body.

Colonel Frederick, we are assured, was more than 70. He has left a daughter, and, we believe, four grand children. He was a very amiable and unoffending character.

He was the chief companion of the present King of Poland (if we may still call the amiable and unfortunate monarch by that name) while in this country, and used to relate a curious anecdote of dining with the King, then Count Poniatowski, at an obscure coffee-house in the city, where each relied upon the other for money to pay the expenses of a very moderate dinner; but both were too necessitous, and Frederick was obliged to pledge his watch to liberate himself and the future Monarch of Poland.

The remains of this unfortunate gentleman were yesterday interred in the church-yard of St. Ann's Soho, near to the body of his father. The hearse was accompanied by two mourning coaches, in which were some gentlemen, who admired and esteemed him when living, and were solicitous of paying this last tribute to departed worth!—About an hour before the interment, a very respectable person desired to place upon the church-wall, at the head of the grave, the following character. It was submitted to the minister, who granted the request.

"Here lie the mortal remains of Colonel Frederick, son of Theodore, King of Corsica.—In his deportment he was a finished Gentleman; in honour, honesty, and truth he was princely. He was poor in circumstances, rich in the possession of the most liberal heart; and the greatest distress he laboured under was the want of abilities to relieve the distresses of others.—God be with him."

King Theodore died in the parish of St. Ann's, at the house of Mr. Deschamps, No. 5, Little Chapel-street, on the 11th of December 1756.*

A Letter was received in town from Mr. Margarot, dated Port Jackson,

* A writer in one of the daily papers, who seems to be well informed, says, "The general opinion that Colonel Frederick was the son of the late Theodore, King of Corsica, is, we have reason to believe, perfectly unfounded. The following anecdotes with respect to this unfortunate man have been sent by a Gentleman who was for many years on terms of intimacy with him, and had various opportunities of learning many curious circumstances respecting his origin and pursuits:

"Colonel Frederick was not the son of Theodore. He was, like Theodore, a German, and he was also, like him, an adventurer; but he was no relation whatever to him. He had been a lay-brother in a Capuchin Monastery, from which he decamped, and some time after came over to England in very great distress, without friends, and with no resources but what he found in his own fertile and happy mind. He arrived much about the same time that Theodore died, and finding the people take a kind of interest in the hapless fate of a man who they were told was a King, Mr. Frederick hit upon the expedient of passing for his son, and it succeeded. The assertion could not be easily contradicted. The fact did not merit investigation, and it was every where believed that he was the son of Theodore."

"When I was a boy I remember him living by the bounty of minors. Sir John Borlase Warren was a very great friend to him, for he took him into his house, and bought his son a commission in the 15th regiment. This son was killed at German Town, in America."

"I asked the father some years since how he came to be a Colonel, and he told me that the Duke of Wirtemberg had given him the Brevet rank. He constantly lived by expedients, and from hand to mouth; constantly assisted, but always poor. But whatever his whole history may be, and no one in this country knows it except the widow of David Garwick, who is his country-woman, and who knew him well, he certainly did not deserve the fate he met with."

"Excessive vanity was the weak part of Colonel Frederick's character, but in almost every other point of view his qualities were of the most estimable kind. He possessed the principal requisites of an accomplished gentleman; and, though frequently distressed himself, he has been often known to administer from his slight resources relief to the miserable."

Botany Bay, March 1, 1796, brought home by the *Ceres*. He states that Mr. Muir has found means to escape in an American vessel, named the *Otter*, which put in there under pretence of wanting wood and water. It is supposed that the captain, Mr. Dawes, intended to take away all the five who were sen-

tenced to transportation for sedition in Scotland.—Hamilton Rowan has been often heard to say, that he would send a ship from America for them, and it is conjectured that the *Otter* was hired by him for this purpose. Gerrald, who arrived in Botany Bay in seeming good health, is very dangerously ill.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

DEC. 26.

THE Rev. William Barret, rector of High Ham, son of the late Mr. Barret, surgeon, of Bristol.

JAN. 3. At Boyndie, the Right Hon. Lady Catherine Booker, wife of Thomas Booker, esq. and sister to the Duke of Gordon.

10. Mrs. Clarke, wife of John Clarke, esq. of Sandridge Bury, Herts, daughter of the late Dr. Cotton, of St. Alban's.

11. Mr. John Gammon, master of the Oak inn, Seven-oaks, Kent.

At Muirton, in Scotland, David Scott, esq. of Nether Benholm.

At Edinburgh, Sir Samuel Egerton Leigh, second son of the late Sir Egerton Leigh, attorney-general of South Carolina.

12. Robert Williams, esq. of Pembroke college, Oxford.

At Tongland Manse, Scotland, the Rev. William Robb.

In his 66th year, the Rev. Thomas Price, M. A. late of Magdalen college, Oxford, rector of Caldecote, Warwickshire, and upwards of 20 years head-master of King Edward's free grammar school in Birmingham.*

13. The Rev. Jeremiah Bigsby, B. A. rector of St. Peter's, Nottingham.

15. Mr. James Mathers, of Cattle-street, Falcon-square.

At Bath, James Hamilton, esq. from the West Indies.

16. Alexander Gordon, esq. of Letterfourie, Scotland.

Lately, at Blatherwicke, in his 70th year, the Rev. Edward Owen, rector of Southwick, near Oundle, Northamptonshire.

17. At Bedale, the Rev. Rich. Clarke, rector of that place.

The Right Hon. Anne countess dowager of Guildford.

18. At Reading, the Hon. and Rev. William Cadogan, vicar of St. Giles's in that town, and rector of Chelsea, Middlesex.

The Right Hon. Lady Ranchliffe.

At Sheffield-place, Suffex, Lady Sheffield, wife of Lord Sheffield, and daughter of Lord Pelham.

At Burleigh-house, the Right Hon. the Countess of Exeter.

At Castlemilk, Sir John Stuart, bart.

Lately, Henry Pelham, esq. brother to the Hon. Thomas Pelham, secretary to the lord lieutenant of Ireland.

19. Mrs. Rachael Phipps, late of Stokes Newington.

Stephen Martin Leake, of Thorpe-hall, Essex, one of the deputy registers of the court of Chancery.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gower, relict of Dr. Foot Gower, physician, of Chelmsford, Essex.

At the Manse of Eccles, Scotland, the Rev. Adam Murray, minister of that place, aged 71.

20. Mr. James Hardy, of Norwich, attorney-at-law, aged 71.

Mr. Gainfborough Dupont, painter, nephew to the late Mr. Gainfborough.

At Bath, the Rev. E. Armstrong, minister of the dissenting meeting there.

At Moulsey, in his 89th year, the Rev. John Thomas, D. D. rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, upwards of 50 years, and minister of Moulsey 64 years.

21. At Pulham, Dorsetshire, the Rev. Dr. John Parsons, upwards of 55 years incumbent of that parish.

Mr. Percy, Tavistock-street, Bedford-square.

Mrs. Davies, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Davies.

At Woodplumpton, near Preston, Lancashire, aged 83, the Rev. Matthew Worthington, vicar of Childwall, and curate of Woodplumpton 64 years.

Lately, in his 61st year, Mr. Thomas Cowell, clerk of St. Peter's, Liverpool.

22. Henry Isherwood, esq. member for New Windsor.

At Sydling-house, Dorsetshire, in her 81st year, Mrs. Smith, mother of Sir John Smith.

Mr,

Mr. Joseph Spackman, powderer, Union-buildings, Leather-lane, Holborn.

Mr. Francis Jefferie, brewer, of Old-street.

At Edinburgh, James Spottiswood, esq. captain in the Tay-side fencible infantry.

Stephen White, esq. Queen's Parade, Bath.

Lately, at Sawbridgeworth, Herts, aged 80 the Hon. Mrs. Boscawen, relict of the Rev. Nicholas Boscawen, brother of Admiral Boscawen.

Lately, lieutenant colonel James Wood, chief fire-master of the Royal Laboratory, at Woolwich.

Lately, Mrs. Macbride, wife of Admiral Macbride, and sister of Sir Martin Browne Folkes, bart.

23. At Harrow, aged 89, Mrs. Thackeray, widow of Dr. Thackeray, late master of Harrow school.

Richard Beatty, esq. of Rodney-street, Pentonville.

At Litchfield, aged 31, Mrs. John Norbury, wife of the Rev. J. G. Norbury, rector of St. Alban's, Wood-street, London.

On Richmond-hill, the Countess of Wigtoun.

24. Mr. George Russell, jun. of Old-barge-house, Christ Church, Surrey.

25. At Edinburgh, General David Græme, of the 19th regt. of foot.

26. At Camberwell, aged 35, Mr. William Thornton, Turkey merchant.

Mr. Rowley, of the London coffee-house, Ludgate hill.

Robert Edmunds, esq. of the annuity-office, in his Majesty's Exchequer.

At Seven-oaks, aged 83, the Rev. Mr. Edward Hardy, rector of Halstead, and curate of Witham in Kent.

The Right Hon. Hugh Mackay, Lord Reay.

27. At Bath, Mr. John Fiott, merchant, of London.

At Edinburgh, Eaglesfield Griffiths, esq.

28. At Finden, Sussex, the Rev. Dr. Pilkington.

John Croft, esq. clerk of the journals and engrossments of the House of Lords, aged 70 years.

Lately, at Llangaran, Herefordshire, Mary Davis, aged 105.

Lately, at Stanton, Gloucestershire, Mrs. Church, aged 109.

Lately, John Walker Wilson, esq. of Sloane street, late of Worcester.

29. At Bristol Hot-Wells, Thomas Coker, esq.

Alexander Elmsley, esq. of Hans-place, Sloane-street.

30. Mr. Kenning, surgeon, of Steeple Ashton, Oxfordshire.

Mrs. Blackshaw, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, eldest daughter of Alderman Lushington.

31. At Kingland, John Ufford, esq. one of the commissioners of the land-tax, aged 69.

At Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, the Rev. John Carver, many years minister of a dissenting congregation there.

At Mile-end, aged 86, John Hill, late of Ackworth, Yorkshire.

At Kilkenny, in Ireland, John Baillie, esq. of Duncan, colonel of the Loyal Inverness regt. of fencibles.

Lately, the Hon. and Rev. John Ellis Agar, brother of Lord Viscount Cliefden.

FEB. 1. In Cumberland-gardens, Vauxhall, Mr. Joseph Booth, the ingenious inventor of the polygraphic art, and of the more important art of manufacturing cloth by a perfectly original process.

Lately, Edward Bright, esq. of Parson's-green, formerly of Bishopscastle, Shropshire.

2. At Edmonton, Mr. Thomas Theed, formerly of Mark-lane.

William Hardwicke, esq. of Sheriff Hutton, Yorkshire.

The Rev. Mr. Farwell, rector of Wincanton, Somersetshire.

Lately, at Cork, Mrs. Carleton, mother of Lord Carleton.

Lately, at Banff, George Mure, esq. late captain in the 53d regt. of foot.

3. At Debben-hall, in the county of Essex, Richard Moulman Trench Chiswell, esq. M. P. for Aldborough.

At Bristol Hot-Wells, J. Gale, sen. esq. late of the island of Jamaica.

At Bath, John Popkin, esq. of Coythrehene, Glamorganshire.

4. At Ashburton, in his way to Lisbon, lieutenant-colonel Draper, of the 3d regt. of guards.

William Steer, esq. of Northampton.

Mr. Edward Maynard, jun. brewer, at Chatham.

At Tralee, William Blennerhasset, esq.

Lately, at Tilton-on-the-Hill, Leicestershire, the Rev. Thomas Clulow, in his 32d year.

5. Thomas Longman, esq. at Hampstead, aged 66, formerly an eminent bookseller in Paternoster-row.

Mrs. Heard, of Drury-lane theatre. At Edinburgh, major John Melville, of Cairney.

William Clarke, esq. of Everton, banker, aged 78 years.

Lately, on his return from India, George Lucadou,

Lucadou, esq. of the civil establishment in Bengal.

6. At Plymouth, Captain Augustus Montgomery, of his Majesty's ship *Theleus*.

Mr. John Venning, of Milk-street, Cheap-side.

7. At Boston, Lincolnshire, Mrs. Charles Lindsay, wife of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Lindsay.

Mr. Holmes, watchmaker, in the Strand.

r. John Parry, Kentish-town.

Lately, Mr. Timothy Dealy, of High Holborn.

8. At Clapham Common, Samuel Proudfoot, esq.

At Buckingham-house, near Shoreham, Sussex, Colville Bridger, esq.

At Blisworth, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Nathaniel Trotter, rector of that place.

Lately, at Creg, near Kilworth, in Ireland, John Hyne, esq. formerly member for the county of Cork.

9. Mr. William Wilton, merchant, Prefcot-street, Goodman's-fields.

The Rev. Thomas Wilson, vicar of Soham and Whaddon in Cambridgeshire, and Gedney in Lincolnshire.

At Weymouth, Mrs. Festing, widow of Dr. Festing, rector of Wyke Regis, in the county of Dorset.

10. At Islington, captain Hugh Orr, of Norfolk, Virginia.

At Bristol, Lady Mary Milfingtoun, only daughter of the Duke of Ancafter, and wife of Lord Viscount Milfingtoun, member for Boston.

At Tottenham, Mr. John Greaves, grocer, of Mark-lane.

John Lees, esq. barrack-master for Glasgow, Scotland.

Mrs. Catherine Pennant, Upper Grove-nor-street.

Lately, in the house of industry, Worcester, Joyce Pardoe, aged 105.

11. At Lichfield, aged 68, Cary Robinson, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

Lately, William Hitchinson, esq. of Bryanston-street, agent for the island of Antigua.

12. Thomas White, esq. F. R. S. in his 73d year.

At Warminster, Mr. Edward Butler, clothier.

Mr. William Morris, tanner, Long-lane, Southwark.

13. At Croydon, Surrey, Samuel Robinson, esq.

14. At Southwick, near Portsmouth, Thomas White, esq. several times mayor of Portsmouth.

Lady Morgan, wife of Sir Charles Morgan, bart.

Mr. William Brown, bookseller, corner of Essex-street, Strand.

17. In Grosvenor square, Lady Ann Conolly.

Lately, at Waterford, in his 78th year, Benjamin Morris, esq. alderman, chamberlain, and one of the charter justices of that city.

DEATHS ABROAD.

AUG. At Madras, Lady Hobart.

At Jamaica, captain Gordon Forbes, of the 13th light dragoons.

SEPT. 10. At Jamaica, James Riddoch, esq. of Montego Bay.

25. At St. Christopher's, the Hon. Archibald Eddale, esq. president of that island.

30. At Martinique, captain John Graham, of the 70th regt.

OCT. At St. Vincent's, captain James Hamilton Edwards, of the 58th regt.

At Jamaica, Mr. Thomas Strupar, printer, formerly proprietor of the Jamaica Gazette.

In Barbadoes, Joshua Steele, esq. one of the members of the council in that island.

At St. Lucia, captain M. Pattison, of the royal artillery, of the yellow fever, son of captain Pattison, of the royal navy.

At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Mr. Webb, purser of the *Alfred*.

Mr. Duffeux, master.

Lieutenant Hilliard, of the marines of the same ship.

21. At Prince Town, America, Walter Minto, LL.D. professor of mathematics in that city.

27. At Carriacou, in the West Indies, captain John Arbuthnot, of the royal artillery.

At Martinique, after being released from a prison ship off Guadaloupe, captain George Hamilton Montgomery, of the 14th regt. of light dragoons.

At the Bahama islands, colonel Padmore, of the Royal Chester Blues.

At Surinam, Mr. Thomas Christie, of Finsbury-square, author of a Defence of the Revolution against Mr. Burke. He had been bred to physic, and took a doctor's degree, but had abandoned the profession for several years.

At Jamaica, Mr. Leoni, the celebrated singer. He appeared the first time on the stage at Drury-lane in *Kaliel*, in Mr. Garrick's opera of *The Enchanter*, 13th Dec. 1760.

Nov. At St. Christopher's, the Hon. captain Dunbar Douglas, son of the Earl of Selkirk.

At Martinique, captain Squire, of the marines.

At Martinique, William Kerr, jun. lieutenant and paymaster of the 26th light dragoons.

DEC. 1. At Cape Nicola Mo'e, St. Domingo, major Winter, of the marines.



EACH DAY, PRICE OF STOCKS FOR FEBRUARY 1997.

[illegible]

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given ; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

T H E European Magazine,

For MARCH 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of JAMES COBB, Esq. And, A VIEW of
HORNSEY CHURCH, in Middlesex]

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The further Account of Mr. MARTYN in our next.
 Also the Account of SAMUEL HEARNE.
 EDWIN and various other Poetical Pieces are received.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from March 11, to March 18, 1797.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.										
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans						
London	08	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	42	6	24	6	22	8	17	0	20	1
											Kent	44	3	00	0	23	9	16	6	21	3
											Suffex	44	3	00	0	20	6	18	0	00	0
											Suffolk	39				19	5	14	3	17	11
											Cambrid.	40	6			16	8		2	17	2
											Norfolk	37	10				8	12	3	17	6
											Lincoln	41	10	00			2	11	1	21	6
											York	40	2	25		19	9	11	4	21	6
											Durham	42	10	00	0	31	3		9	00	0
											Northum.	39	11	28	0	23	0		2	00	0
											Cumberl.	55	0	38	0	31	9	17	11	00	0
											Weitmor.	59	7	39	0	28	10	17	9	00	0
											Lancash.	52	7	00	0	31	6	17	1	30	8
											Cheshire	42	7	00	0	27	0	15	2	32	0
											Gloucest.	53	5	00	0	20	7	15	7	25	
											Somerfet	54	2	00	0	27	9	00	0	00	0
											Monmou.	54	3	00	0	30	2	00	0	00	0
											Devon	55	6	00	0	27	10	12	4	29	4
											Cornwall	56	5	00	0	28	6	14	4	00	0
											Dorset	54	3	00	0	23	7	17	8	34	9
											Hants	49	11	00	0	22	4	17	8	27	6
INLAND COUNTIES.																					
Middlesex	47	4	25	0	23	5	17	11	24												
Surry	50	2	22	0	23			16	4	25	6										
Hertford	44	9	00	0	23			15	2	28											
Bedford	43	5	31	4	21			14													
Hunting.	40	8	00	0	20			2	12	4	19										
Northam.	43	10	30		19	10	12	2	20	6											
Rutland	44	0	00	0	19			14	6												
Leicester	49	10	00	0	21			0	15	0	28	6									
Nottingh.	50	8	30	0	25			0	14	4	24	4									
Derby	51	0	00	0	25			4	15	10	29	4									
Stafford	49	3	00	0	24			5	16	6	29	0									
Salop	47	9	33	8	26			2	17	0	30	2									
Hereford	49	2	40	0	26			8	17	2	26	8									
Worcest.	49	0	00	0	23			4	18	7	28	7									
Warwick	50	6	00	0	22			9	16	2	31	1									
Wilts	53	4	00	0	22			6	18	2	35	4									
Berks	49	6	00	0	22			5	19	4	27	11									
Oxford	50	8	00	0	19			7	16	2	24	5									
Bucks	46	8	00	0	20			0	16	9	26	4									
COUNTIES																					

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

FEBRUARY.									
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.						
25	30.40	37	N. E.		9	29.98	42	N. E.	
26	30.38	38	N.		10	29.86	40	E. N. E.	
27	30.31	37	E.		11	29.91	38	N. E.	
28	30.19	39	N. E.		12	30.06	38	N. E.	
MARCH.					13	30.11	37	N. E.	
1	30.10	38	E.		14	30.10	40	N. E.	
2	30.01	39	E.		15	30.06	39	N. E.	
3	29.84	40	E.		16	30.10	41	E.	
4	29.75	38	E.		17	30.14	40	N. E.	
5	29.67	39	N. E.		18	30.20	42	N. E.	
6	29.70	40	N. E.		19	30.21	42	N.	
7	29.74	42	N. W.		20	30.27	43	N.	
8	29.81	41	E.		21	30.44	39	E.	
					22	30.43	42	S. W.	
					23	30.26	43	S. W.	

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
For MARCH 1797.

JAMES COBB, ESQ.
(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

IN our Magazine for March 1786, we presented our Readers with an account of this agreeable Dramatist to that period; we shall now resume the subject, and complete the preceding account to the present time.

In January 1787, Mr. Cobb added another very pleasant Farce to the acting list of Drury-Lane Theatre, entitled, "The First Floor." It was acted many nights during that season, and has generally taken its turn every year since. In this farce, as in "The Humourist," Mr. Cobb was powerfully supported by the exertions of Mr. Bannister, jun. In August, the same year, a slight performance, entitled, "English Readings," intended to ridicule a practice then carried to a ludicrous extent, though in itself, and in the hands of competent performers, not to be condemned, of Public Readings, was produced at the Haymarket. This was generally ascribed to the pen of Mr. Cobb.

The next year, 1788, in the month of February, Mr. Cobb produced, at Drury Lane, another Comic Opera, entitled, "Love in the East;" and in October, in the same year, appeared "The Doctor and Apothecary," a Farce which still remains on the acting list. In this piece Mr. Cobb had the assistance of Mr. Storace in the beautiful Music to which some of the songs were set,

In Nov. 1789, the Author and Composer, who had been so successful in the last-mentioned Farce, again united their talents, with still more success, in "The Haunted Tower," then acted at Drury-Lane. In this piece Signora Storace, who had not before performed on the English Stage, made her first appearance.

On the 1st of January 1791, the same

union of talents was successfully employed in the production and performance of "The Siege of Belgrade."

In the same year the Drury-Lane Company removed, while that Theatre was rebuilding, to the Hay-market, and Mr. Cobb furnished the Prelude with which the latter Theatre was opened; it was entitled, "Poor Old Drury," and was received with considerable applause. In November 1792, he brought forward another Comic Opera, composed by Storace, entitled, "The Pirates," with the same success he had already experienced.

In June 1794, the signal victory obtained by Lord Howe over the French fleet called forth the benevolence of the Public towards the Widows and Orphans of those Sailors who lost their lives in the action of the first of the month, that day of triumph to the nation at large; the receipts of a night were therefore devoted to this excellent design by the Managers of Drury-Lane Theatre; and Mr. Cobb wrote a temporary piece, for the purpose of aiding the charity, entitled, "The Glorious First of June," which was produced with great splendour and success.

In December, in the same year, Mr. Cobb gave the Public another Comic Opera, composed by Storace, entitled, "The Cherokee." The last production of Mr. Cobb's pen was "The Shepherdess of Cheapside," acted at Drury Lane in the year 1796; but this, meeting with a cold reception, was performed only two nights.

From the preceding catalogue our Readers will perceive, that no small portion of their entertainment at one of the Theatres is derived from the pen of Mr. Cobb.

Of the several pieces already enumerated, the greater part, we believe, are unborrowed from foreign Dramas, or obsolete English ones. They, in general, are happily contrived, and have been successfully represented. They pleased their first auditors, and still continue to please. They have not been confined to London audiences, but have diffused mirth and satisfaction to the lovers of the Drama in every part of the three kingdoms, and, indeed, wherever an English audience has been collected together. From the entertainment already received from this

Gentleman much more may be hereafter expected.

Mr. Cobb continues to serve the East-India Company; and is, we are informed, lately appointed to a military situation in the voluntary association of that body to defend their country against the attacks of foreign and domestic foes. In this capacity, we trust, he will not be called upon to shew his attachment to his King and Country; an attachment which, we have no doubt, if occasion requires it, will pervade every Briton, in every part of the British dominions.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE MRS. POPPE, OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

OF the various pleasures which Biography affords us, there appears to be none sought after with more avidity than the Memoirs of Theatrical Persons. Those "who have long gladdened or improved human life" make themselves acceptable to the Public: we seldom see them but in their professional characters, and we generally identify the ideas which they give us at the time, with their persons, habits, and characters: hence they grow upon our affections, because they are contributory to our pleasures, and their final loss is lamented in proportion to their private and public excellence.

Of the Lady whose Memoirs we are now about to give to the public, there is but one opinion—that she was an *excellent Actress*; and, to all those who knew her best, a *most excellent woman*; fulfilling both duties through a life, though much too short either for the entertainment of the public or the happiness of her friends, yet of no inconsiderable duration, with those appropriate amiable exertions which were no less creditable to herself, than exemplary to society.

Mrs. ELIZABETH YOUNGE (the maiden name of this lady) was descended from a respectable family, who gave her a liberal education; but her father dying before he could settle his children in the world, our heroine soon thought of providing for herself by those talents of which she found herself possessed, and of which the best informed of her friends gave her every encouragement.

We do not know exactly the year this lady was born; but, from circumstances, we conjecture, that it was about the year 1741 or 1742. In the summer of 1768, we

know with precision, she was introduced, by the recommendation of a Lady of Fashion, to the late Mr. George Garrick, then Deputy Manager of Drury-lane Theatre, at whose apartments in Somerset-buildings she rehearsed *Jane Shore*, and Mr. Garrick, who, from his alliance with the profession, with a good plain understanding, was no inconsiderable judge of the Drama, pronounced at once her capabilities. After a few more rehearsals he introduced her to his brother David, who likewise gave her his full approbation; and such a test of her abilities she had a right, without vanity, to look upon as a fortunate precursor of her fame.

Having been kept in proper training all that summer, on the 22d October following (1768) she made her *début* at Drury-lane Theatre, in the character of *Imogen*, in *Cymbeline*, with universal applause; but as that event stands at the distance of twenty-nine years from the present time, it may not be thought unentertaining to the generality of our Readers, to give a brief review of the merits of this her first appearance.

In her person she was above what is generally called the middle size, of a slender make, but finely moulded, particularly about the neck and shoulders, with a commanding air, and a roundness and precision of voice that then augured she would excel in all the varieties of recitation; her face, though it could not well be called handsome, was impressive; and her eyes, though small, possessed a vivacity and a fire equally suited to the dignity of the Bulfinch, or the pleasantries of Comedy. She went through the part with more than usual applause for a young performer, and satisfied the best judges

judges that she would be a considerable acquisition to the Stage.

Her second character was *Jane Shore*, wherein she marked the several traits of that unfortunate female with great pathos and precision; and it is with a melancholy pleasure we remember her speaking the concluding lines of the first act, and the just and merited applause which followed them. It may be worthy of remark, that Mr. Barry and his wife, the Hailings and Alicia of the evening, having unhandsonely expressed some reluctance to perform with the new actors, Mr. Garrick, on the second night's performance, to shew his opinion of her merit, assumed the part of Hailings himself, and immediately afterwards entrusted her with the part of Ovisia, the principal character in Colonel Dow's "*Zingis*," first performed at Drury-lane 17th Dec. 1768.

It would be as difficult as it would be unnecessary to travel through the several characters which Miss Younge performed this season at Drury-lane. It will be sufficient to say, they were generally capital parts; and, as a proof how she filled them, the Manager, who was allowed to know the value of money full as well as theatrical merit, voluntarily raised her salary, after the third night, from *forty shillings to three pounds*, and towards the close of that season, or the beginning of the next, placed her on the list at *five pounds* per week.

Her rising merits, and Mr. Garrick's recommendation, introduced her to Mr. Love, then a considerable performer at the same Theatre, and Manager of the Richmond Company, who engaged her, during the summer season, as his heroine; and here, as in all country companies, there being a greater scope given to the performers, in the line of trying a greater variety of characters, Miss Younge's abilities were oftener called out, and she performed most of the principal parts of Tragedy and Comedy with a reputation which accompanied her return to Drury-lane with an increased *clat*.

The period of Miss Younge's appearance at Drury-lane, considering the state of the Stage, was not so favourable for her. Mrs. Pritchard had, in the beginning of the same year, left her profession, before the decline of her powers, accompanied with all that fame which was so justly attached to her private as well as public character. Kitty Clive still maintained her ground, after delighting suc-

ceeding audiences for near forty years, and occupied some parts with unrivalled excellence. Mrs. Yates had just gained, after many years of progressive industry, the top of her profession; and Mrs. Barry (since Crawford), who had shewn such talents at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, during the summer of 1766, was soon after engaged by Mr. Garrick, as a person of whom he had the greatest expectation; she had likewise the addition of her husband, the late Spranger Barry, to support her in most of her principal parts; and, with such an actor, who could possess any powers and not exert them to their fullest extent?

To speak of Barry now (particularly to the rising generation) appears to be almost as obsolete as quoting the characters of the old school from "*Cibber's Apology*;" but it is impossible for those who remembered this great actor in the meridian of his powers, ever to forget him: his fine and commanding figure, that overlooked in point of dignity as well as height all who surrounded him—his tones, which now spoke the language of terror and command, and now the gentlest notes of love—his exquisite feelings, which electrified the whole sweep of his audience—and, above all, that masterly display of the mixed and contending passions which he exhibited in *Othello*, *Orestes*, *Varanes*, &c. &c. gave him such a decided superiority on the Stage, and rendered him so much the object of popular attachment, that although these talents were on the wane at this period of his engagement, yet they were still "*majestic in decay*," and occasionally blazed out in all the splendour of their original brightness.

We retrace these particulars partly to shew the precise situation Miss Younge stood in, in respect to these two powerful heroines, Mrs. Yates and Mrs. Barry, who, at the different Theatres, were both before her in the possession of all the capital parts, and both the acknowledged favourites of the town; but she had that *within* which seldom fails to reward its possessors, viz. a *consciousness of talent, with a determined resolution to cultivate it by every act of assiduous and unremitting attention*; her little Manager quickly saw this, and *political* took up Miss Younge to curb the occasional airs of his great stage heroines, as they were each engaged at his Theatre.

Opportunities soon occurred to shew the necessity of this precaution. Mrs. Barry

Barry frequently, on the day of performance, used to send word to the Theatre, that she could not possibly appear that night, either on account of her own illness, or that of her husband; and these occasional fits of illness almost periodically happened the night *before*, or *after* a *Royal Command*, when the Manager found it most necessary to muster the strength of his company. Mrs. Yates had likewise, when she was afterwards at Drury-lane, her excuses in turn—In-somuch, that we have known the Manager (the elder Colman), during the run of a new Play, called out from dinner to be told, “that Mrs. Yates *feared* she would not appear that night on the stage without the use of a particular petticoat.” The ridicule did not stop here—the Manager was obliged to leave his company to settle this important question between the *Mistress of the Robes* and the *Tragedian*, lest the audience should be disappointed of their amusement.

Tired with these and similar artifices, Garrick saw in Miss Younge those rising talents which afterwards ripened into so much reputation. He therefore took particular care to instruct her in many little particulars of her profession, and had her always (in the language of the Green Room) *under-studied* in those parts which his other two heroines were cast for: so that when either of them sent an apology, her name immediately appeared in the bills, and the play went on with no great diminution of profit or applause. Their vanity supported them in this extravagant conduct for some time, whilst the zeal which our young heroine felt in treading in the shoes of those great actresses, increased her knowledge and her powers, and, by bringing her more forward before the eye of the Public, gave her an anticipated reputation.

We have often heard it from the mouth of this judicious actress (and which she told with a very becoming modesty, and a grateful recollection of God's good providence to her, which through all the stages of her life she never forgot), “that she owed as much of her fame to this incident, and to the assiduity with which she improved it, as to any little original talents she might possess.” This assiduity was not only of use to her then, but grew into a settled habit through life, which contributed much to her private satisfaction, and left an example to the Stage very worthy of imitation.

Mr. Garrick's parsimonious habits in his theatrical concerns would not readily

permit him to advance the salaries of his performers at all equal to their merits; and this was the case with Miss Younge. After performing two seasons she claimed a higher stipend, and was refused. Piqued at this, she determined to go to Ireland, and accordingly performed the season of 1770, 71, at Dublin, where she first repented, with unrivalled excellence, the character of Lady Rodolph, in Macklin's “*Man of the World*.” Mr. Garrick soon felt the want of her performance, and took the earliest opportunity of re-engaging her on her own terms. She therefore returned to London the next season, where she remained every succeeding winter of her life.

From this period Miss Younge's reputation as an actress took a more established form; she not only filled occasionally the principal characters in the cast of Mrs. Yates and Mrs. Crawford, but often performed in the same plays with those ladies in no disparaging manner. Garrick, beside giving her the best instructions, wrote some Epilogues for her, and he was followed by several of the dramatic writers of that time.

In 1775 Dr. Hiffenan finished a post-humous Tragedy of the late Henry Jones, called *The Cave of Idra*, which he brought out under the title of *The Heroine of the Cave*, for Miss Younge's Benefit; in which she spoke the Epilogue and played the principal part: and in March 1777, the present Mr. Jermyham, since so well known for his elegant talents in poetry, wrote the historical interlude of *Margaret of Anjou*, likewise for her Benefit: in both of which she confirmed her former reputation.

Many of her principal parts were cast in the same plays with Garrick, and she had the satisfaction of performing *Cordelia* to his *Lear* the last night but one of this great master's performance on the Stage; which gave rise to the following little incident:

After the dropping of the curtain, his hand still locked in her's (as is the *custom* in finishing this play), he led her down to the Green-room, where all the performers had gathered round him; and recollecting, with a sigh, that this was the last night but one that he was to appear in a profession which he so much ornamented, and which gave him so much immortality, he exclaimed, “Ah, Beis' this is the last time of my being your father, therefore you must now look out to be adopted by somebody else.”—“Why then, Sir,” said Miss Younge

instantly falling on her knees before him) "give me a father's blessing." Garrick, feeling her situation, and the unimpressive manner in which she spoke, replied with great energy, "God bless you." Then raising his eyes to the rest of the performers, he added, "God bless you all," and instantly retired.

Just after Mr. Garrick's death, that is in 1779, Miss Younge went over to Covent Garden Theatre; and as Mrs. Barry, by an unfortunate second marriage, had not a little estranged her mind from her profession, and as Mrs. Yates, from illness, played but a certain number of nights in the season, our heroine now began to reap the benefits of her well-earned labours, and to stand unequivocally the first tragic actress on the stage. What contributed further to her general character at this time was the production of the *Belles Stratagem*, a Comedy, from the pen of Mrs. Cowley, in which Miss Younge played *Lettitia Hardy*; a part, we believe, expressly written to give full scope to this great actress's powers, and which she sustained with such versatility and propriety of character as stamped the praise of *universality* on her talents.

But let not genius, however exalted, or however judiciously cultivated, repose too securely on the *unchangeableness of its situation*. Surrounding nature, as well as revelation, tell us, "That nothing continueth in one stay;" and daily experience further confirms, "That time and chance, or fashion, or even *caprice*, will make mutations in all the great as well as frivolous departments of life."

In the winter of 1782, when Miss Younge was thus "bearing all her blushing honours thick about her" (and which, to do her justice, she enjoyed with a moderation rarely the lot of her

profession), Mr. Sheridan, *sen.* introduced to Drury-lane Theatre the present justly celebrated Mrs. Siddons, who had performed some inconsiderable characters about six years before on the same stage; but for some reasons, hitherto inexplicable, was so little noticed by Mr. Garrick, that she very spiritedly dismissed herself from that engagement.

This Lady's first appearance, as may be well remembered, was in *Isabella*, in Southerne's Tragedy of "The Fatal Marriage," and in this character she displayed such genuine and original powers of acting, as to establish her fame with the Critics the first night: her other performances sanctioned this approbation so much with the town, that Drury-lane soon became the Temple of the Muses, and Mrs. Siddons the presiding Goddess.

In this awful and unexpected crisis, Miss Younge steadily kept before her the advice of our immortal Bard—

— "In the reproof of chance
"Lies the true proof of men."

As her temper, her talents, and her assiduities, never forsook her, she supported herself as a respectable antagonist, doing her duty with an increased zeal, and never once repining either at her ill luck, or detracting from the talents of her great rival. She considered her merits as before the public, and she committed herself to their patronage and protection. Her conduct was accordingly rewarded; for though the *bruit* of Mrs. Siddons' name carried with it the greater tide of popularity, Miss Younge kept her rank as an excellent judicious actress, unmatched in many characters, and in powers of *equal declamation* superior to any one on the stage.

(To be continued.)

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

L. 144, 145, 146.

Ταὶ γὰρ ἰναστῆρας ἄνθρωποι τριπλαῖς
Πήλαις κατεκλώσαντο δηναιῶς ἁλός,
Νυμφεῖα πένταγάμβρα δαίσασθαι γάμων.

CASSANDRA here predicts, that Helen shall have five husbands. "Claudæ filix antiqui maris [Parce] neverunt triplicibus flaminibus, maritos divitiuros nuptiis nuptialia, quinque-
[pon]salia."

Πένταγάμβρα cannot be right. *Psichylus* calls Helen τὰν δορίγαμβρον.

Ag. 695. But the poet probably wrote *πένταγάμβρια*, compounded of *πέντα* and *γάμβρια*, δῶρα ἢ δῆπνα γαμβρῶν. "The Fates have decreed," says Cassandra, "that husbands at the wedding shall distribute *νυμφεῖα*, bridal presents. The additional word *πένταγάμβρια* al-

certainly

certain how often these presents shall be distributed, viz. five times; *i. e.* she shall be five times married. The marriage is here expressed by the distribution of those presents, which usually accompanied its celebration. Meursius proposes to read *τρίπλαι*, the *three* Parcæ. But the expression is accurate as it stands. For the Parcæ were each of them concerned with these threads, or spindles, as Virgil speaks, around which the threads were rolled:

"*Talia sæcla, suis dixerunt, currite, fusti,*
"Concordes stabili tatorum numine,
Parcæ."

The threads and spindles are *both* mentioned in a parallel passage—*μίνται χαλκίας στρόμων*.—585.

Virgil was very conversant with the poets of this period. He read Lycophron's Cassandra with singular delight; imitating often, as his custom was, the most admired passages in that poem.

E.

H O R N S E Y.

[WITH A VIEW OF THE CHURCH.]

THE parish of Hornsey, or Harnsey, in old records Haringeye, Haryngay, Harringhay, or Heringhay, is about five miles North of London, in the liberties of Finsbury and Wenlakestarn; but in all matters of Ecclesiastical cognizance exempt from the Archdeacon of Middlesex, and entirely subject to the Bishop and his Commissary of London and Middlesex, both in the manor and advowson of the Church.

This parish (saith Norden) stands near the Bishop of London's woods or parks of this place, which heretofore had and still retains the name of Hornsey Parks, a place memorable in our histories for the meeting together of the Nobles in the 10th of Richard II. in an hostile manner, to rid the King of those traitors he had about him, namely, Robert De Vere, Duke of Ireland; Alex. Nevil, Archbishop of York; and Michael De la Pool, Earl of Suffolk, and others who had conspired to murder the Duke of Gloucester, and the Earls of Arundel, Warwick, Derby, and Nottingham.

In this park (saith Norden) there is a hill or fort, called Lodge Hill, seeming, by the foundation, rather to have been a castle, whereon sometimes stood a lodge when the park was replenished with deer. With the stones which came from the ruins of this place the Church of Hornsey is said to be built.

The Church is dedicated to St. Mary,

and in ancient records is called the Church of St. Mary Harinje, or Hornley, and is a Rectory.

Within the limits of Hornsey, near the distant hill shewn in the Plate, there was a chapel, called Our Lady of Muswell. This place takes the name of the Well and the Hill, Musfwell Hill, for there was on the hill a spring of good water, where stood an image of Our Lady of Muswell, which was a continual resort for pilgrims, from a great cure performed by this water upon a King of Scots.

The manor, or chapel, called also Pintelall Hill, with its appurtenances, was sold in the 19th Elizabeth by Ann Goodwyn to William Roe, who built a good house on the site. Highgate was the boundary of Hornsey Park; the first gate was erected about 400 years ago to receive toll for the Bishop of London, upon an old road from Gray's inn-lane to Barnet being turned through that Bishop's park.

In Hornsey are many pleasant residences; — Mitchell, Esq. has a handsome mansion; and John Mayhew, Esq. a delightful cottage and pleasure grounds; Edward Gray, Esq. has a capital villa and plantations near the town; the New River winds beautifully round his pleasure grounds, and through the village of Hornsey.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT.

MEMOIR by G. T. GOODENOUGH, Esq. on the great utility of sowing the Seed of Barley and Oats, was lately read at the Board of Agriculture. By that it appears, that the practice of sowing the Seed of Spring Corn for about thirty hours is highly beneficial, causing an equal and uniform vegetation,

and thereby preventing such Corn coming up at different times, which is so often the case on stiff soils in dry seasons. This is a hint very well worth the attention of all Farmers.—Mr. Goodenough has been in the practice many years, and reaped considerable advantage from it.

TABLE TALK;

OR,
CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
BRITISH CHARACTERS, CHIEFLY DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.
(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Page 91.)

KING CHARLES II.
THOUGH this Monarch, it is very well known, paid very little regard to the essentials of religion, there can be now no doubt but that he was, in point of faith, a *Roman Catholic*, though by no means in the degree his brother James was. Lord Bolingbroke, in his "Dissertation on Parties," makes this distinction between them: "His Majesty sipped from the Chalice, but his brother drank from it to the very dregs."

He was converted to this religion when he was abroad, as it is supposed (on the authority of Sir Robert Southwell, communicated to him by James, First Duke of Ormond) whilst he was at Cologne, in the year 1655; where he had much private conference with Peter Talbot, a noted Catholic, and who was dispatched by him in a very secret affair to Madrid, supposed to be that of imparting to the King of Spain his assent to the Roman Catholic religion.

This certainly followed, that his Majesty did, the same summer, pass incognito to Brussels, where a private treaty was concluded with Don John of Austria, then Governor of Flanders, "That all his subjects in the French service, or elsewhere abroad, should go into the service of Spain;" upon which his Majesty was paid *three thousand crowns* per month, when perhaps, in a whole year, he had not received two thousand pounds from all his friends in England.

It was on the Pyrenean Peace, concluded between France and Spain in the year 1659, that Charles rested all his hopes of restoration. For this purpose he dispatched the Marquis of Ormond to Thoulouse, there to expect the coming of Cardinal Mazarine, in order to dispose him in favour of his Majesty; the Cardinal, who, it afterwards appeared, regarded but little the King's interest, took another route; so the Marquis, missing him, was obliged to go by Berne and Bayonne to the place of treaty, where Sir Henry Bennet, afterwards Lord Arlington, his Majesty's Minister, was disposing all things, and particularly on the Spanish side, for his Majesty's coming.—

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Cardinal Mazarine however prevailed; the Treaty between these two Crowns was concluded in November; but contained not one syllable relative to his Majesty's restoration, or in any degree to his personal advantage.

As his last resource, and in order as it is supposed to form some alliance to support himself, a match was proposed to the old Princess of Orange for his Majesty, with the Lady Mary, her third daughter, and one of the aunts to the late King William (then Prince of Orange); but the old Princess had such little hopes of his Majesty's change of fortune at that time (though it so suddenly followed), that she excused the matter "on her being wholly under the protection of the States General, and that all things of that public nature ought to begin with them."

This Lady Mary was afterwards married to the Count of Embden, and proved the fruitful mother of many children.

It was Francisco de Melo, Ambassador then (1659) in London (and who dreaded the effects of the Pyrenean Peace, if England did not prevent them), who told General Monk, the King's prime agent, that if the king should be called home, the Spaniards would constrain him to surrender Dunkirk before they would let him go out of their hands.

It was this same Ambassador that possessed General Monk of the advantage of marrying the Infanta of Portugal to the King; that the high consideration of Tangier and Bombay should be given, with the free trade of all their dominions, and some millions of cruzadoes. By the same channel Mr. Morrice (the then confidant of General Monk) was engaged; and when he became Sir William Morrice, and Secretary of State (though originally but a private Gentleman of the northern provinces), he negotiated the treaty of marriage, and the whole of it was managed through his office; so that it was the General first proposed this match to his Majesty, although it was ostensibly carried on by Lord Chancellor Hyde, who had at first the credit, and afterwards the disgrace of it.

Of King Charles's attachment to the Catholic Religion, even in the affair of his marriage, the following Anecdote is related by Sir Robert Southwell, who had it from James Duke of Ormond:—

“At the time that the marriage was in treaty for his Majesty with the Infanta of Portugal, he said that the Lord Chancellor Clarendon spoke to the Lord Treasurer and himself (the Duke) to attend his Majesty in that room, which they called “the Closet of Thomas Chiffins,” where the rarities stood. Here my Lord Chancellor opened to his Majesty, not only what the Spaniards had objected as to the barrenness of the lady proposed to him in marriage, but what he had from other hands. He did most solemnly remonstrate the infelicity of such an event to his whole kingdoms; that the treaty was not advanced so far but that his Majesty might wave it; and, that his Majesty might not be to seek for a wife, he proposed some others who were German ladies. Upon this the King said, the German women were foggy, and that not one of them would please him for a wife; that his accusation must needs come all from the malice of the Spaniards; and so bid his Lordship, without more scruple, to proceed in the treaty.

SIR GEORGE DOWNING,

(Resident at the Hague to Oliver Cromwell and Charles II.)

After the Pyrenean Peace, and after the cold answer which King Charles the Second received from the Princess of Orange relative to a match with her daughter the Princess Mary, the King's affairs seemed to be truly desperate; yet, just at this very time, the cloud began to burst and open a passage to his restoration; as he had scarcely returned to Brussels when he had an intimation from Thomas Howard, the youngest brother of Lord Carlisle, that his brother-in-law Sir George Downing, then Resident at the Hague, would be glad to have a private conference with any person whom his Majesty much trusted, and wished it might be the Marquis of Ormond.

In consequence of this, on the February following, the Marquis went to the Hague, where Sir George, meeting him in secret, told him, that, by the course and revolution of things in England, which he well observed, his Majesty must suddenly be restored; and that, whatever particular undertakers might pretend to them, it would be, in truth, the work of

the whole nation; that they could no longer bear the tyrannies they lay under; and, by seeing no other cure of the evil, the calling home of his Majesty was irresistible.

He shewed various grounds for this opinion; and only prayed, that for the good-news sake, of which probably he was the first informer, he might find favour hereafter; so far as to live only in peace and quiet, for he should pretend to no more.

The event turning out soon after as this wary Statesman had predicted, he was continued in his Embassy after the Restoration.

Some time after this, being one day asked, which of the two systems of Government he liked best? his answer was in the following candid manner: “*Je suis le tres humble serviteur des evenemens.*”

N. B. For most of the above articles we are indebted to Lord Montmorres' “History of the Irish Parliament.”

CHARLES LORD WHITWORTH.

When this Nobleman had compromised the famous dispute between the Court of England and Peter the First, relative to the arrest of the latter's Ambassador for debt, and which, but for the singular address of Queen Anne and this able Minister, might have involved England in a war, his Lordship was invited to a ball at the Court of Petersburg, and was further honoured by being taken out to dance a minuet with the Czarina.

His Lordship, though he had a personal intimacy with this very extraordinary woman long before she could have any possible chance of a diadem, still approached her with all the respect due to her exalted station; which the Empress perceiving, just before they commenced the minuet, she whispered him, “What, my Lord, have you forgot little Kate?”

OCTAVIO MAY

(The original Inventor of Watered Taffetas).

There was about the beginning of the last century an Englishman of the name of Octavio May, who settled at Lyons. He was a man of very good capacity, and great diligence in his trade, but, by a chain of unlucky events, was brought into embarrassing circumstances.

In this melancholy state, standing one day at his shop-door, brooding over his misfortunes, he happened to put a little tuft of raw silk into his mouth, and grinding it for some time between his teeth, with-

out

out considering what he was about, at last spit it out. As it fell immediately before him, he observed that it had a very unusual luitre, which struck him so much that it brought him out of his fit of the vapours. He took it up and considered it; and, being a man of reflection, he immediately traced the whole progress of the operation; the grinding between the teeth; the mixture of a clammy liquor, such as the saliva; and the performing that in a place necessarily warm as the mouth.

On these considerations he went to work; and following nature as close as he could, in a little time produced those lustered or watered taffetas now so universally used.

May acquired an immense fortune by this incident, and established a manufacture which has been a continual source of riches to that city ever since.

SALE

(*The Translator of the Alcoran, &c.*).

This man, who had both learning and general abilities for his profession, is, however, unfortunately to be classed amongst those who either did not think sufficiently of the common affairs of life, or, if he did, thought his talents were an excuse for his overlooking them. Having contributed pretty largely to the Volumes of Universal History, the work was stopped by the delay of a Preface which he had engaged to write for that work. The booksellers concerned constantly pressed him, but for a long time could get no satisfaction; at last he sent them word it was finished, and an evening was appointed for the purpose of delivering it.

The parties being all met, Sale produced a parcel of loose Manuscripts, tied up close with red tape, and sealed at the edges, which he laid down on the table as the preface. Nobody doubting this, he was paid his balance, and the company supped together in great good-humour and harmony; when, just before parting, Sale, as if suddenly recollecting something, took up the papers, said he had a few alterations to make, which would not take up two hours, and that he would return them the next day. He accordingly carried home the papers, but did not return them for many months afterwards; and then not till he had laid the booksellers under fresh contributions.

TOPHAM BEAUCLERC.

This Gentleman was nearly related to the Duke of St. Alban's; and possessed a

strength of mind and universality of talents that would have made a most distinguished figure in life, had his pleasures, or his love of learned leisure, permitted him to mingle more in the busy haunts of men.

He was deeply versed in antient and modern learning; understood poetry, painting, and music; had a taste, and a liberality equal to that taste, in the collection of books, manuscripts, &c. and was a good practical chemist; which last he for some years before his death indulged in considerably, at the expence of his private fortune.

He was reckoned by a Noble Lord now living, a near relation of his, and who is in possession of many private traits of their common ancestor Charles the Second, to be more like that Monarch in his pleasures, his pursuits, and some of his failings, than any of his successors.

He had the best library of any private Gentleman of his time, and, perhaps, as well arranged. His method was, when he began a class, either in arts or sciences, to continue buying principally in that class till he had completed it. By these means his collection was very perfect. His conduct to his booksellers, too, deserves some notice (and we believe in this respect not so similar to the general conduct of his ancestor). When he wanted books, he sent in a catalogue, according to the largeness of the sum they might amount to, to such booksellers as he thought could best lie out of their money: here the debt rested till either such time as his annuities came round, or he had a successful run at play: when either of these happened, he punctually called upon his creditors, and discharged it with honour. He has often, in these instances, paid to large a sum as *fifteen hundred pounds* at a time.

This library at his death sold by auction for *six thousand and eight pounds* odd shillings; it was mortgaged to his brother-in-law, the Duke of Marlborough, for *six thousand*; so that it was said, if his Grace was not an accurate judge of *good books*, he certainly was of *good securities*.

On his outlet in life he had a very fine fortune; but, ardent in the pursuit of elegant and expensive pleasures, he dipt it considerably. On a review of his affairs, he wished to sell his estates for an annuity determinable when he was forty, an age which inexperience, and the intoxication of pleasure, suggested to him.

as the extreme bounds of life. The interposition of his friends saved him from this error; and he lived, principally upon a very considerable annuity, during the remainder of his life, which, however, did not last many years after the period of forty.

Mr. Beauclerc was one of the early acquaintances of Dr. Johnson in the meridian of his literary fame, and one to whom he paid great consideration on account of his learning and abilities. He often lamented that his indolence and dissipation prevented him from bringing his talents to some useful designations, saying—"What Beauclerc would write would be read with avidity: he sees most subjects strongly and clearly, and has great taste in embellishing them;" but his mode of living debarred him from any of the great pursuits of life; scarcely ever rising till evening, and then sitting up the best part of the night, either in literary societies or parties of play.

Soon after his death, which happened about sixteen years ago, Dr. John-

son gave the following character of him at the Club:—he said, he was the most general man in his knowledge, and possessed the greatest dexterity of mind in conversation, he ever knew; he hit the soonest, the hardest, and fairest, of any antagonist; and seldom attempted to argue without succeeding in those three points. He then continued, "he had, however, great ill-nature about him; and at times it seemed to give him the greatest pleasure to say the most malicious things of his best friends; not that I believe he would *ad* upon this, and do a deliberate mischief to any one; it seemed to be the mere indulgence of a jealous or petulant moment."

"Wyndham too," continued the Doctor, "has great comprehension of mind, but his exercise of it is different. Beauclerc was like a greyhound, that whipped up his prey on the first stretch, whereas Wyndham is more like a bulldog, who succeeds by perseverance."

(To be continued.)

ON POPE'S HOMER.

[Continued from Vol. XXX. Page 324.]

MY DEAR P.

I WAS not ignorant of the allusion to ancient customs, which the old Scholiasts tell us is couched under the words

ἌΠΟ ΔΡΥΟΣ, ΟΥΔ' ἈΠΟ ΠΕΤΡΗΣ;

nor am I much affected by it. So long as the fair judges to whom I appealed decide in my favour, I am very little concerned what any grave commentator may urge in opposition to their decree, which, on a question of this sort, I consider as absolute and irreversible. If it would not look too much like disrespect to the acknowledged authority of the court, to offer any thing in their support, I might mention that Pope's Annotator himself thinks the reverend father's exposition *sur-fet-bed*, though ingenious. Add to this the appropriate meaning of the word ΟΑΡΙΖΕΤΟΝ, justifying, as it does beyond all controversy, the turn which our friend S. has given in his version to these interesting lines.

Thus much I thought myself obliged to say in defence of our cause: at the same time I beg you to believe, that I am very far from undervaluing the labours of learned Critics. It is, I know, common practice with great authors of to rank to discredit, as much as may

be, the sources from which they derive the better part of their learning: thus by affected contempt endeavouring to conceal the obligations, which they are either too vain or too proud to acknowledge. To shew you how distant I am from this disingenuous conduct, I with great pleasure take this opportunity of marking to you two or three instances of critical sagacity from one the most respectable of the order, which have fallen in my way during the course of these observations; and which, you will allow, have a just claim to our attention, not to say admiration.

You took notice in Hector's prayer of the word ΕΙΠΟΙ, which stood in my quotation for ΕΙΠΗΣΙ, as it is read in all the copies which I have had an opportunity of consulting. You were right in your conjecture, that I picked up this masterly amendment of the text (for such surely it must be deemed) amongst the *Miscellanea Critica* of the admirable Richard Dawes, M. A. whose fortunes every friend to literature must lament were so inadequate to his genius and learning. It will not be necessary to repeat the unanswerable arguments by which he defends the proposed amendment. You

will consult the book. In pursuing his subject, you will observe, he assumes to himself the credit of explaining the construction in a manner which had escaped all former expositors. "Fefellit omnes, quantum sciam, syntaxis."

Ὡς ποτε τις ἱπποι, ΠΑΤΡΟΣ Δ' ὄγε
ΠΟΛΛΟΝ ΑΜΕΙΝΟΝ,

Ἐκ πολέμου ἀνιόντα.

"Και ποτε τις ἐκ πολέμου ἀνιόντα ἱπποι, et olim quis de eo ex pugna redeunte (vel reverfo) dicat." This manner of explaining the construction is confirmed in the scholia edited by *Villoisin "ἔστι λειπύ το ἸΑΩΝ, ἀλλὰ συνηθὺς ἐστὶ τοῖς Ἀττικαῖς ἢ Φρασίς."

This master-stroke of judgment appears only as a cursory remark in a note, where this great man is expatiating on his favourite topic, the Æolic Digamma. In removing some difficulties objected by less intelligent Critics to the doctrine, which he lays down on this curious subject, we find him restoring the true reading of a line in the first book of the Iliad—

Ριξαι ὑπερ Δαναων, ὅφρ' ἰλασσωΜΕΘ'
ἀνέκτα.

The verse cannot stand, as it is thus read in all the copies at that time extant, consistently with the metre and the supposed power of the Digamma. How then is it to be corrected? After examining, and, for reasons the most satisfactory, rejecting several other proposed amendments, Dawes, with a knowledge of the language peculiarly his own, proposes the following:

ὅφρ' ἸΛΑΣΟΜΕΣΘΑ ἀνέκτα;

the very form, in which the verse appears in the edition mentioned above by Villoisin. Can you forbear exclaiming here, as on a similar occasion the learned Taylor does in admiration of the venerable ASHTON? "Singularē istud ἀρχαῖων et felicitatis exemplum!"

Under such authority you are not surprized that in the two lines quoted in my last I adopted an alteration, now become obvious.

Τὸδ' ἰγὼ ἀντίος εἰμι, καὶ ἐπὶ πυρὶ Χίρῃ
ἵσταμαι,

Ἐπὶ πυρὶ Χίρῃ ἵσταμαι.

In the printed copies you read Χίρῃ, which, as has been shewn, destroys the metre.

On the word ΕΟΙΚΩΣ, I do not know whether our admirable Critic, in the consciousness of his own superiority, does not rather too much enjoy his triumph "in Cl. Bentleium, tanquam quemlibet "e triviali grammaticum †."

But is it not time to recal my thoughts, which have carried me, perhaps you will think, already too far out of my way? Yet you will not, I trust, be displeased with the small tribute here paid to departed excellence. We will now return to Pope; and I will treat you with an admired passage, adduced by a writer of no mean rank or talents, as an instance "in which Pope has improved "upon the thought and expression of his "original."

Εὐτ' ὅριος κορυφῆσι Νότος κατεχίονε ῥομὴν
χλῆν,

Ποιέουσιν ὅτι Φίλην, κλειπτῇ δὲ τι νυκτὸς
ἀμύνων.

Τοσσοὶ τις τ' ἐπὶ λειουσσι, ὅσον ἐπὶ λαοὶ ἰσθί.

'As when the south wind pours a thick cloud upon the tops of the mountains, whose shade is unpleasant to the shepherds, but more commodious to the thief than the night itself, and when the gloom is so intense that one cannot see further than he can throw a stone †."

The ingenious Essayist affirms, that "in this simile there is one circumstance which offends against good taste."—"You will be pleased to read how honourably he distinguishes Pope's version. With what superior taste has the translator heightened this simile, and exchanged the offending circumstance for a beauty! The fault is in the third line; τοσσοὶ τις τ' ἐπὶ λειουσσι, &c. which is a mean idea, compared with that which Mr. Pope has substituted in its stead."

Thus from his shaggy wings when Notus sheds

A cloud of vapours round the mountain heads,

Swift-gliding mists the dusky fields invade,

To thieves more grateful than the midnight shade.

While scarce the swains their feeding flocks survey,

Lost and confused amidst the thickening day.

* Ven. 1788.

† P. 184.

† Essay on the Principles of Translation, 1791, p. 67.

"But even the highest beauties of the original receive additional lustre from this admirable Translator."

The ingenious Essayist, in his eagerness to display one great improvement, seems to have overlooked another, which appears to me the most striking beauty in the whole piece: of which also Pope has the sole merit. He has furnished, you will observe, the wings from his own imagination; an equipment for approp-

riate to an aerial agent, so happily adapted to the office in which he is engaged, *scattering the mist from his shaken plumage*, that every reader of taste must be pleased to see Notus thus arrayed. I will not by any further remarks at present interrupt the pleasure, with which I know you will contemplate so beautiful an image.

Adieu,

O. P. C.

D R O S S I A N A.

N U M B E R X C.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS, PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES! —

HAMLET,

[Continued from Page 126.]

LORD MANSFIELD.

"UPON the perfect model of eloquence afforded by Demosthenes" says Lord Monboddo, "Lord Mansfield formed a chaste and correct style of speaking suitable to business, and particularly to the business of a Judge; to whose office it belongs not only to determine controversies between man and man, but to satisfy the parties that they have got justice, and thereby give *ease and contentment* to their minds, which I hold to be one of the great uses of the Law. In this Lord Mansfield," adds the learned Critic, "as it is well known, was so successful, that even the losing party acknowledged the justice of his decrees; and I knew myself one example of a man who had lost more than half his fortune by a judgment of his Lordship's, which, nevertheless, he acknowledged to be just."

This eloquent Lawyer, when he was Attorney General, was never in a hurry to bring forward any prosecutions at the suit of the Crown; he but too well knew the general obloquy attached to his office, as well as the disgrace that occurred to the Crown from ineffectual prosecutions. He told a friend of his, that he thought it of the utmost consequence in the discharge of his duty, as the principal Law Officer of the Crown, to weigh with great nicety the circumstances of every case that was to be brought into a Court of Criminal Law, at the suit of that Fountain no less of Mercy than of Justice; and unless the scale most decisively preponderated towards the conviction

of the offender, he held it even more expedient to drop the prosecution than to proceed in it. Hence it happened that he never once failed in the conviction of any offender, whom in virtue of his office, as *Accusator Publicus*, he had brought to his trial.

Soon after the publication of Sir William Blackstone's excellent Commentaries on the Laws of England, Lord M. was asked by a Nobleman, a friend of his, what books he should put into the hands of one of his sons, who was about to study the Law. "I have often been applied to," said Lord M. "on this occasion before, and have been as often in doubt what books to recommend. However, since the publication of Sir William Blackstone, my doubts are solved: I can recommend that book, which, from its excellent historical diduction and analytical reasoning, I look upon to be one of the best institutional books ever published on any subject whatever."

The Life of Lord Mansfield is at present a desideratum in British Biography. His formation of a system of Commercial Law, his methods of affording (as much as possible) substantial justice to the suitors in his Court, his ready and satisfactory dispatch of business, his dazzling yet luminous eloquence, most amply entitle him to that honourable distinction.

DON CARLOS, PRINCE OF SPAIN.

This ill-fated Prince ridiculed the perpetual journeys of his father from Madrid to the Escorial, and from the

* See Lord Mansfield's Declaration on the merits of Demosthenes, published in the European Magazine for April 1793.

Escorial

Escorial to Madrid, by writing on the first page of a book with blank leaves, "The History of the wonderful Voyages of the Great King Philip the Second." This, perhaps, joined to other things, might induce his father to put him to death. By what means it was done no one knows; he has been said to have been bled to death like Seneca; to have been stifled between two mattresses; and to have been strangled, as his executioner told him, for his good.

Some one thus describes Don Carlos: "Duræ buccæ fuit, linguosus, Discordia non homo, So ill-tempered, that he appeared not to be a man, but Discord personified."

The History of this Prince would make an excellent subject for a Tragedy. Otway has tried and failed. Much assistance might be procured in composing it from the Andronic of Campestro, written about the beginning of this century.

CHARLES THE SECOND,
KING OF ENGLAND.

"HAD this King but loved business as well as he understood it," says Sir Richard Bulstrode, "he would have been the greatest Prince in Europe." Of his own country he used to say, that it was the most comfortable climate to live under that he had ever experienced, as there were more days in the year, and more hours in the day, that a man could take exercise out of doors in it, than in any country he had ever known. He said one day to Sir Richard Bulstrode, that during his exile he had seen many countries, of which none pleased him so much as that of the Fleinings, who were the most honest and true-hearted people he had ever met with: and then added, "I am weary of travelling, I am resolved to go abroad no more; but when I am dead and gone, I know not what my brother will do; I am much afraid that when he comes to the Throne he will be obliged to travel again."

An Address being once presented from the City to this Monarch by the Lord Mayor, attended by Sir Robert Clayton, Mr. Bethell, and Mr. Cornish, the King returned an answer by the Lord Chancellor, which concluded thus:

"The King doth not believe this to be so unanimous a vote of the City as is pretended, and he commands me to tell you, that if he did believe it were

so (as he does not), that you have meddled with a thing which is none of your business—" and so dismissed them. — *Memoirs of the Reign of Charles the Second, by Sir Richard Bulstrode, Resident at Brussels to the Court of Spain from Charles the Second.*

DR. LORT.

Cardinal Richelieu asked Dr. Lort, his favourite Physician, one day, why the hair of his head was grey, whilst that on his jaws was black? "It is, my Lord, because your Eminence makes more use of your head than of your jaws," replied this lively Physician.

GUI PATIN.

This learned Physician used to call liquors and sweet drams, "Les poisons sucrés, Sugared poisons."

He used to say, that the only use of passion is to spoil every thing, and that one day Minerva, the Goddess of Eloquence and of Rhetoric, having put herself in a passion, was guilty of a solecism in discourse."

He used to say, that Pliny's Natural History was one of the best books in the world, and was the library of the poor man; adding, that if you put Aristotle to Pliny, you had then a complete library; but that if you joined Plutarch and Seneca to these, you had then the whole family of good books, the father and mother, the elder and younger brother.

He used to say, after Lucian, that when the Gods hated any one they made him a schoolmaster, and that to be reduced to teach scholars, was like the ancient punishment of being condemned *ad bestias*, to be thrown to wild beasts.

Of the art of Medicine he said, that it was the art of Divination.

Empirics, and Quacks that exercised the art of medicine without skill and with great profit, he called the Hawks of the Faculty.

"Old age," said he, "is a very great lady indeed, for she never makes a visit without a number of attendants." His great hatred to the English Nation was produced in his mind from their having cut off the head of one of their Kings, and from their giving antimonial wine in fevers.

FONTENELLE.

The Jesuits in their Colleges kept secret Registers of the characters of their pupils, which were transmitted from

from time to time to their General. Of Fontenelle they had written, "Adolescens, omnibus numeris abfolutus, & inter Discipulos Principes." The character of Crebillon, the Dramatic Writer, they thus defined: "Puer ingeniosus sed insignis nebulo."

How little, indeed, do our Moderns pretend to do, but to drive a little Latin and Greek into their scholars, without taking any pains to fathom their character, or appreciate their faculties. How few have the honesty to tell the parent, as a celebrated Schoolmaster of our times told the father of one of his pupils—"You had better take away your son from my school, and bring him up to your own business, that of a broker, for he will never make a scholar." Horace had indeed said long before him,

"Sincerum est nisi vas, quodcunque infundis acescit."

The vessel foil'd, the purest wine turns sour.

Montaigne says after him, "Learning is a most valuable drug, but it too often partakes of the taste of the vessel into which it is poured."

DUKE OF ORLEANS, REGENT OF FRANCE.

M. Du Grange had written a very abusive poem upon the Regent; it was called "Les Philippiques," and indeed accused him of every thing that was bad. The Duke had him shut up in the Bastille, and soon afterwards sent for him, and asked him, whether in his conscience he believed him guilty of the crimes he had attributed to him? La Grange assured him, that he really thought he was. "It is well for you, Sir," replied the Regent, "that you thought so; otherwise I would have had you hung up immediately."

The Regent informed his infant Sovereign of every thing that related to his Government with great fidelity. "I will hide nothing from you, Sir," said he to him one day, "not even your own faults."

LOUIS XVI.

During the course of the mock-trial of this well-intentioned and excellent Prince, many absurd and impertinent questions were put to him; amongst the rest, he was asked by one of his unfeeling Judges, what he had done with a certain sum of money (a few thousand pounds), of which he was known to

have been lately in possession? The King stopped a few moments, and, with his eyes suffused in tears, replied, in a faint tone of voice, "J'aimais à faire des heureux, I had a pleasure in alleviating the distresses of others."

MARSHAL TURENNE,

walking one day along the streets of Paris, observed a little boy following so nearly the heels of a horse, that he was in danger of being kicked by him. He called the child, and said to him, "My pretty little boy, never go so near to a horse's heels as not to leave space enough between them and yourself to prevent his kicking you. I assure you, that in the course of your whole life my advice will not make you walk half a mile farther than you otherwise would have done; and remember that it is M. de Turenne who gives you this advice."

This great and good man, dining one day with M. de Lamoignon, was asked by him, if his courage was not sometimes a little shaken at the beginning of an action? "Yes, Sir," replied M. de Turenne; "I assure you I often experience a great deal of agitation of mind on the occasion; but there are in the army a great many subaltern officers and private soldiers who suffer nothing of the kind."

FREDERIC THE SECOND, KING OF PRUSSIA.

The coachman of this Prince having one day overturned him, Frederic was in a violent passion. "Sir," said the coachman, "it was an accident; and pray has your Majesty never lost a battle?"

A flatterer was one day telling Prince Henry of Prussia, how much his brother, as Sovereign of Neuchâtel, was beloved in that country: "I am not at all surprized at it," replied the Prince, "he lives at the distance of eight hundred miles from his subjects."

A French author says, that Frederic having written a letter to some person of consequence in France, in which he had made pretty free with some constitutional defects of the reigning Sultana of that day, Madame de Pompadour, and with Cardinal (then Abbé) de Bernis's poetry*, they made a common cause of the injuries they supposed had been done to their reputation, and procured the unhappy War of 1756 to take place.

* "Evitez de Bernis la stérile abondance."—Avoid the barren superfluity of Bernis.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F O R M A R C H 1797.

Quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non.

The Voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates ; collected from the Original Journal, preserved by Arrian, and illustrated by Authorities Ancient and Modern ; containing an Account of the first Navigation attempted by Europeans in the Indian Ocean. By William Vincent, D.D. To which are added Three Dissertations ; Two on the Achronychal Rising of the Pleiades, by the Right Reverend Dr. Samuel Horsley, Lord Bishop of Rochester, and by Mr. William Wales, Master of the Mathematical School in Christ's Hospital², and one by Mr. De la Rochette, on the First Meridian of Ptolemy. T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies, Strand. 1797. 4to. 1l. 7s. Boards.

THIS learned enquiry into a very rec-
condite question of ancient geogra-
phy will scarcely be considered as a proper
subject for criticism in a popular Miscel-
lany. There is another reason which
would induce us to forbear a minute in-
vestigation of it. A very skilful Eastern
geographer is about to publish the result
of researches relative to the same country ;
and till Major Rennell has declared an
opinion either confirming or contradic-
ting *Dr. Vincent's Conclusions*, it would
be presumption in us to agitate this ques-
tion.

On the subject of the *authenticity of the Journal of Nearchus*, we think with Dr. Vincent, that the *Enchanted Island* of which he speaks, and the *miraculous origin of the Libyopbagi*, cannot be con-
sidered as impeaching his veracity. His
own belief in these wonders, which, how-
ever, he seems not to have implicitly
given, is no evidence of local ignorance,
or presumption of falsehood. The mode
of procuring a *supply of water* on the
Coast of Makran, *by opening pits upon
the beach*, which prevailed in the *days of
Alexander* according to Nearchus, and
is also the *resort of the modern navigator*,
outweighs a thousand arguments against
the *general truth* of his narration, derived
from the ignorance or the vanity of the
historian.

The two learned Dissertations at the
close of the work, by the Bishop and Mr.
Wales, whatever be their acuteness of
chronological research, might, for any

important purpose that can be answered
by this work, quite as well have been
omitted. They both prove, by different
modes of *elaborate mathematical invest-*
igation, what our Author might have
found, if he had sought for it, in the Latin
edition of *Usher's Ephemeris*. Whether
this was any very important difficulty,
the Reader will be the better able to judge
when we inform him, that it was to settle
whether the departure of the fleet of Ne-
archus from its first station was on the
first or *second* of October¹. It is here-
after to be considered, by the learned, as
fixed for the *first*.

Though it be very true, that much of
this volume is employed in disquisitions
in which few will be anxious for accurate
information, yet there are to be found in it
several *interesting historical facts*, and se-
veral curious *critical observations*. The
character of Alexander, which is very
justly drawn, exhibits him not only as
an *irresistible conqueror*, but as a *pro-*
found and prescient politician. His con-
duct towards the countries he subdued ;
his plan for the foundation of the *Alex-*
andria of Egypt ; and the scheme of that
navigation, which is the subject of the
work before us, are evidences of this
which no reasoning can subvert. To
bring the wealth and commerce of the
Indies within the reach of his *European*
subjects, by the intervention of the Per-
sian Gulph, was an undertaking not
merely of unexampled *magnanimity*, but
of uncommon *sagacity and discernment*.

The greatest difficulty arose from the choice of a proper person to conduct so new and perilous an enterprise. The voluntary offer made of his services to Alexander by the *Author of the JOURNAL* removed every delay and obstruction. The men destined to the embarkation no longer considered the expedition as desperate, when they found a man so much in the king's favour and confidence was to be the commander; and one whom they knew he would not have exposed to inevitable danger. Alacrity succeeded to terror: the ships were equipped, not only with what was necessary, but with great splendor, the officers vying with each other who should collect the best men for the service, and have his complement most effective. Success was anticipated, and despair subdued."

The circumstances that occurred to Nearchus on his coming to land on the fleet's arrival at the mouth of the Anamis, and on his first interview with the King, are interesting and pathetic.

"One of the parties he sent out to explore the country accidentally fell in with a straggler, whose dress and language discovered him to be a Greek; tears burst from their eyes upon seeing once more a native of their own country, and hearing once more the sound of their own language. They learnt that he had not long left the army, and that the camp was at no great distance. They instantly hurried the stranger with all the tumult of joy to Nearchus; in his presence the same happy discovery was repeated, with assurances that the King was within five days journey.

"Nearchus immediately set out to find the King, with Archias and five or six others; and in his progress fortunately fell in with a party from the army, which had been sent out with horses and carriages for his accommodation. The Admiral and his attendants, from their appearance, might have passed unnoticed. Their hair long and neglected, their garments decayed, their countenance pale and weather-worn, and their persons emaciated with famine and fatigue, scarcely roused the attention of the friends they encountered. They were Greeks however; and of Greeks it was natural to enquire after the army, and where it was now encamped. An answer was given to their enquiry; but still they were neither recognized by the party, nor was any question asked in return. Just as they were separating from each other, "Assur-

edly," says Archias, "this must be a party sent out for our relief; for on what other account can they be wandering about the desert? There is nothing strange in their passing us without notice, for our very appearance is a disguise. Let us address them once more."

"Nearchus accordingly enquired which way they were bending their course? "We are in search of Nearchus and his people," replied the Officer:—"And I am Nearchus," said the Admiral, "and this is Archias; take us under your conduct, and we will ourselves report our history to the King."

"While they were upon their progress, some of the horsemen, impatient to carry the news of this happy event, set off to inform the King, that Nearchus and Archias were arrived, with five or six attendants. This suggested to Alexander, that the rest of the people had perished, either by famine or shipwreck. During this interval, Nearchus and his attendants arrived. It was not without difficulty that the King discovered who they were, under the disguise of their appearance; and this circumstance contributed to confirm him in his mistake; imagining that both their persons and their dress bespoke shipwreck, and the destruction of the fleet. He held out his hand however to Nearchus, and led him aside from his guards and attendants, without being able to utter a word. As soon as they were alone he burst into tears, and continued weeping for a considerable time; till at length recovering, in some degree, his composure, "Nearchus," says he, "I feel some satisfaction in finding that you and Archias have escaped; but tell me where, and in what manner, did my fleet and my people perish?"—"Your fleet," replied Nearchus, "is all safe; your people are safe, and we are come to bring you the account of their preservation." Tears, but from a different source, now fell much faster from his eyes: "Where then are my ships?" says he. "At the Anamis," replied Nearchus, "all safe on shore, and preparing for the completion of the voyage."—"By the Libyan Ammon and the Jupiter of Greece I swear to you," rejoined the King, "that I am more happy at receiving this intelligence than in being the conqueror of all Asia; for I should have considered the failure of this expedition as a counter-balance to all the glory I have acquired."

"Such was the reception of the Admiral.—The joy was now universal through the

army ; a solemn sacrifice was proclaimed in honour of Jupiter the Preserver, of Hercules, of Apollo the Averter of Destruction, of Neptune, and of every deity of the ocean ; the games were celebrated, and a splendid procession exhibited, in which Nearchus was the principal ornament of the pomp, and the object which claimed the attention of every eye. Flowers and chaplets were wreathed for his head, and showered upon him by the grateful multitude, while the success of his enterprize was proclaimed by their acclamations, and celebrated in their songs."

The particulars of the last sickness and death of Alexander, as related in his *Diary*, and handed down to us both by Plutarch and Arrian, are curious. They contain a sufficient refutation of the vulgar opinion that this hero perished by poison.

It appears that Alexander had given a splendid entertainment to *Nearchus and his Officers* ; at the conclusion of which, as he was returning to his palace, he was met by Medius, who had been feasting a party of his military friends, and now requested the favour of the King's company to do honour at the banquet. That night and the following day were spent in festivity ; and it is not extraordinary that some symptoms of fever were the consequences of this excess. The *Diary* commences here.

"Month Dæsius 18th. The King bathed, and, finding the fever upon the increase, slept at the bathing-house.

("The sleeping at the bathing-house is explained by Arrian, who states, that he was conveyed on his bed to the river side, and carried over to a garden-house on the opposite shore.) "On this day orders were issued for the land-forces to be ready to march on the 22d, and the fleet to be prepared to move on the 23d.

"19th The King bathed ; went from the Bath to his chamber ; passed the day at dice with Medius ; bathed again in the evening ; attended the sacrifices in a litter ; took nourishment sparingly ; in the evening the fever increased ; and the night was passed in great perturbation ; orders were issued for the officers to attend on the next morning.

"20th. The King bathed ; attended sacrifices as before ; conversed while in the Bath with Nearchus upon his voyage from India, and gave him fresh orders to be ready on the 23d.

"21st. The King bathed ; attended the sacrifices in the morning ; found no

abatement of the disorder ; transacted business with the Officers ; gave directions about the fleet ; bathed again in the evening ; the fever still increased.

"22d. The King removed into an apartment near the Bath ; attended the sacrifices ; the fever now ran very high, and oppressed him much ; he nevertheless ordered the principal Officers to attend, and repeated his orders in regard to the fleet.

"23d. The King was conveyed to the sacrifices with great difficulty ; but issued fresh orders to the Naval Officers, and concerted about filling up the vacancies in the army.

"24th. The King was much more oppressed, and the fever much increased.

"25th. The King was now sinking fast under the disorder, but issued fresh orders for the Generals to attend in the palace, and the Officers of rank to be in waiting at the gate. He suffered still more towards the evening, and was conveyed back again over the river from the garden to the palace. Here he obtained a short repose ; but, upon his awaking, when the Generals were admitted, though he retained his senses and knew them, he had lost the power of utterance.

"26th. The fever had made a rapid progress all night, and continued without abating during the day.

"27th. The soldiers now clamorously demanded to be admitted, wishing to see their Sovereign once more if he were alive, and suspecting that he was dead and his death concealed. They were suffered therefore to pass through the apartment in single files without arms, and the King raised his head with difficulty, holding out his hand to them, but could not speak.

"28th. In the evening the King expired."

This Journal, which so regularly records the progress of Alexander's malady, sufficiently proves that the notion of his having been destroyed by treachery is a conjecture without foundation. Plutarch entirely discredits the story ; and adds, that it was not heard of till some years after, when Olympias wished to cast odium on the family of *Anipater*. Dr. V. very justly observes, "that the violence of Alexander's passions, the perpetual application of his mind, and the excesses of the table, are fully sufficient to furnish causes of dissolution, without having recourse to treason and conspiracy."

In the Notes to this work there occur occasionally short classical remarks, from which may be gleaned some amusement and some instruction. At page 186, Dr. V. tells us, "that the ἡμιόλιαι, or half-decked vessels of Nearchus, are exactly the vessels of Homer's age, the fore-part and waist open for the rowers, with a deck raised over the hinder part. This in Homer is called *νεῖος*, and formed an elevation on which the steersman stood. On this deck, or under it, the persons on board sometimes slept: which the Poet calls sleeping *παρὰ πρυμνήσια* *ἡνός*. Od. M. 32. For these, perhaps, the cables were coiled; but when a whole crew was to sleep on board, this was impossible, and the sufficing was in proportion to the confinement. This makes Ulysses complain, that restraint on ship-board rendered his limbs rigid, and unfit for gymnastic exercise. "He therefore," says Dr. V. in another place (page 298), "never slept in the after-part of the ship, when he could find another bed. *Πρυμνήσια*

are properly the cables at the stern, but perhaps the after part of the vessel likewise; whether, when they slept on board, *παρὰ πρυμνήσια* they slept on the *νεῖος*, or under it, their lodging must have been very inconvenient."

Our readers are not to conclude, from these specimens of Dr. V.'s work, which we have selected for their entertainment, that it is in general either *critical* or *historical*. It is in strictness a minute *geographical disquisition*; and all the remarks that relate not to that subject are *occasional* only, and *incidental*. Those, and those only, who are interested in knowing to what extent and with what accuracy the *geographical sciences* were possessed by the ancients, will be much gratified by these lucubrations. Even such persons can derive no delight from them, but in proportion as they shall appear to be founded in *good sense*, in opposition to *fable*, *hypothesis*, and *conjecture*.

R. R.

An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex. By Thomas Gisborne, M. A. London. T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies, Strand. 1797. 8vo. 6s. Boards.

THIS volume, with small pretensions to novelty, contains much useful information and instruction. This Mr. G. will undoubtedly consider as the best praise. Still it must be admitted, that a book can only be useful in proportion as it is read. We wish, therefore, that our Author had adopted the same method which he observed in his "*Enquiry into the Duties of Men*," and illustrated his moral theory by *facts and experiments*. We recollect hardly more than one instance of this in the pages we are examining. The style too of this work, though *flowing, elegant, and accurate*, is deficient in *energy and terseness*. Their last are qualities in which Dr. Paley's ethical compositions excel. Without them, or something which, like them, *strikes strongly on the imagination*, few works of a *detailed character* can have an extensive circulation.

These observations arise from a sincere respect for Mr. G.'s abilities and intentions. We wish, as we are sure he wishes, them to be universally beneficial; and he knows, as well as we, that this can only be accomplished by the skillful admixture of the *dulce* with the *utile*. However arduous the task, Mr. G. must desire to have it said, for a far better motive than a reputation among mortals,

*Hic meret æra liber Sisyis, hic et mare transis,
Et longum noto scriptori prorogat ævum.*

In treating on *Female Education*, Mr. G. disapproves of the employment of *emulation* to excite his fair pupils to diligence and exertion. He remarks, that whatever may be thought, by different observers, as to the degrees in which it enlarges the sum of intellectual attainments, yet among those who judge from experience, there can be but one opinion as to the result of its operation on the dispositions of the heart. Of all the principles of action he accounts it as one of the most dangerous; stimulating and nourishing some of the darkest passions of the human mind, and subverting those motives which it is one main purpose of Christianity to inculcate and enforce. Self-conceit, a supercilious contempt of persons supposed, and often falsely supposed, of inferior attainments; proneness to suspect teachers of being prejudiced and partial, and endeavours to conciliate their favour by finess; a secret wish to retard the progress of successful competitors; an envious desire to detract from their merits; and an aversion to their society, with an indifference to their welfare, are among its usual effects. He

He acknowledges that a tendency to these malignant feelings and artful manœuvres is inherent in human nature, and not to be attributed to *emulation* alone. But still he asserts, that *emulation* is the agent which, perhaps at every period of life, and undoubtedly in childhood and youth, fans them into a flame.

But must we not then, in the *process of instruction*, employ the influence of comparison and example? Is it not lawful to apply to children a *stimulus*, which is applied with visible advantage to kindle ardour, and to confirm good conduct, in maturer years? Mr. G. in reply to these questions observes, judiciously, that to compare our own conduct and attainments with those of others, that we may more clearly see our defects, and be incited to imitate a meritorious example, is a practice in many cases both justifiable and useful. It is therefore to be recommended on suitable occasions, and with proper explanation, to those to whom we impart instruction. But to compare that we may *imitate*, is not the same thing as to compare that we may *ri- val*: and emulation includes, not in name only, but in reality, the spirit of *rival- ship*.

There is, undoubtedly, much good sense and moral wisdom in these remarks; yet we question whether excellence in any talent will without *rivalship* be ever acquired. How far our happiness or our utility may be increased by *excellence*, is an enquiry of deeper research; but *excellence* presents itself as a glittering prize, which mortals will always pant to obtain.

In the Chapter on *Female Conversation and Epistulary Correspondence*, Mr. G. reprehends the *levity of discourse* in which women, even of improved understandings, occasionally indulge.

Take his censure in his own words, which seem the result of actual and acute observation:

"It is not only to women of moderate capacity that hours of trifling and flip- pant conversation are found acceptable. To those of superior talents they are not unfrequently known to give a degree of entertainment, greater than on slight consideration we might have expected. The matter, however, may easily be explained. Many women who are endowed with strong mental powers are little inclined to the trouble of exerting them. They love to indulge a supine vacuity of thought; listen to nonsense without dis- satisfaction, because to listen to it re-

quires no effort; neither search nor prompt others to search, deeper than the surface of the passing topic of discourse: and were it not for an occasional remark that indicates discernment, or a look of intelligence which gleams through the listlessness of sloth, would scarcely be suspected of judgment and penetration. While these persons rarely seem, in the common intercourse of life, to turn their abilities to the advantage either of them- selves or of their friends, others, gitted with equal talents, are tempted to mis- apply them by the consciousness of pos- sessing them. Vain of their powers, and of their dexterity in the use of them, they cannot resist the impulse which they feel to lead a pert and coxcomical young man, whenever he falls in their way, to expose himself. The prattle which they de- spise they encourage, because it amuses them by rendering the speaker ridiculous. They lead him on, unsuspecting of their design, and secretly pluming himself on the notice which he attracts, and on his own happy talents of rendering himself agreeable, and delighted the most when he is most the object of derision, from one step of folly to another. By degrees they contract an habitual relish for the stile of conversation which enables them at once to display their own wit, and to gratify their passion for mirth and their taste for the ludicrous. They become inwardly impatient when it flags, and more im- patient when it meets with interruption. And if a man of grave aspect, and more wakeful reflection, presumes to step within the circle, they assail the unwelcome in- truder with a volley of brilliant rillery and sparkling repartee which bears down knowledge and learning before it, and convulse the delighted auditors with peals of laughter, while he labours in his heavy accoutrements after his light-armed antagonist, and receives at every turn a shower of arrows, which he can neither parry nor withstand."

In the Chapter (the IXth) on *Amuse- ments*, Mr. G. lays so many restraints on the enjoyment of *Dramatic entertain- ments* as amounts to a *prohibition*. He permits it, seemingly, only in the case "in which its superintendence is committed to legal authority, which would prevent the *Stage* from being rendered an in- strument of political machinations and of personal calumny; and also purify it from incidents, expressions, and allusions, of- fensive to modesty and injurious to morals."

Plausible as this opinion may be in *theory*, we doubt whether the power or influence of a *Count*, or even the taste and learning of a *Lord Chamberlain*, will ever operate any very important improvement in the province of the *Drama*; and it *Amplify* itself, as he wishes, were to interfere, the Theatre is too slight a subject for its permanent cognizance. It must be directed in its controul of the Stage by eyes and ears, sometimes *not better informed*, and seldom less *corrupt*, than the writers and actors they would correct.

IN MR. G.'s reprobation of *Sunday Concerts*, we very heartily concur with him.

Our Author in speaking of *the employment* of time, recommends a practice not often attended to, but not on that account less useful and ornamental; the *committing to memory* select and ample portions of *poetic compositions*. "The mind is thus stored with a treasure of sentiments and ideas, combined by writers of transcendent genius and vigorous imagination, clothed in appropriate and glowing language, and impressed by the powers of harmony. The poetry, however, should be select. It should be such as may elevate the heart with devotion; add energy and grace to precepts of morality; kindle benevolence by pathetic narrative; or present vivid pictures of the grand and beautiful in the scenery of nature. Such," says Mr. G. "are the works of Milton, of Thomson, of Gray, of Milton, and of Cowper. By these means the scenery of nature will be contemplated with new pleasure; the taste will be called forth, exercised, and corrected; and the judgment strengthened and informed."

Were we to add any thing to this advice, it would be to add occasionally *choice passages in prose*. Poetry has the advantage of a *reader bold* on the faculties; and for that very reason is not so strong an exercise of the mind. Besides, the *images in prose* have commonly a more exact conformity with their archetypes, and are more generally wanted as *examples to the fair writer*,

Mr. G. at the 258th page discusses and confutes the commonly-received notion, *that reformers make the best husbands*. He considers the Drama as having laid the foundation of this opinion, by carrying its hero through four entreaties, and three quarters of the fifth, with a character uniformly immoral and unprincipled; which he lays aside, like a worn-out suit, in the catastrophe, and is supposed to become in a moment radi-

cally virtuous. It must be acknowledged that there is such an improbable folly as this to be found "in many *novels and plays*. It is also true, that men can only be estimated with any degree of certainty by their *habits*. On the other hand, there is generally some *foundation for popular approvals and censures*. Reformation does certainly *sometimes* take place in *some*. These surely will be indulgent to small transgressions, when they know themselves to have committed far greater; and must receive with gratitude marks of affection, which they have felt only by their return to virtue.

It is in the application of this rule to *practices*, as in other cases, that the difficulty lies. For how shall we distinguish the *penitent* from the *hypocrite*? And when is the danger past of a *relapse to vice*?

In the Chapter on the *Duties of Matrimonial Life*, Mr. G. censures, with becoming spirit, the *artifice* recommended by some *pseudo-moralists*, of concealing from the *husband* a superiority of understanding, lest there should seem a disposition to rivalry. He remarks very truly, that in general it is not the *sense* in woman *that offends*; it is rather some quality or disposition which has no natural connection with it. Either it is arrogance, or impatience of contradiction, or reluctance to discern and acknowledge error; which render the manners of women overbearing, their temper irritable, and their prejudices obstinate. If *female talents* be graced with *simplicity, good-humour, and modesty*, there is scarcely a husband's heart which they will not warm with delight.

In a subsequent part of the same head of instruction, the circumstances are discussed of *female relations of the master or of the mistress of the house*, "who, though admitted to live in the parlour, are in truth *bumble dependents*, received either from motives of charity, or for the sake of being made useful in the conduct of domestic affairs, or of being companions to their protectresses when the latter is not otherwise engaged or amused."

We have not room for the quotation as length on this topic;—we can only insert the two concluding passages.

"Is it the part of friendship, of liberal protection, to harass her with difficulties, to ensnare her sincerity, to establish her in the petty arts of cunning and adulation? Rather dismiss her with some small pittance of bounty to search in obscurity

security for an honest maintenance, than to retain her to learn hypocrisy and to teach you arrogance, to be corrupted and to corrupt."

These sentiments are no less spirited than just, and are well worthy the consideration of *females in the higher classes*, who are often very capricious and tyrannical rulers of their unfortunate *protégées*. The last sentence is a happy application of a strong and brilliant remark of Tacitus.

Our Author is, for the most part, grave and solemn; he relaxes, however, sometimes into *ridicule and humour*. Thus, for instance, he describes a *female fashionable morning*.

"What is called the morning is swallowed up in driving from street to street, from square to square, in pursuit of persons whom she is afraid of discovering, in knocking at doors where the dreads being admitted. Time is frittered away in a sort of small intercourse with numbers for whom she feels little regard, and whom she knows to feel as little for herself. Yet every thing breathes the spirit of cordiality and attachment. The pleasure expressed at meeting is so warm, the enquiries after each other's health so minute, the solicitude if either party has caught a cold at the last Opera so extreme, that a stranger to the ways of high life, and to the true value of words in the modern dictionaries of compliment, would be in astonishment at such effusions of disinterested benevolence. Invitation succeeds invitation; engagement presses on engage-

ment: etiquette offers, form accepts, and indifference assumes the air of gratitude and rapture."

Mr. G. asserts in a note, what we should hope is not often true, that the wives of shopkeepers in London will ask more than the real price of an article from *ready money customers*, with the view of pocketing the excess themselves; and if detected in the fraud plead ignorance of the value. It is difficult to say whether such conduct be more injurious to the individual or to the public.

There is a remark in the Chapter on *Parental Duties*, taken from Dr. Henry's History of England, which explains the attitude of Margaret Roper in the very curious ancient picture of *Sir Thomas More's Family by Holbein*. Daughters, though women, were not anciently permitted to sit or repose themselves, otherwise than by kneeling on a cushion, until their mother departed.

From the above account of Mr. G.'s book it evidently appears well worthy the attention of all, and the *diligent perusal of the gentler sex*. As the ladies, however, still more perhaps than men, delight to blend amusement with their weightier concerns, we must repeat our wish that the theory laid down had been more frequently enlivened by *facts*, and illustrated by *examples*. The moralist might not, indeed, in that case have *deserved more success*, but we are sure he would have *obtained* it.

R. R.

Narrative of a Five Years Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam, in Guiana, on the Wild Coast of South America, from the Year 1772 to 1777, elucidating the History of that Country, and describing its Productions, viz. Quadrupedes, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Trees, Shrubs, Fruits, and Roots: with an Account of the Indians of Guiana, and Negroes of Guinea. By Captain J. G. Stedman; illustrated with Eighty elegant Engravings, from Drawings made by the Author. 2 Vols. 4to. London. Printed for J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, and J. Edwards, Pall Mall. 1796.

[Continued from Page 118.]

THE Thirteenth Chapter of the First Volume opens with an account of a very happy establishment enjoyed by our Author at a military station, called *the Hope*, where he was in the principal command, on the Cinnawine River, in Surinam. Here his felicity was considerably augmented by a visit from some friends at Paramaribo, who gave him the address of Messrs. Passalage and Son, at Amsterdam, the new proprietors of his

favourite mulatto, whom they also desired him to take with him to the *Hope*. This proposal he most joyfully complied with, and immediately set his slaves to work to build a house of *Manicote trees* for her reception.

In the mean time he wrote a letter to Messrs. Passalage and Son, to say, that being under great obligations to one of their mulatto slaves, named Joanna, for having attended him during sickness, he requested

requested that they would permit him to purchase her liberty without delay, and he would immediately remit to them the money.

In six days his new dwelling was completed. It consisted of a parlour, which also served for a dining-room; a bed-chamber, where also the baggage was stowed; a piazza or shed to sit under before the door; a small kitchen detached from the house, and a poultry-house; the whole situated on a spot by itself, commanding an enchanting prospect on every side, and surrounded with paling to keep off the cattle. The tables, stools, and benches, were all composed of Manicote boards, the doors and windows were guarded with ingenious wooden locks and keys, that were the work of a negro. His house being thus far finished and furnished, the next care was to lay in a stock of provisions, which consisted of a barrel of flour, another of salted mackerel, which in that country are delicious, hams, pickled faultages, Jamaica rum, tea, sugar, spermaceti candles, two foreign sheep, and a hog, besides two dozen of fine fowls and ducks, presented to him by Lucretia, Joanna's aunt.

The Manicote Tree, the wood of which he employed for his habitation, he thus describes, with its uses in building and furniture, in another part of his work:

"The Manicote, which is of the Palm Tree species, is about the thickness of a man's thigh, very stout, and growing to the height of forty or fifty feet from the ground: the trunk, which is jointed at the distance of two or three feet, is of a light brown colour, hard externally for the thickness of half an inch, but pithy like the English Elder. On the top the tree spreads its beautiful green boughs, with leaves hanging straight downwards like silk ribbons, which form a kind of umbrella.

"The manner of using it for building huts or cottages, is by cutting the trunk in pieces of as many feet long as you wish to have the partition high; which pieces are next split into small boards, the breadth of a man's hand, and divested of their pithy substance, and then they are fit for immediate use. Having cut and prepared as many of these latins as you want to surround the dwelling, you lash them in a perpendicular position, and close to each other, to two cross bars of the same tree fixed to the corner posts; and the whole is cut and shaped by the bill-hook alone, and tied together by *nebres*. These last are a kind of ligivous ropes of

all sizes, both as to length and thickness, which grow in the woods, and climb up the trees in all directions; they are so plentiful and wonderfully dispersed, that they make the forest appear like a large fleet at anchor, and kill many of the trees by mere compression.

"With respect to the roofing of these slender habitations, it is done by the green branches of the same Manicote that made the walls; each branch, which can be compared to nothing so well as to the shape of a feather, and which is as large as a man, must be split from the top to the bottom in two equal parts, as you would split a pen. When a number of these half boughs are tied together by their own verdure, and form a bunch, you take these bunches, and tie them with *nebres* one above another, on the roof of the cottage, as thick as you please, and in such a manner that the verdure, which looks like the mane of a horse, hangs downwards. This covering, which at first is green, but soon takes the colour of the English reed-thatching, is very beautiful, lasting, and close, and finishes the dwelling without the help of a hammer, or nails; doors, windows, tables, seats, &c. are made in the same manner; so are the inclosures for gardens, and the places for keeping cattle."

Having completed his house, Captain Stedman thus describes his situation in it with his beloved companion.

On the 1st of April 1774 Joanna came down the river in the Fauconberg tent-boat, rowed by eight negroes, and arrived at the Hope. I communicated to her immediately the contents of my letter to Holland, which she received with that gratitude and modesty in her looks which spoke more forcibly than any reply. I introduced her to her new habitation, where the plantation slaves, in token of respect, immediately brought her presents of casada, yams, bananas, and plantains, and never two people were more completely happy. Free like the roes in the forest, and disencumbered of every care and ceremony, we breathed the purest æther in our walks, and refreshed our limbs in the limpid stream: health and good spirits were now again my portion, while my partner flourished in youth and beauty, the envy and admiration of all the colony."

The happiness our author enjoyed in this Elysian plantation was suddenly blasted by the fatal news of the death of Mr. Passalage, at Amsterdam, the gentleman to whom he had written to obtain his

melatto's

mulatto's manumission; and what redoubled his distress was, the situation in which she proved to be, being likely to become a mother in the space of a few months. "It was now that a thousand horrors intruded," says he, "on my rejected spirits; not only my friend, but my offspring, must become a slave, and a slave too under such a Government! Mr. Passalage, on whom I relied, dead;—the whole estate going to be sold to a new master;—I could not bear it, was totally distracted, and must have died of grief, had not the mildness of her temper supported me, by suggesting the flattering hope that Lolkens (who had recommended me to Mr. Passalage) would still be our friend."

In this distressed situation our author continued for some months, till being at the house of a Mr. De Graav, in the Casavanira Creek, that Gentleman, seeing him seated by himself on a small bridge that led to a grove of orange-trees, with a settled gloom upon his countenance, took him by the hand, and addressed him in the following manner:

"I am acquainted, Sir, by Mr. Lolkens, of the cause of your just distress. Heaven never left a good intention unrewarded. I have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that Mr. Lude, of Amsterdam (the new proprietor of Fauconberg), has chosen me for his administrator; and that from this day I shall pride myself in making it my business to render you any service with that Gentleman, as well as the virtuous Joanna, whose deserving character has attracted the attention of so many people, while your laudable conduct redounds to your lasting honour throughout the Colony."

Capt. Stedman received this information, as the reader will readily conceive, with gratitude and delight; as well as the sympathetic felicitations of several friends, both male and female, who were present at this visit.

While he was at Mr. De Graav's estate he saw the dances of the Leango negroes, which consist from first to last of a scene of wanton lascivious gestures; such as nothing but a heated imagination and a constant practice could enable them to display. These dances are performed to the sound of a drum, to which the negroes beat time by clapping their hands; and they may be considered as a kind of play or pantomime divided into a number of acts, which last for some hours. During this representation, the actors, instead of being fatigued, become more

and more enlivened and animated, till they are bathed in sweat, and their passions wound up to such a degree, that nature is overcome, and they are ready to sink in convulsions.

However indelicate these exhibitions may be accounted, fashion, our Author says, has rendered them as agreeable as any other diversions to the European and Creole Ladies, who, in company with the gentlemen, crowd about them without the least reserve, to enjoy what they call a hearty laugh; while such scenes would change an English woman's face from white to scarlet.

Capt. S. observes very justly upon this subject that custom gives a sanction to many things in some countries, which in others would be considered as preposterous; and in confirmation of his opinion quotes, in a note, a letter from Emanuel Martin, Dean of Alicant, describing the *Fandango* Dance, in Spain, borrowed, as it is said, originally from Peru. In this account the most prurient and wanton images are slightly veiled by the decencies of a learned language. For the epistle itself, which we have seen before, we shall refer our readers to Capt. S.'s work; though were it not that human nature is an instructive and curious speculation, in whatever attitude it be exhibited, the citation might better have been wholly omitted.

The following passage presents a very honourable instance of the courage and fidelity of a negro:

"The poor negro, whom I had sent before me with a letter, had been less fortunate than I was, having his canoe overlet in the middle of the river Surinam, by the roughness of the water. With great address, however, he kept himself in an erect posture (for this man could not swim), and by the buoyancy and resistance of the boat against his feet, he was enabled just to keep his head above the water, while the weight of his body kept the sunk canoe from moving. In this precarious attitude he was picked up by a man of war's boat; who, taking away the canoe for *their* trouble, put him on shore at Paramaribo. He kept the letter, however surprising, *still* in his mouth; and, being eager to deliver it, he accidentally ran into a wrong house; where being taken for a thief (for refusing to let them read it), he was tied up to receive four hundred lashes, but fortunately was reprieved by the intercession of an English merchant of the name of Gordon, who was my particular friend,

friend, and knew the negro. Thus did the poor fellow escape drowning, and being flogged; either of which he would have undergone, sooner than disclose what he called the secrets of his *Maſſera*."

Without wishing to derogate from the fortitude of this slave, our readers will probably be inclined to think with us, that the punishment could hardly have been intended seriously, or that there must be some exaggeration in the narrative. If it be exactly and literally true, the *despotism* and *cruelty* practised on the unhappy slaves at Surinam is inconceivably and wantonly atrocious.

We pass on to the Second Volume, in which we find a lively description of the *Diary* of a Surinam Planter, accompanied by a very characteristic print. Though we have seen an account very analogous to this, in a detail of the mode of life of an *Eastern Nabob* (by which term is meant an English merchant settled at Calcutta or Madras), yet the resemblance is probably only such as arises from a similar situation. It is thus delineated by our author.

"A Planter in Surinam, when he lives on his estate (which is but seldom, as they mostly prefer the society of Paramaribo), gets out of his hammock with the rising sun, viz. about six o'clock in the morning, when he makes his appearance under the piazza of his house; where his coffee is ready waiting for him, which he generally takes with his pipe, instead of toast and butter; and then he is attended by half a dozen of the finest young slaves, both male and female, of the plantation to serve him; at this *sanctum sanctorum* he is next accosted by his overseer, who regularly every morning attends at his levee; and having made his bows at several yards distance, with the most profound respect informs His Greatness what work was done the day before; what negroes deserted, died, fell sick, recovered, were bought or born; and, above all things, which of them neglected their work, affected sickness, or had been drunk or absent, &c. The prisoners are generally present, being secured by the negro-drivers, and instantly tied up to the beams of the piazza, or a tree, without so much as being heard in their own defence; when the flogging begins with men, women, and children, without exception. The instruments of torture on these occasions are long hempen whips, that cut round at every lash, and crack like pistol-shot; during which they alternately repeat, *Dankee, Maſſera* (thank you,

Maſſer). In the mean time he stalks up and down with his overseer, affecting not so much as to hear their cries, till they are sufficiently mangled, when they are untied, and ordered to return to their work, without so much as a dressing.

"This ceremony being over, the dressy negro (a black surgeon) comes to make his report; who being dismissed with a hearty curse, for *allowing* any slaves to be sick, next makes her appearance a superannuated matron, with all the young negro children of the estate, over whom she is governess; these, being clean washed in the river, clap their hands, and cheer in chorus, when they are sent away to breakfast on a large platter of rice and plantains; and the levee ends with a low bow from the overseer, as it begun.

"His Worship now saunters out in his morning dress, which consists of a pair of the finest Holland trowsers, white silk stockings, and red or yellow Morocco slippers; the neck of his shirt open; and nothing over it, a loose flowing night-gown of the finest India mints excepted. On his head is a cotton night-cap, as thin as a cobweb, and over that an enormous beaver hat, that protects his meagre visage from the sun, which is already the colour of mahogany, while his whole carcase seldom weighs above eight or ten stone, being generally exhausted by the climate and dissipation. To give a more complete idea of this fine Gentleman, I present him to the reader in the plate with a pipe in his mouth, which almost every where accompanies him, and receiving a glass of Madeira wine and water, from a female quaderoon slave, to refresh him during his walk.

"Having loitered about his estate, or sometimes ridden on horseback to his fields, to view his increasing stores, he returns about eight o'clock, when, if he goes abroad, he dresses, but if not, remains just as he is. Should the first take place, having only exchanged his trowsers for a pair of thin linen or silk breeches, he sits down, and holding out one foot after the other, like a horse going to be shod, a negro boy puts on his stockings and shoes, which he also buckles, while another dresses his hair, his wig, or shaves his chin, and a third is fanning him to keep off the mosquitoes. Having now shifted, he puts on a thin coat and waistcoat, all white; when under an umbrella, carried by a black boy, he is conducted to his barge, which is in waiting for him with six or eight oars, well provided with fruit, wine, water, and tobacco, by his overseer, who

has no sooner seen him depart, than he resumes his command with all the usual insolence of office. But should this Prince not mean to stir from his estate, he goes to breakfast about ten o'clock, for which a table is spread in the large hall, provided with a bacon-ham, hung-beef, fowls, or pigeons broiled plantains and sweet callava's roasted; bread, butter, cheese, &c. with which he drinks strong beer, and a glass of Madeira, Rhenish, or Mezell wine, while the cringing overseer sits at the farther end, keeping his proper distance, both being served by the most beautiful slaves that can be selected:—and this is called breaking the poor gentleman's fast.

"After this he takes a book, plays at chess or billiards, entertains himself with music, &c. till the heat of the day forces him to return into his cotton hammock to enjoy his meridian nap, which he could no more dispense with than a Spaniard with his *siesta*, and in which he rocks to and fro, like a performer in the slack rope, till he falls asleep, without either bed or covering; and during which time he is fanned by a couple of his black attendants, to keep him cool, &c.

"About three o'clock he awakes by a natural instinct; when, having washed and perfumed himself, he sits down to dinner, attended, as at breakfast, by his Deputy Governor and footy Pages, where nothing is wanting that the world can afford in a western climate, of meat, fowls, venison, fish, vegetables, fruit, &c. and the most exquisite wines are often squandered in profusion; after this a cup of strong coffee and a liqueur finish the repast. At six o'clock he is again visited by his overseer, attended as in the morning by negro-drivers and prisoners, when the flogging once more having continued for some time, and the necessary orders being given for the next day's work, the assembly is dismissed, and the evening spent with weak punch, sangaree, cards, and tobacco. His Worship generally begins to yawn about ten or eleven o'clock, when he withdraws, and is undressed by his footy Pages. He then retires to rest, where he passes the night in the arms of one or other of his sable Sultaness (for he always keeps a seraglio) till about six in the morning, when he again repairs to his piazza walk, where his pipe and coffee are waiting for him, and where, with the rising sun, he begins his round of dissipation, like a petty Monarch, as capricious as he is despotic and *despissable*."

Though the intelligent reader will not fail to remark some strong lines of caricature in this portrait, it is nevertheless very skilfully drawn, and by an artist who had the original before him. Justice calls upon us to subjoin what the Author has added at the bottom of the page immediately succeeding, "that hospitality is in no country practised with greater cordiality, or with less ceremony, than in Surinam, a stranger being every where at home, and finding his table and his bed at *whatever* estate necessity or choice may occasion him to visit." Our Author concludes his praises with what he conceives to be an additional commendation, that there are no inns to be met with in the neighbourhood of any of the Surinam rivers, and therefore this hospitality is the more to be regarded. Captain S. seems not to know, or to have forgotten, that gratuitous courtesy to travellers is indispensable where there are no means of procuring mercenary accommodation; and that to exclude these, the only opportunities of rest and refreshment on a journey, would be absolutely to prohibit distant intercourse.

We shall find a better contrast to the character just exhibited of a Surinam planter, in the behaviour of a Mrs. Godefroy towards our Author, when he had the offer of purchasing his Mulatto mistress and his boy, without any visible means of collecting the sum necessary for that purpose. Read the transaction in his own words:

"I now thought proper to take the first opportunity of settling matters with Mr. De Graav, by proposing *him* to give me credit till I should have it in my power to pay the money for which Joanna and my Johnny had been sold to me, and which I was determined to save out of my pay, if I should exist on bread, salt, and water; though even then this debt could not be discharged in less time than two or three years. Providence however interfered, and at this moment sent that excellent woman Mrs. Godefroy to my assistance: for no sooner was she acquainted with my difficult and anxious situation, than she sent for me to dine with her, when she addressed me in the following terms:

"I know, my good Stedman, the present feelings of your heart, and the incapacity of an Officer, from his income only, to accomplish such a purpose as the completion of your wishes. But know, that even in Surinam, virtue will meet with friends. Your manly sensibility for
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that deserving young woman and her little boy must claim the esteem of all rational persons, in spite of malice and folly. Permit me then to participate in your happiness, by requesting your acceptance of *two thousand florins*, or any sum you stand in need of."

"Seeing me gazing on her in a state of stupefaction, without the power of speaking, she continued, with a divine benignity,

"Let not your delicacy, my friend, take the alarm: soldiers and sailors ought to be men of the fewest compliments."

"As soon as I recovered, I replied, that I was at a loss how to express my admiration of such benevolence; that Joanna, who had so frequently preserved my life, had certainly merited my eternal affection; but that my gratitude could not be less to one who had so generously put me in the way of redeeming that invaluable woman from slavery. I concluded with observing, that I could not now touch a shilling of the money; but should have the honour to call on her the next day.

"I was no sooner returned home, than I acquainted Joanna with all that had happened, who burst into tears at the recital; but insisted that she herself should be mortgaged to Mrs. Godefroy till every farthing should be paid: she indeed was very anxious for the emancipation of her boy; but till that was done, she absolutely refused to accept of her own freedom. I shall not here endeavour to paint the contest which I sustained between affection and duty; but at last I yielded to the wish of this charming creature, whose sentiments endeared her to me still the more. I instantly drew up a paper, declaring my Joanna, according to her desire, to be from this day the property of Mrs. Godefroy, till the money she lent me should be repaid; and on the following day, with the consent of her relations, which is necessary when respectable slaves are sold in Surinam, I conducted her to Mrs. Godefroy's house, where, throwing herself at the

feet of that incomparable woman, Joanna herself put the paper into her hands; but this Lady having raised her up, no sooner read the contents, than she exclaimed, "Must it be so? then come here, my Joanna; I accept you not as my slave, but as my companion; you shall have a house built in my orange garden, with my own slaves to attend you; and when Providence shall call me away, you shall be free; as indeed you are now at the moment you wish to possess your manumission; which you claim both by your extraction and your conduct." On these terms I accepted the money, and carried it to Mr. De Graav's; and laid it on his table, demanding a receipt in full. Thus Joanna was transferred from the wretched estate Fauconberg, to the protection of the first woman perhaps in all the Dutch West-Indies, if not in the world; for which she thanked me with a look that could only be expressed by the countenance of an Angel.

"Mr. De Graav told me, on counting the money, that two hundred florins of this sum belonged to him as administrator; but that he begged to have a share in this auspicious event, by not accepting his dividend; thinking himself amply repaid by being any way instrumental to the happiness of two deserving people.

"Having thanked my disinterested friend with an affectionate shake by the hand, I immediately returned the two hundred florins to Mrs. Godefroy; and we all were happy."

We have ventured to abridge some of the particulars of this interesting incident, chiefly in respect to the dialogue, as at length it would have taken up more space than our limits will allow. But we have retained the essential parts, which confer credit on all the persons concerned in the transaction; and prove that in generosity, justice, and delicacy of conduct, Europeans may equal, but cannot excel, the inhabitants of the Western Continent.

(To be continued.)

Anecdotes of the Life of the Right Honourable William Pitt Earl of Chatham, and of the principal Events of his Time; with his Speeches in Parliament from the Year 1736 to the Year 1778. 3 Vols. 8vo. 6th Edit. Seeley.

A WORK which has arrived at a sixth Edition will seem to be noticed, at this time, later than it ought to have been; and some

negligence may be imputed to us for its not making an earlier appearance. Whatever bears the name of Lord Chatham, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, or relates to his Administration, cannot but be grateful to Englishmen. The present Editor professes no more than to have collected and preserved a fund of materials which may afford light and

information to the future inquirer; but his work deserves a higher praise: it contains all the particulars of Lord Chatham's public life, some private anecdotes respecting him, the whole of his speeches in Parliament, and a collection of all his letters which have hitherto been printed. For many of the anecdotes the Editor vouches the authority of the late Lord Temple, and the remainder he received from the first Lord Lyttelton, the late Lords Fortescue and Carysfort, William Gerard Hamilton, Richard Rigny, Governor Pownall, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Rous, and others. To those who wish for information concerning the most interesting periods of modern times, or of the actions of the Minister who elevated his country to the highest point of glory, these volumes will be particularly acceptable. The facts are important, though they appear with some tinge of party prejudice, and the whole of the materials which form the work are curious, and, we believe, genuine. The following letter, from the Countess Dowager of Chatham to the Editor, will be acceptable to our Readers:

"Burton-Pymont, Dec. 15, 1791.

"SIR,

"I have received the obliging present of the books which you sent me; the subject of which is so interesting to my feelings. I cannot delay desiring you to accept of my sincere thanks for this mark of your attention. The sentiments expressed by you of the abilities and virtues of my late dear Lord, are a sort of assurance to me, that I shall find his character and conduct painted in those colours that suit the dignity and wisdom that belonged to them: the retracing of which will certainly afford me the highest satisfaction, mixed with the deepest regret, that Myself, his Country, Family, and Friends, have suffered by his death.

"I remain, Sir,

"Your obliged and most humble servant,

"HESTER CHATHAM."

Fiesco, or the Genoese Conspiracy, a Tragedy: translated from the German of Frederick Schiller, Author of "The Robbers," &c. by G. H. N. and J. S. 8vo. Johnson.

The *Conjurat[i]on de Fiesque* by Cardinal de Retz, printed at the end of his Memoirs, furnishes the plot of this Play, which resembles *The Robbers*, by the same Author, in its excellencies, in its defects, and particularly in its extravagances. The Author has contrived to introduce a great variety of characters, numerous incidents, pathetic situations, and interesting embarrassments; but still his Play seems not likely to become agreeable to an English reader. The ca-

tastrophe departs from the real event, which records, that the hero was accidentally drowned; here it is the effect of premeditation.

The Rise of Mahomet accounted for on Natural and Civil Principles. By the late Nathan Alcock, M. D. 8vo. Sael. 1796.

In this pamphlet Dr. Alcock attempts to account for the sudden rise and prodigious progress of the Mahometan Empire and Religion, from the nature of the climate, the particular circumstances of the times, and the politic institutions of the Founder, adapted to the climate and times. This publication is made by his brother the Rev. Thomas Alcock, who has prefixed to it an introduction, and made some small corrections and additions. The performance appears to be well designed, and on the whole not ill executed.

The Lives of Dr. John Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, Mr. Richard Hooker, Mr. George Herbert, and Dr. Robert Saunderson. By Isaac Walton; with Notes, and the Life of the Author, by Teos. Zouch, A. M. 4to. B. and J. White. 11. 5s.

These Lives, written with great truth and simplicity, celebrate men whose memory deserves to be held in remembrance. We remember, that some years ago the scheme of a republication, similar to the present, was meditated by the late Mr. Boswell, who relinquished it on being told that the plan had occupied the thoughts of the late Bishop Horne. Neither of these Gentlemen executed their own plans; and when we view the present performance, we see no reason to regret that it has fallen into the hands of the present Editor. Besides the life of Isaac Walton, now first written, Mr. Zouch has added, throughout, Notes which contain much information, and add greatly to the value of the present Edition.

Hope; an Allegorical Sketch on recovering slowly from Sickness. By the Rev. W. L. Bowles, A. M. 4to. Cadell and Davies. 2s.

Mr. Bowles's pensive Muse is not unknown to our Readers, and the present performance will detract nothing from his former fame. We do not pretend ourselves to be very fond of allegory, though we are inclined to pardon it on the present occasion. The influence of Hope in various pursuits and situations, exemplified in youth, beauty, and love, enterprise, ambition, captivity, melancholy, and mania, is painted in colours which the true poet will recognize as congenial with his own feelings.

ACCOUNT OF PELEW.

[FROM THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.]

IT is very natural for a man who imagines that he has made a considerable discovery, to communicate it as soon as possible to the World, that he may receive the praise it deserves, and participate in the illumination that it produces. This is fortunately my case at present: I have just discovered, that the Islands of Pelew have been peopled by Greeks; an important point in the wanderings of mankind!

The word Pelew is evidently derived from Pelops, a name famous in antiquity: Who does not, says Virgil, know the story of Pelops? He was the son of King Tantalus, who, at a dinner that he gave to the Gods, served him up as one of the dishes. None of the guests but Ceres touched this profane piece of cookery; but she, before she was aware of it, had already swallowed one of his arms: Jupiter in pity restored Pelops to life, and supplied him with an ivory arm, instead of the one he had lost: Pelops then became a conqueror, and gave his name at length to Peloponnesus, and I believe to Pelew. The Pelopides, the Sæva Pelopis Domus of Horace, have been the subject of many Tragedies for the Stage, both in ancient and modern times:

Cui non dictus Hylas puer, et Latonia Delos,
Hippodameque, humeroque Pelops insignis
eburno?

VIRGIL, GEOR. 3.

The Order of Nobility at present in Pelew is distinguished by a large hollow bone resembling ivory, which is thrust over the hand, and is worn on the arm. Several of our Gentlemen of Bombay have received the rank of the Bone, the highest dignity that those Islanders can bestow: I think that no person new can doubt that this is an institution in memory of their Hero Pelops, nor that a Pelew Nobleman is a Pelops distinguished by his ivory arm—*Humeroque Pelops insignis eburno*.

As the people of Pelew had chosen Pelops for their Hero, and had given his name to their new settlement, it was natural enough for them to hold Ceres in detestation, the only one of all the Gods

who had done him an injury: we find, accordingly, that they sow no kind of grain, nor offer her any honour. The only vegetable that they plant is a sort of yam; and to such a height have they raised their hatred to Ceres, that this slight cultivation is carried on by women, for the men consider it as a disgraceful occupation.

It is no small proof of my origin of the people of Pelew, that some of their Islands have always been under a Republican Form of Government*. From what country in their neighbourhood could they have gotten the idea of a Republic? Every other spot near to the Equator has long been lost in Despotism: Quintus Curtius has said indeed, that Alexander met with a Republic in India, "*Inde Sabracas adit, vultdam Indiarum gentem, quæ populi non regum imperio regeretur;*" but he is a fellow of no authority. It is much more reasonable to think with me, that the Pelewers brought with them the model of a Republic from Plato and Peloponnesus.

The people of Pelew make use of long spears in battle, which they throw with astonishing force: This spear is evidently the *Doru Macron* of Homer. From throwing it well, a warrior of Pelew gets a great reputation; he becomes the *dourichitos* of the heroic ages of Greece.

The great care they take in combing and regulating their hair, so unlike the practice of Savages, is another proof of their origin *cnemides Acharoi*.

I am informed by a Gentleman of much veracity, and of a singular talent for observation, that he has seen the women of Pelew singing their children to sleep by a mournful ditty, which, I doubt not, is the *lala buncalan* of the Grecian mothers. We know that a man of Pelew who has not courage to go to war is obliged all his life-time to wear the dress of a woman. Our Gentlemen, lately there, saw an unfortunate fellow in that habit, who appeared to be very much ashamed of himself. One must be but little acquainted with the institutions of Greece, who does not see the origin of this ingenious punishment:—

* This fact, unknown to Captain Wilson, has been established by the Gentlemen, lately from Bombay, at Pelew, who had better opportunities of information.

Among the Greeks, the *Leipotadij* who had refused to go to war, and the *Astrateutos* who had deserted their ranks, were obliged to sit in the *Forum* for three days together in a female garb.

I could prove, from many etymologies, that there is a great connection between the language of Pelew and that of ancient Greece. Lee Boo, for instance, is nothing but the Greek word *Libus*, the name for an African. The syllable *us* in *Libus* is a *Barytonon* from which, in the vocative, it is customary to eject the final *s*. The word then becomes *Libu*, as we have written it improperly, *Leeboo*. If this is not entirely satisfactory with respect to the letter *s*, we must recollect that the Grammarians tell us, *Sue potestatis est litera*—a letter that may do as it likes, and therefore not to be depended upon. The natives of New Guinea, in the neighbourhood of Pelew, have short curling hair and the African feature; it was therefore very natural for the Greeks of Pelew to call such of them as first came among them *Libu* or African: this would, by degrees, become a common name, and it has the same origin with many of our names in Europe. I shall mention but another instance, though many might be collected, of the resemblance of the two languages:—The title they give at Pelew to a Chieftain and Warrior is *Rupack*: this is evidently the word *Hercules* of

the Greeks; a very proper name for a Warrior and a Chieftain. It is but changing all the letters into others, which could not be very difficult with those equatorial *Ichthyophagi*, whose organs of speech are meliorated by the heat of their climate, and the lubricity of their food.

The inhabitants of Pelew know nothing of their own origin; like the Greeks of Attica, they think they are *Gegenet*, or sprung from the soil. In this they are entirely mistaken, as appears from what I have already said on the subject; and more especially, as such an origin would not accord with the account that *Moses* has given of the World and of Mankind, a person who had such uncommon opportunities of information.

As we have a very authentic relation of some voyages made by the Carthaginians round the Cape of Good Hope, I think it need not be denied that the same passage has also in early ages been accomplished by the Grecians, who certainly were not their inferiors in enterprise nor in knowledge. I have now only to regret, that being all my life-time obliged to employ myself in something useful, I have not had ability to diffuse a larger portion of learning over this dissertation, which might have given me better arguments; or, what is the same thing, made them more unanswerable.

TO the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

S I R,
RELIVING upon the Season for your favourable reception of the following, which is produced by the same motives and under the like circumstances with my last (on SUICIDE), I take the liberty of presenting a Lucubration

Borough, February 1797.

ON THE OBSERVATION OF LENT.

THE season of LENT, having been appointed by the Primitive Church to commemorate the time when our blessed Lord endured FASTING and TEMPTATION in the Wilderness, has been appropriated to the necessary exercise of HUMILIATION in every age from that time to the present; and the spiritual advantages it bestows will be a powerful inducement with sincere christians to perform such "an acceptable service" in "sincerity and truth."

We find it was the constant practice of devout persons in all ages, as is recorded in regular succession throughout the whole Scripture History, "which was written for our instruction by holy men of God, who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."

The necessity and importance of such methods hath ever been acknowledged

and indeed they cannot be denied, as a very necessary part of the Christian life, since our Great Redeemer, who was frequent in this exercise, observed to his Disciples, that after he (their Bridegroom) was taken from them, "THEN SHOULD they FAST in those days," directing them not to do it from a vain ostentation, or "appearance unto men to fast," by an *affected* show, but conduct themselves with the same due propriety as at other times, that they might "do that which was pleasing in the sight of God; and their Heavenly Father, who seeth in secret," and knoweth all the purposes of the heart, "will reward them openly," by the manifestation of his good pleasure, and make it a powerful means to "attain the end of their hope," by "perfecting holiness in the sight of God."

It was called the LENTEN or SPRING FAST, because it was appointed at that season of the year; and the proper observation of it consisted in such frequent exercises of FASTING, PRAYER, and HUMILIATION, with the other usual duties of attending the public service, receiving the Holy Communion, &c. as were most suitable to the circumstances of each individual, whose sincere use of their best endeavours would certainly be acceptable as a reasonable service to God, "presented by our merciful High Priest, who ever liveth to make intercession for us" at the Throne of Grace.

The general method among the Primitive Christians was to observe strict fasting till evening, and then partake of moderate refreshment, and continue this for some time, repeating it with short intermissions. Others only continued it till three o'clock in the afternoon, as their situation and circumstances required; and each employing their best endeavours, according to their several vocations; and thus, like St. Paul the Apostle, they exercised themselves "in Fastings *often*," as a fit means to accompany and excite sorrow for (our mortal enemy) sin, and most effectual to ensure the success of our addresses under those spiritual calamities.

But as general neglect has produced great carelessness about this duty, it may be urged that none *can* or *would* do it, which reflects upon their neglect and enforces immediate compliance. Our excellent Church appoints a Weekly Fast on Friday; and if that was duly observed, and persons initiated to the practice, there would be no difficulty in the exercise; and as one fault cannot excuse another, the only consequence is, an immediate amendment and alteration for the better. Yet as this may not perhaps be attempted suddenly or all at once, on account of the effects it might produce, so we must faithfully exercise our best endeavours, and, beginning with small trials, proceed onward in a regular and persevering manner, until we have accomplished the arduous and beneficial task;—in order to which, the omission of a meal, or a delay beyond the usual time, may be increased to more material attainments, until the whole can be accomplished in such a manner as will prove most suitable to the condition, and beneficial to answer the ends assigned; provided we deal impartially with ourselves, "without dissimulation and without hypocrisy," between God and our own souls; not making any neglect on our part an excuse for the non-perform-

ance of duty in a proper manner;—and the time thus gained may be improved by the exercise of devotion in the most advantageous way, by directing it in such a manner as will be most conducive to our benefit, and agreeable to our engagements in life.

By this means we shall not only master the holy season of LENT, and become able to improve it to those admirable purposes for which it was designed, but also the Weekly and other Fasts of the Church, which are of equal obligation and advantage; and if such a method was regularly practised and early initiated into the minds of young Christians, as "precious lambs of Christ's flock," they would be convinced of its importance, and have every reason to persevere with "steadfastness unto the end."

The BENEFITS derived from this practice are so numerous as hardly to be repeated; and the ancient Fathers were excessive in their high encomiums upon it, calling it—a victory of Nature—the fence of obedience—the death of Vice—the life of Virtue—the wall of Chastity—fortification of Modesty—the ornament of Life—dispelling of Concupiscence—cleansing the Mind—making us humble and meek—and the Spirit more resolved and firm—acquainting us with ourselves—the wings of the Soul—diet of Angels—purification of the Spirit;—and St. Basil reckons it, the signet mark of God in the forehead, signed by the Angel for the Saints to escape his wrath; and St. Chrysostom calls it, an imitation of Angels—contemning things present—a school of Virtue—nourishment of the Soul—a bridle for the Mouth—mollifying Anger—calms the Passions—excites Reason—clears the Mind—disburthens the Flesh—acquiring a composed behaviour, free utterance, right judgment, and clear apprehensions; with many others, which abundantly testify their high esteem, founded upon those rational motives which always excite to every virtuous and excellent deed.

The great advantages it affords "to bring the body into subjection," and "make it obedient to the higher powers," are abundantly manifest; and the more these predominate in those who find them "a law in their members, warring against the law of their mind," the more earnestly should they "strive for the mastery," by the proper use of such means as are appointed to produce those happy effects, and be truly thankful they are attainable, inasmuch as ETERNITY is at stake; for in the words of a celebrated Father

Father in the primitive Church, "He loſeth *all* that loſeth his ſoul." We are aſſured our ſpiritual enemy is "continually walking about as a roaring lion, ſeeking whom he may devour," and is ever on the *watch* to *deceive* the unwary; therefore it behoveth us to be ſupplied with "the whole armour of God," that we may be "able to reſiſt" and quench "all the fiery darts of the Devil," and not deceived by evil concupiſcence, or led away into "the path of the wicked," but zealouſly "perſevere in this good fight," that "we may come off more than conquerors, through him who loved us, and

hath given himſelf for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and purify unto himſelf a peculiar people *zealous* of good works," by "being holy, as he is holy, in all manner of converſation and godlineſs, *daily* endeavouring to follow the bleſſed footſteps of his moſt holy life," wherein "he hath left us an example that we *ſhould* follow his ſteps" while on earth, as the moſt *ſure* and *certain* way to attain a bleſſed IMMORTALITY in Heaven, through the merits of his bitter death and paſſion."

JUVENIS.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THOUGH the following Statement may have the appearance of a private concern, which at the firſt glance you may be inclined to reſuſe admiſſion to in your reſpectable Publication; yet I appeal to your ſenſe of propriety, whether it is not of general intereſt to the Public, ſufficient to claim an exemption from any rule of conduct you may have laid down reſpecting private affairs. Though in general a friend to the Tenets of a reſpectable Sect, I cannot approve an interference in private concerns, which ſeems to aſſume a power of inſinuating pains and penalties in a manner not recognized by any legal authority.

I am, &c.

G. H.

To the FRIENDS of the MONTHLY MEETING at BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTED FRIENDS,

I HAVE been viſited, on the part of your Monthly Meeting, by my worthy Friends, Sampſon Lloyd, Samuel Baker, and Joſeph Gibbins; whoſe candid and liberal conduct to me, on this occaſion, I acknowledge:—They left with my Father a Copy of your Minute, dated 8th of the 4th Month 1795, and a Narrative of Obſervations that were made in the Yearly Meeting of 1795, on the ſubject of the buſineſs in which I am engaged:—And, I underſtand, that a Proceſs is inſtituted, tending to the diſownment of me, as a Member of your Society, in conſequence of a Minute made at the Yearly Meeting of 1790; a Copy of which Minute, together with that of your Meeting, accompany this Addreſs.

In this Proceſs, adopted reluſtantly, I believe, on your parts (but to which I preſume you conceive yourſelves obliged, in compliance with the Minute of the Yearly Meeting of 1790), this is perhaps the only ſtage in which I can claim your attention to the following ſtatement of FACTS and OBSERVATIONS, or in which I ſhall have an opportunity of requeſting you to preſerve this Letter, and to refer to it in that record which you will have occaſion to make in my Caſe. I am very ſolicitous that you ſhould comply with this requeſt, in order that my Children, or others, who may feel

an intereſt in the event, may have an opportunity hereafter of informing themſelves of the circumſtances, and of the motives of my conduct; and becauſe, from the rules of your diſcipline I am precluded from every other mode of defence.

FACTS.

1ſt. The *ſole* and *entire* cauſe alledged for this Proceſs is, that I am engaged in a Manufactory of Arms, ſome of which are applicable to military purpoſes.

2d. My Grandfather,—afterwards my Uncle,—then my Father and my Uncle,—and laſtly, my Father and myſelf, have been engaged in this Manufactory for a period of 70 years, *without having before received any animadverſions on the part of the Society.*

3d. The Trade *devolved* upon me as if it were an *inheritance*, and the *whole*, or *nearly the whole*, of the fortune which I received from my father, was a capital *inveſted in the Manufactory*; a part of which conſiſts in appropriated Mills, Ereſtions, and Apparatus, not eaſily assignable or convertible to other purpoſes.

4th. I have, at various times, *during my carrying on the ſaid buſineſs*, performed many acts, with the *concurrence* and at the *inſtance* of the Society, which

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alor.e

alone would have *constituted me a Member.*

5th. I have been engaged in this business *from the year 1777*, and it was not until the year 1790 that the Minute was made on which this Process against me is founded.

6th. My engagements in the business were not a matter of *choice*, in the first instance; and there has *never been a time* when I would not have withdrawn from it, could I have found a proper opportunity of transferring the concern.

OBSERVATIONS.

1st. I am convinced by my *feelings* and my *reason*—(1) THAT THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMS IMPLIES NO APPROBATION OF OFFENSIVE WAR—(2) THAT THE DEGREE OF RESPONSIBILITY THAT HAS BEEN IMPUTED TO THAT MANUFACTURE DOES NOT ATTACH—(3) AND THAT IN ITS OBJECT OR ITS TENDENCIES IT NEITHER PROMOTES WAR NOR INCREASES ITS CALAMITIES.

2d. I know that there are certain Texts in Scripture, from which some of our Society have drawn literal inferences against *all kind of resistance*: but do we not know that there are *other passages* and *Texts* of Scripture which seem to admit of a *different construction*. Some of these I shall take the liberty to mention, and refer the comment and the inference to yourselves.

Does not St. Paul say, that the Magistrate beareth not the sword in vain? ROMANS xiii.—4. Does not Jesus Christ speak in high terms of approbation of the Centurion (whose profession was Arms)? MATT. viii.—10. Cornelius, the devout Centurion, is not

less distinguished. ACTS x. Does not Christ tell Pilate, that if his Kingdom were of this World, *then* would his Servants fight? JOHN xviii.—36. In a Parable, does he not state to his Disciples, as an example of prudence, the case of a King going to War; whom he supposes first to consider, whether, with an army of 10,000 men, he can go against his opponent with 20,000? LUKE xiv.—31. In another Parable he speaks of the Good Man of the House, watching for the hour when the Thief would come, in order to *resist* him. MATTHEW xxiv.—43. Two of his Disciples wore *Swords*. LUKE xxii.—38. and, in the same Chapter, Christ is represented as saying, "He that hath no *Sword* let him *sell his Garment* and *buy one*." The Apostle Peter is not reprimanded for *wearing* a sword, but for using it improperly.—He was not told to *cast away* his sword, but to put it up again into its place. MATT. xxvi.—52. I must, however, in candour allow, that in the same verse it is said, "All they that *take the sword*, shall *perish with the sword*." I hope, in stating these quotations, not to be misunderstood, as attempting to *twist*, or even to *explain*, the sense of the Scriptures on this head; *much less to offer them as an apology for Offensive War*, for which I profess the most *decided abhorrence*.

With regard to the other Texts, from which inferences have been deduced against all kind of resistance—without presuming to define the nature and the extent of the obligation which these Texts impose, or deciding upon the practicality of that conduct (in the present state of Society) which you imagine them to enjoin—Permit me to enquire if

* Will any person for a moment suppose, that as a Manufacturer it is my object to encourage the *practice* or the *principle* of War, or that I propose to myself any other end than that which *all commercial persons* propose, viz. the acquisition of property?—And although it be true (and I lament the fact) that in *too many instances* Fire-arms are employed in *Offensive War*, yet it ought in candour to be considered, that they are *equally* applicable to the purposes of *DEFENSIVE WAR*, to the support of the *CIVIL POWER*, to the *PRESERVATION OF WAR*, and to the *PRESERVATION OF PEACE*.

† If arguments from the *Abuse* are to be admitted against the *Use* and the existence of things, objections may be made against almost *every* institution, since almost every institution is susceptible of abuse. Is the Farmer who sows barky,—the Brewer who makes it into beverage,—the Merchant who imports rum, or the Distiller who makes spirits;—are *they* responsible for the *intemperance*, the *disease*, the *vice*, and *misery*, which may ensue from their abuse?—Upon this principle, *who would be innocent?*

‡ No reflecting person will contend, that the Manufacture of Fire-arms has ever been the *cause* or *occasion* of any War; it is a *consequence* only, but not a *cause*: Neither can it be admitted, that the calamities of War have been increased thereby; *all History*, both sacred and profane, prove the reverse. Those horrid contests, since the invention of Fire-arms, are universally allowed to have been *less sanguinary*, and *less ferocious*.

any of you carry the *literal* interpretation into your own *practice*. When smote on one cheek, would you *actually* turn the other also? If you are sued at law for your coat, do you give your cloak also? Do you *uniformly* give to those who ask, and from those who would *borrow* of you do you *never* turn away? If an armed assassin were to aim a stroke at my *parent*, my *wife*, or my *child*, ought I not to *repel* him with whatever weapon were the most effectual? When your houses are beset and invaded by *thieves* and *murderers*, do you not call on the Civil Magistrate, and is he not obliged to *use arms* against armed ruffians; and to apply *capital punishments* to *capital offences*? Do you hesitate to have recourse to the *coercion* of the Laws to enforce your rights, or to its *punishments* to vindicate your wrongs?

3d. Permit me to refer to the PRACTICE and the SENTIMENTS of our PREDECESSORS on this subject. My Grandfather, who was the first of my family concerned in the Manufacture of Arms, and from whom the Trade is at length derived to me, was a *convinced Quaker*.

George Robinson, a Friend of this Meeting, and son of Thomas Robinson, an *approved Minister*, long since deceased, was bound apprentice to a Gun-maker, without any censure from the Society.

In Sewell's History, 2d Edition, published in the year 1725 by the Assigns of J. Sowle, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, p. 235 & 236, it is related, that R. Grassingham, a Quaker, of Harwich, who suffered imprisonment with G. Fox, when he was about to be removed to London by warrant from the House of Commons, urges as a plea with the Sheriff, that having received orders from the Commissioners of the Admiralty and Navy to *repair a King's frigate*, he ought not to be taken from such service—this was about 1660.

Samuel Spauld, lately deceased, a Minister in high esteem in the Society, worked many years in the King's Yard, at Chatham.

Isaac Pennington, whose writings having the Imprimatur of the Society, must be considered as speaking the *genuine* and *approved doctrines* of the Quakers, in a small folio edition of his works, in two parts, printed by Benjamin Clarke, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, in 1681, p. 323, in a Tract intitled, "Somewhat spoken to a Weighty Question," says—"I speak not this against

"any Magistrate or People defending themselves against foreign invasions; "or making use of the Sword to suppress the violent and evil doers in their borders; for this the present state of things may, and doth require; and a great blessing will attend the Sword when it is born uprightly to that end, and its use will be honourable; and while there is need of a Sword, the Lord will not suffer that Government, or those Governors, to want fitting instruments under them for the managing thereof, who wait on him in his fear to have the edge of it rightly directed."

4th. It is alledged, that the Manufacturer of Arms contributes to the carrying on War. But do you not all in many ways contribute to the War, by supplying Government directly or indirectly with Money, which is so necessary, that it is called proverbially the *sinews* of War? Do not such of you as are concerned in East India Stock, who subscribe to the Loan, who purchase Stock, Lottery Tickets, Navy, Victualling, or Excise-quar Bills, as directly and as voluntarily furnish the means of War as myself? Do not all those who voluntarily, and without being disarmed upon, pay the Land Tax, and the Malt Tax, which are voted and levied from year to year, expressly for the payment of the Army—or who pay any other Taxes levied for the purposes, or applied to the purposes of War, as directly violate the principle you would enforce?

With respect to the Taxes, it may be objected that the contribution is merely a compliance with the Law, not spontaneous. But can any of you, my Friends, with consistency, adduce this plea, whilst you not only REFUSE A COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW IN CASE OF TITHES, BUT ENJOIN THAT DISOBEDIENCE TO OTHERS, unless indeed you suppose the mode of the moral and religious instruction of the Clergy to be more criminal than War;—but even upon that supposition the voluntary payment of these Taxes would be to sanction by your practice that violation of principle which a law of the Society makes the ground of spiritual interdiction against me.

The Censure, and the Laws of the Society, against Slavery and Oppression, are as strict and as decisive as against War.—Now, those who use the produce of the labour of slaves, as Tobacco, Rum, Sugar, Rice, Indigo, and Cotton, are more intimately and directly the promoters of the Slave Trade than the Vender of Arms is the promoter of War:—

because the *consumption* of these articles is the very *ground* and *cause* of slavery;—but the *Manufacture* of Arms is *not* the *cause*, but only a *consequence* of War. Such of you as do not concede these luxuries of life to your *principles*—Can you, consistently, require a sacrifice from me, of a concern in which my *property* is so *involved*, and by which my family would be so *extensively injured*?

If you carry your speculative principles into *strict* and *rigid practice*, you will abstain not only from the consumption of West India commodities, but from *all* commodities which are *taxed*, especially from *Malt and Wheat*, and all the *produce of the Land*; for, you may be well assured, that every cup of beer you drink, and every morsel of bread you eat, has furnished resources for carrying on this War, which you to justify censure.

If you should be so conscientious as to abstain from *all* these enjoyments, I shall have no reason to complain of any partiality in applying the same strict construction of principle against me. I shall greatly admire the efficacy of your opinions, whilst I lament that the *practice* of your principles is not compatible with the situation in which Providence has placed us.

5th. In making these observations, I hope I shall not be considered as suggesting the propriety of *extending the Penal Code*. I HAVE TOO SINCERE A RESPECT FOR THE RIGHT AND DUTY OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT, AND TOO STRONG A DOUBT OF THE COMPATIBILITY OF ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURES AND PUNISHMENTS WITH THE GENUINE SPIRIT AND OBJECT OF CHRISTIAN DISCIPLINE, NOT TO EXPRESS A MOST DECIDED DISAPPROBATION OF SUCH A MEASURE.

I am induced to make this remark not from any personal considerations, but as I have reason to believe that in some instances the Society have it in contemplation to excommunicate those who pay Tithes (*as you pay Taxes*) in obedience to the Laws, and without feeling any conscientious conviction of the impropriety of the practice.—I wish *respectfully*, but *most seriously* to avail myself of this, perhaps the *only* opportunity in my power, to suggest to the *solemn consideration* of the Society, whether Excommunication (which is considered as a species of religious persecution) be consistent with *that discipline* which Christ proposed to introduce into his Church;

whether it be really bearing a *Christian* testimony against paying Tithes—and if it be not a violation of that Precept meant to be inculcated by this Text—"Who art thou that judgest another Man's Servant? to his own Master he standeth or falleth." ROMANS xiv.—4.

6th. I have no view in this Address to embarrass your proceedings with regard to myself. An *equitable* attention to my own case seemed to require a *fair* statement of *Facts*, and a *candid* examination of *Principles*—My intention is to point out the *injustice of the Law*, but *not* to appeal from it. To prove that it is too *strict* for the *Practice* of the Society—too *partial* for its *Principles*.

I acknowledge a decided preference to *this* before any other religious test. This preference I do not imagine will be influenced by the measures which you may conscientiously conceive it to be your duty to pursue, or which you may think it incumbent upon you to adopt, in consequence of the direction of the Yearly Meeting. I do not perhaps entertain the same opinions as are entertained by many on the subject of Excommunication; which I would rather *suffer* than *inflict*.

I mean to give *no pledge* or *expectation* to the Society, with respect to the abandoning of my Business, *but to reserve to myself a perfect independence on that head*, to act as circumstances may suggest—So that whenever I may have an opportunity of withdrawing myself from these engagements, consistently with my judgment, I shall have the satisfaction to feel that I act from *spontaneous sentiment only*, and not from unworthy influence.

Circumstanced as I am, standing in *no new relation* to the Society by any *act of my own*—I cannot with propriety withdraw myself. I state the sentiments and practice of our predecessors; and if I should be disowned—I shall not think that I have abandoned the Society, *but that the Society have withdrawn themselves from their ancient tolerant Spirit and Practice*. I have no doubt but that I shall equally retain the esteem of the more *liberal* and *enlightened* amongst you, and I shall not cease to wish for the happiness of the whole Society.

COPY OF A MINUTE OF THE YEARLY MEETING OF 1790.

"IF any be concerned in fabricating
"or selling Instruments of War, let
"them be treated with in love; and if
"by this unreclaimed, let them be fur-
"ther

"ther dealt with as those we cannot own.
 "And we intreat, that when warlike preparations are making, Friends be watchful lest any be drawn into loans, arming, or letting out their ships or vessels, or otherwise promoting the destruction of the human species. 1790.
"Written Epistle."

COPY OF A MINUTE OF THE MONTHLY MEETING OF BIRMINGHAM, HELD AT TAMWORTH.

"Monthly Meeting, Tamworth, 8th
 "of the 4th Month, 1795.

"MENTION having been made at
 "this and some former Sitzings, respecting the Case of Samuel Galton and
 "Samuel Galton, jun. Members of this
 "Meeting, who are in the practice of
 "fabricating and selling Instruments of

War, concerning which divers opportunities have been had with the parties, by several Friends, under the nomination of Overseers and others, to some satisfaction; but thinking it proper that they should be further laboured with respecting the inconsistency thereof with our religious principles, We appoint the following Friends to visit them on behalf of this Meeting, who are desired to make a report thereof at a future Monthly Meeting, viz. Sampson Lloyd, Joseph Gibbins, and James Baker, together with any other Friends who are inclined to join them in the service."

The above is copied from the Monthly Meeting Book.

JOSEPH GIBBINS.

THE RIGHT OF SANCTUARY CONSIDERED.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

EADWINE, a Monk of the Benedictine Order, about the year 1049, became Abbot of Westminster, having succeeded Wolnoth, who died the same year *.

It was in the time of this Eadwine that the Church of St. Peter, notwithstanding it had been repaired by St. Dunstan †, was pulled down, and rebuilt much more splendidly by Edward the Confessor, who endowed it with a large revenue, and granted to it several privileges and immunities. These privileges and immunities were, by the piety and munificence of succeeding Kings, much increased, and they continued increasing until they were swept away by the current of the times, and swallowed in the vortex of *reformation* ‡.

Not meaning to enter into a detail of those grants, or a discussion of these privileges and immunities in general, I shall wave any observations upon those dis-

five parts of the subject, to apply a few to one in particular, namely, the Right of Sanctuary, which, I need scarcely inform my readers, was a right inherent to the Church, and a certain district around it, of protecting from the Civil Power fugitives, debtors, felons, and even murderers !

This right, of which there are still considerable traces to be observed in the privileges annexed to the ecclesiastical edifices of Italy, it is probable might, in the two first instances, be sometimes beneficial, though the two latter were certainly abuses of it.

The Right of Sanctuary I presume to have every where arisen, as it did in the case of Westminster Abbey, under the Christian dispensation §, from the canonization of the founder of any Cathedral, and from the high veneration in which his memory was held; inasmuch as it was supposed that his merits were a sufficient

* Elete.

† Anno 966.

‡ From evil good may arise, as light from darkness. That the Reformation, whether produced by revenge, pity, or avarice, has, in its effect, been as beneficial to the civil as religious liberties of this country, no one will attempt to deny; but yet as, by comparing recent with former events, the mind is shocked at the thought of the confusion and distress which the general plunder of ecclesiastical establishments must, in those times, have created; so, from recent transactions, we are inclined to believe, that the torn and dilapidated revenues of the Church have been, and may be, worse applied than they were even prior to that period, when the enormities of the Monks rendered them so detestable to the *pious and disinterested* courtiers of Henry the Eighth.

§ The tradition that, during the time of the Romans, a temple dedicated to Apollo occupied the space now filled by Westminster Abbey is more generally known than credited. It is not, therefore, worth our while to enquire whether the Right of Sanctuary existed and was annexed to that spot before the Christian dispensation. expi-

expiation for the sins of those that sought the protection of his shrine.

In this *enlightened* age, at this sceptical period, a period when not only the out-works of Superstition are levelled to the ground, but the fortreiss of Religion is attacked by an engine which is termed *philosophy*, though it ought in reality to be deemed *atheism*, there are, perhaps, many who will smile at an author who asserts, as I do, that a regard to particular customs, a reverence for particular persons and places, had, and ever will have, a good effect upon the minds, and consequently the morals, of the great mass of the people.

Those that have considered the splendid decorations of the Heathen temples, far superior in magnificence and architectural elegance to any which the Christian world has produced, the mythological influence of their gods, the mystical denunciations of their oracles, their statues, pictures, sacrifices, every thing that could attract the attention, alarm the conscience, or captivate the senses, will not wonder at the tenacity with which the votaries of paganism adhered to the sentiments promulgated in them, nor at the slow progress which the *true* (for it was a long series of years before it became the *Catholic*) religion made while its doctrines were delivered by plain, though holy men, and its edifices as unadorned as its tenets.

That Christianity did at length dispel the mist or darkness and error in which the first ages were enveloped; that the sun, which had so slowly risen, shone, and with resplendent lustre pervaded a considerable portion of the world, is as certain as that the tide of human affairs, which in its ebb carried off the superstition of paganism, at its reflux brought with it a superstition, or, as it has been termed, a zeal, perhaps but little inferior in its ardour, is to be lamented. This revolution from one violent prejudice to another proves, that to influence the passions of mankind toward a particular object has by Legislators, in all ages, been thought necessary. The Heathens found, in the worship of their numerous deities, a

source of joy, of admiration, of terror. Their priests were sanctified; and the very verge of their temples held as sacred as the altar or the adytum. This superstition, if it can be so termed when under the guidance of the Christian system, has been frequently applied to turn the minds of the people to the best of purposes; and although its violent ebullitions are, as I have just observed, to be in some respects deplored, it seems, viewing it with even the most unfavourable aspect, to be far more innocent than the modern philosophy, which we have had late and lamentable experience is only calculated to incline them to the worst.

Among the many vestiges still remaining which serve to shew the vast influence of the See of Rome in former times, the Right of Sanctuary presents itself first to our consideration; a right which, with respect to debtors, although not at present annexed to the Church, is not even now entirely abandoned in this country *.

This right, before any part of it is commended, ought to be examined with some accuracy; for although it might, and unquestionably did, occasionally afford protection to the innocent; yet where one instance of this sort occurs, we have, perhaps, an hundred which mark the monastic boundaries as a harbour for guilt, a retreat for the fraudulent debtor, the robber, or the assassin. Many who have written in favour of such asylums have pleaded prescription for their establishment, which, in a series of years, grew into custom; and at length what had from ancient times been customary, became, if not legally sanctioned, of equal force with law.

From the earliest ages we have great reason to believe, that the places dedicated to religious worship were considered as under the protection of the presiding deity, whose influence first attracted criminals, and other persons unhappy in their circumstances, to seek the shelter which his sacred pale afforded. What religion first prompted, policy adopted. The idea of throwing a greater weight into the scale of ecclesiastical establishments

* At a period considerably antecedent to the Reformation, the circuit of St. Paul's was a Sanctuary for debtors and dissolute persons. This right continued to appertain to White Friars till the year 1697, when, by an Act of William and Mary, the preamble of which stated, "That this place was become a notorious receptacle for men of desperate fortunes, who with force and violence defended themselves against the law and public authority," it was totally abolished. The Mint in Southwark once possessed the same privilege, said to have been derived from being the site on which the Duke of Suffolk's (Charles Brandon) house formerly stood. The protection of the Board of Green Cloth has ceased but a few years; and the rules of the King's Bench and Fleet prisons remain to this hour.

was, by the first founders of Empires, considered as the strongest cement wherewith to bind the passions of a rude and dissolute multitude. Buildings, whose extremest environs were consecrated with every rite calculated to imprest the human mind with awe and veneration, were therefore erected. When Cadmus founded Thebes * he saw the necessity of an establishment of this nature; and Hercules ordained that the Temple of Pity at Athens should be an Asylum for fugitives. After ages extended the privilege of protecting suppliants and offenders, both from the force of arms and the force of law, to other temples, statues, shrines, and sacred groves. The fane of Diana at Ephesus † was a refuge for the dissolute of Asia Minor, of which the city in which it stood was the emporium. When a malefactor fled from justice, and had the good fortune to arrive within the verge of this temple, it was considered as an act of sacrilege to force him thence; and the heaviest denunciations, nay punishment, followed the very attempt; and if he was killed in any struggle which might ensue, his blood, it was thought, would be upon them and their posterity for ever who were concerned in such a violation.

Were it necessary, many other instances might be adduced to shew that the Grecians in general, and the Athenians in particular, thought those profane, and held their persons and crimes in equal abhorrence, who had violated the Right of Sanctuary.

In Syria, the Temple of Apollo was long held in veneration for possessing a protecting power; as was that of Venus Paphia in Cyprus.

Nor were the Egyptians, who should doubtless, in this respect, have first been mentioned, less jealous than the Greeks of a violation of that asylum which even the verge of their temples afforded. Those dedicated to Olyris, or Isis ‡,

were, from the influence of these superior deities, supposed to possess a sanctity superior to those of Apis the Bull, Isis the Stork, the Dog, the Hawk, the Crocodile, or the Cat §.

When Romulus determined to found the city of Rome, he, in order to people his new establishment, first projected an asylum between two woods (before the buildings were begun), to which Virgil alludes ¶. He afterwards opened a Sanctuary for the reception of all fugitives, which was called the Temple of the God Asylus **, into which all that flew for protection were received. In this place the servant that had abandoned his master, the debtor who sought refuge from his creditors, and even the murderer who had escaped from justice, were protected against the power of the Magistrate. Under such auspices, it is no wonder that the city soon grew populous, or that an empire should be founded from the dregs and refuse of mankind, the outcasts of every nation around. Our only astonishment must arise from its attaining such a height of magnificence and celebrity, considering the materials of which it was originally formed. But even here, perhaps, the curious enquirer might, through the long series of Roman triumphs and imperial grandeur, trace in their plans of universal conquest some vestiges of the vices of these first founders of the Empire, and be induced to pause before they bestowed upon *republican virtue* that unqualified praise which it has at times excited.

Be this as it may, the sanctuary established by Romulus was considered as so advantageous to the State, that the Senate, in after ages, not only adopted his plan, but extended it to a degree that seemed to keep pace with the extension of their dominions.

The Jewish *Asila*, or cities of refuge, seem to be a far wiser and better establishment than any of the preceding **. The

* 1519 years before Christ.

† This temple, rendered famous from its having been a second time destroyed by fire on the very day on which Alexander the Great was born (400 years before the birth of Our Saviour), was built in the name, and at the expence, of all Asia Minor. Pliny says, what is not very probable, that two hundred and twenty years were employed in the erection of it.

‡ Thought to be the sun and the moon.

§ "Quis nescit, Volusi Bythinice, qualia demens

"Ægyptus portentosa colat?" &c.

JUVEN. Sat. 15.

¶ "Lucum ingentem quem Romulus acer Asylum retulit."

¶ Plutarch.

** The Senate, or Magistrates, were in Israel bound to prepare the way to these *Asila*; and in several places upon the road to set up in writing "Refuge, Refuge," for the purpose of directing the fugitive.

protection which they afforded did not embrace the murderer. They only sheltered in their arms those who had been guilty of man-slaughter; who had accidentally shed blood; and continued their defence of them no longer than until they could be turned over to the Civil Power; at most till the cause was brought to a fair and impartial hearing. The Horns of the Altar afforded no protection to Joab *; and † Athaliah was led out of the Temple to receive the reward of her treason.

Having shewn the nature of these asylums among the Grecians, Egyptians,

Romans, and Jews, and, in the beginning of this speculation, considered their rite in the Christian world, it would extend this erection far beyond my original plan were I to advert to the different descriptions of those that have, or do still exist in the European States. I shall therefore confine my future pursuit to the investigation of one that was, perhaps, in its time, considered, not only by this nation, but by a long series of Popes, as of the first importance; I mean the Sanctuary appertaining to the Cathedral Church of St. Peter's at Westminster.

(To be concluded in our next).

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

FEB. 18.

BANTRY BAY, a Musical Piece of one act, was performed the first time at Covent Garden. The title of this piece sufficiently indicates the subject and situation of the scene; it is a slight effort, well timed, well intended, and well executed, to create a laugh at the spirited conduct of the boys of Bantury Bay, when the French fleet lately made its appearance in the seas nearest the southern coast of Ireland; on which occasion it is notorious, that the peasantry in that part of the sister kingdom displayed infinite loyalty and zeal, which the author has exhibited on the Stage, seasoned with some of the strong but simple humour that forms the marking features in the characters of the lower order of the Irish.

It is said to be the first dramatic production of a Gentleman whose name is Reynolds. The Music is selected and composed by Mr. Reeves.

MAY 4. WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE, a Comedy, by Mrs. Inchbald, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Bronzeley,	Mr. Lewis.
Lord Priory,	Mr. Quick.
Sir George Evelyn,	Mr. Pope.
Sir William Dorilant,	Mr. Munden.
Oliver,	Mr. Fawcett.
Mr. Norbury,	Mr. Waddy.
Lady Mary Raffle,	Mrs. Mattocks.
Lady Priory,	Miss Chapman.
Servant,	Mrs. Norton.
Maria Dorilant,	Miss Wallis.

Maria, elegantly and fashionably bred, with a good heart, a cultivated understanding, a beautiful face, and a charming figure, has caught the infection of the dissipated in high life, and is addicted to gaming. Hence she is beset with creditors, while she is addressed by different suitors; one an honourable lover of large fortune (Sir George Evelyn), the other (Mr. Bronzeley) a received man in the polite world, though a known seducer of every woman he meets, who has attractions and character enough to render her an object of his villainy. She has the difficult task of maintaining the proper pride of a virtuous woman, amidst difficulties which too often subdue the firmest, and degrade the minds of the best meaning. Her father, Sir William Dorilant, went to India in her infancy to repair his fortune; and though she never saw him, nature has implanted the sincerest affection for her parent in her breast. Loaded with wealth he has returned to England, and become an inmate in the house of his friend Mr. Norbury, under whose roof Maria resides as his ward. The better to enable himself to judge of his daughter's deserts and accomplishments, he passes under the assumed name of Mr. Manly, and, equally shocked and mortified at finding her the slave of dissipation and fashionable vice and folly, he becomes the morose monitor of her foibles, and scarcely treats her with tolerable civility. Though often offended at the harshness of his manner and the severity of his matter, conveyed in the bluntest terms of se-

* 1st Kings, chap. ii. verse 23 to 34.

† 2d Kings, chap. xi, verses 15 and 16.

were observation, and indescribable something about her heart will not permit Maria to harbour serious hostility against a man, who, though apparently he is not entitled to use the unwelcome freedom of speech he exercises, fills her with awe and commands her respect. Disgusted with what he has observed, Sir William is determined, at the end of a little month, to return to India, without avowing himself to his child. At this time the play commences. The characters already mentioned are explained, when Lord Priory arrives and gives an account of himself and his Lady, from which it appears that they are a primitive couple; the wife all meekness and obedience, the husband not for a moment suffering Lady Priory to forget that she is to consider him as her lord and master. They go to bed at ten; rise at five: the fitness of due subordination is exemplified, and the solemn vow "to honour and obey," which the wife has made at the altar, is strictly conformed to. My Lord begs to be accommodated for a few days at Mr. Norbury's, and most of the incidents of the scene there take place. Lady Priory has been kissed in the dark by Mr. Bronzeley; but, having her scissors by her side, has cut off a piece of his coat to aid her to discover her assailant. To escape detection, and save himself from Lord Priory's resentment, he suddenly begs Mr. Manly to change coats with him, and after he has done so tells him the reason. Manly, though hurt and astonished at Bronzeley's impudence, keeps the secret, and is thence put into some ridiculous situations. At length Bronzeley undertakes to make an end of the matter, and goes to apologize to Lord Priory in Mr. Manly's name. He sees Lady Priory, is captivated by her meekness and manners, and, by a feigned story of a dreadful design against her, so far engages her anxiety, as to prevail on her to give him an interview in private at Lord Priory's house, which was under repair. When he arrives, he has scarce opened his preliminary, calculated still more to alarm her, when she introduces my Lord to him. The sudden appearance of the husband confounds him, and he is so much at a loss for plausible terms of explanation, that Lord Priory ridicules his folly at attempting his Lady, on whose honour and fidelity he has so much reliance, that he readily consents that Bronzeley shall be introduced to her at his desire,

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and defies his libertine attempts to subdue his wife's virtue. Bronzeley by this means prevails with Lady Priory to take an airing with him in his post-chaise, and conveys her to his house, twelve miles from town, she all the while conceiving she was complying with some request of her Lord, for which she could not account. When he has lodged her, Bronzeley avows his motive; but he is awed by her calm and firm conduct, so far as, on her promise on that condition to think more kindly of him, to convey her immediately to London, safe to her husband. This incident naturally works a good deal of the plot; and the agitation of mind of Lord Priory on hearing of the absence of his wife on the sudden, is a proper punishment for his having exposed her to insult, and himself to injury of the most sensible kind. Maria, and her friend Lady Mary, pursue their habit of gaming, till it involves them in the distresses that the pursuit of so foolish, if not so indefensible, a vice (for even for vices of some kind a palliation, if not a defence, may be set up) is sure to entail. They are both arrested by the same tradesman, and both carried to the same spunging-house, Maria having in vain attempted to prevail on her disguised father to save her from the horrors of a prison. In her time of disgrace and distress, her father visits her, and tells her he is willing to clear her from her difficulties on certain conditions, which he specifies. Finding a determined relinquishment of her fashionable vices the leading condition, she is unwilling to capitulate, afraid that she shall not have fortitude always to keep her faith. As a new and substituted condition, it is proposed to her to quit the town, and to retire to the country for a few years. This condition she considers as involving the first, and still more insupportable. Mr. Manly then says, he will not give hope that is not meant to be realized, and presents her with a thousand pound Bank-note, telling her, that he is about to depart for India immediately. This occasions her to beg, if he meets her father, to hide her indiscretions from him. He replies, that her father will never return, his hopes being disappointed, and his fortune reversed. Apprehending the worst, and fearing that her father might be in distress, she returns him the Bank-note, and begs him to apply it to his relief; and, as the greatest favour

C c

he

He can grant her, to suffer her to accompany him to India, to soothe a parent's sorrows, and cherish him in his afflictions, cheerfully abandoning, for his sake, all her indiscreet propensities and pleasures. Softened by her affection, Manly bursts into tears, and Norbury, entering, relieves them both by bidding her bend to her parent, who was then before her. A scene of great tenderness ensues, and the father and his daughter return home together. Lady Mary is accidentally relieved from the bailiff's house by Sir George Evelyn, who had flown upon the wings of love to release his adored Maria the moment he had heard of her embarrassment, and, having ordered the lady to be set free as soon as he entered, so as to engage himself for the debt, finds, upon an interview, that he had liberated Lady Mary instead of Maria, who had been set at liberty before. After these incidents, the plot is wound up with the return of Lady Priory to her husband by Mr. Bronzeley, the reconciliation of the primitive pair, the union of Sir George and Maria, and of Bronzeley and Lady Mary.

This Comedy is the avowed production of Mrs. Inchbold, and, with the exception of some ludicrous incidents, may be classed under that species of Theatrical Composition which the French distinguish by the name of *Comédie Larmoyante*. The title of the piece sufficiently expresses the intention of the author, who, by contrasting the characters of "Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are," very happily exemplifies the primitive purity of our ancient matrons, and the unbounded extravagance which marks the dissipated career of the fashionable unmarried ladies of the present day. The interest of the piece is kept alive by the attention which the author excites in the audience to the conjugal attachment of Lady Priory, the

primitive Wife, which is proof to all seduction, and by the many instances of the natural good disposition of Miss Dorilant, the Modern Maid of Quality, who, plunged in the greatest distress by gaming and ridiculous expence, generously offers to sacrifice to the relief of her father's supposed misfortunes a sum of money sufficient to rescue her from the horrors of a prison in which she is confined.

This Comedy was well received by a crowded audience, and the characters were all well supported. A Prologue was spoken by Mr. Waddy, and the Epilogue by Miss Wailis, in which two lines, alluding to the late glorious victory by Sir John Jervis, were received with a transport never equalled in any Theatre.

6. Mrs. Worthington appeared the first time on any Stage at Drury Lane, in the character of Imogen, in *Cymbeline*. Her person is elegant, her face pleasing, and not without expression, and her manner interesting. She was, however, so much affected on her entrance, that, notwithstanding the cheering plaudits of the audience, she was for a considerable time unable to proceed. Her great defect appeared to be want of sufficient powers of voice. On a smaller Theatre she may perhaps be more successful.

On this evening a new Ballet was performed for the first time, called *THE LABYRINTH; OR, THE MAD CAP*, which barely to mention is sufficient.

Also, *CAPE ST. VINCENT; OR, BRITISH VALOUR TRIUMPHANT*, was acted the first time. This piece, introduced on the victory obtained by Sir John Jervis, is a revival of *THE GLORIOUS FIRST OF JUNE*. (See *European Mag.* July 1794, page 60), with a few alterations, and was received with great applause.

P O E T R Y.

ON THE ATTRIBUTES OF THE DEITY.

FLY, vain Presumption! fly; nor rashly dare

To tax creative Wisdom's pow'r divine;
To arraign, in impious pride, that guardian care,

Those mercies, which throughout Creation shine.

Say, man, can thine impartial eye

On blot in all his ways detect?

Can aught imperfect in his works appear?

Is there, between thy God and thee,
One rigorous, one unjust decree?—

Prajaneness can't assert it without fear.

Say, can that source impurity possess

From whence must issue all our happiness?

Can e'er injustice, with unhallow'd fear,

Attempt t' approach that Holy Judgment-seat,

Where Truth's bright essence hath eternal
shone, [throne?

And Mercy beam'd transcendant from her
Thg

Th' Almighty Sovereign, since the world began,

In perfect goodness hath his laws ordain'd ;
Abundant tokens hath display'd to man
Of love celestial, pure and unrestrain'd ;
Of wisdom, whose extent to find
Surpasseth far the finite mind —
Wisdom as universal as his pow'r.
Enthron'd in majesty on high,
He hears seraphic symphony

His boundless grace and noble acts adore.
There God, in his supremacy reveal'd,
Developes what his wisdom hath conceal'd
From mortal's sight ; yet let not mortals
blame

Th' Omniscient Mind, but to their Maker's
name

Be glory, praise, and adoration giv'n
By men on earth, and perfect saints in Heaven !
Chisleton, Feb. 15. D. W. D.

S O N N E T

WRITTEN IN SPRING.

AGAIN gay Spring the rustic calls to love,
And spreads her flow'ry mantle o'er the
grove !

The soaring lark, sweet songster of the morn,
Hails early Phoebus with a cheerful strain ;
At eve the plowman views his rising corn,
And hears soft music echo o'er the plain.
But, ah ! can Spring remove the fiend
Despair,

Or sooth the troubled bosom fill'd with care ?

Whether I seek the lone sequester'd shade,
Or thro' the daisied meadow bend my way,
I court in vain the joys fond Hope pourtray'd,
Her fairest blossoms bloom'd but to decay !
Tir'd Fancy now a gloomy picture draws,
And Sadness round my head a faded garland
throws.

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

T O M E M O R Y.

SOOTH thou each present woe, Mysterious
Power !

To thee I strike the long-^{er} forsaken lyre ;
To thee we owe the renovated hour,
Strong mark'd with bliss, touch'd with
celestial fire.

Mild Goddess of the retrospective eye,
While Fortune still o'erclouds each coming
day,

Unheeded bid the tedious moments fly,
The far-fled hour of rapture paint more
gay.

Thou can'st restore to age the ardent dream,
The ecstasy of juvenile delight ;
Though Lethe urges on her sluggish stream,
And wide extend the murky jaws of night.

Though Time shall wither every soft desire ;
Though fleeting beauty vanish from the
view,

Though half extinct the lover's youthful fire,
Thy magic mirror shall each grace renew ;

And as I wander on the barren shore,
Of Empire fall'n the desolated seat,
A glance at the sad relics scatter'd o'er
Shall rouse thee from Oblivion's dark re-
treat ;

To tell where now the noisome nettle grows,
Where roams 'midst parching sands the
thirsty crane ;

Th' embattled tower or splendid dome arose,
Or marshall'd armies issued to the plain.

There ran the extended aqueduct along,
Where shapeless now yon massy ruins lie ;
There by the stream the Shepherd tuned his
song,
Where sand in whirling clouds invades the
sky.

Though the tall pyramid opprest the ground,
And still endures the lengthen'd colonnade ;
Their founders' names, cras'd from the re-
nown'd,

Like evening shadows into darkness fade ;

Though Time with ruthless ravages destroy,
And each proud trophy of the past efface ;
Heedless alike of valour's rough employ,
The Muse's myrtle, and the Virgin's grace ;

Thou can'st recall the ages past away,
Record the story of the mighty dead ;
Thou can'st inspire the poet's moral lay,
And bind with laurel wreath the hero's
head.

J. G.

S O N N E T

To my DOG TOBY.

SAY, honest inmate of my humble cot,
Why fawn'st thou thus thy Master's
feet around ?

Dost think thy faithful services forgot ?
Ah no ! so rare does Gratitude abound,
That thou, tho' groveling, Dog-like, at my
feet,

I would care, esteem *thee* Friend sincere ;
Nay, I could flatter *thee* without deceit ;
Whilst MAN, alas ! full oft the woe-worn
tear

Of bitter anguish tells t'wards Man unkind,
Ungrateful, suffers not his heart t'expand ;
But, 'midst the howlings of the wintry wind,
Withholds from sinking wretchedness the
soft'ning hand ;

Who, teaz'd and goaded by the fiend De-
spair,
Plunges, o'erwhelm'd in guilt, to end his
earthly care.

W. Hampton.

S. T. T.

IN a few days Orestes will find himself settled for the remainder of life in a far distant province, among a rude, but brave and hospitable people.

Too keen sensibility—a mind resentful of injuries—but grateful, and affectionately mindful of favours received—a heart tumultuously alive to impressions from female charms—Such, Mr Editor, is your correspondent; whose peace of mind has been destroyed by the poisoned arrows of calumny; who detesting fools, knaves, and towards, leaves for ever the Metropolis without a sigh.

In the retreat he has chosen he means not to forego the pleasure of your Monthly Feast; and hopes to be able, not seldom, in communications to subscribe himself,
Your much obliged,
and very humble Servant,

ORESTES.

ELEGY the 9TH, BOOK the 4TH, OF OVID'S
TRISTIUM, FREELY TRANSLATED.

To ———, Esq.

*Si licet, et pateris, nomen facinusque tacebo,
Et tua Letheis aëta dabuntur aquis.*

SAY, do you wish your name and guilt unknown,
And scoundrel deeds in deep oblivion laid?
To tears, tho' tardy, mercy shall be shewn,
When without art contrition is display'd.

Let it appear that self-condemn'd you stand,
From Memory's tablet anxious to erase
The dirty schemes which erst your malice
plann'd,
When envy led you to be false and base.

Should still 'gainst me your heart with rancour rage,
Compell'd, unhappy, I must fly to arms;
From earth's extreme defensive war I'll wage,
And guard my fame from vile Assassins' harms.

'Twas Cæsar's will (perhaps you knew it not)
My civic rights uninjur'd should remain;
The loss of country he decreed my lot;
O may that country flourish 'neath his reign!

The Oak, tho' blasted by the bolt of Jove,
Much of its native vigour oft retains;
If for revenge too impotent I prove,
Each Muse will aid me with immortal strains.

Tho' doom'd to draw far distant Scythia's air,
Where the parch'd stars ne'er lave in ocean's tide;

To num'rous nations Fame my worth will bear,
Nor Envy from the world my name shall hide.

Rumour will spread whate'er relates to me,
Whence the sun's beams first shew the dawning day,
To where his orb descending meets the sea,
And East and West my fame and wrongs display.

Nor to this age confin'd thy guilt be known,
For ever gibbeted thy crimes shall be;
Posterity, that cannot die, will shudd'ring own,
A wretch more worthless never breath'd than thee.

E'en now the war I wage with head unarm'd,
Ah! would to Heav'n for arms I had no cause;
The Ring is silent, yet the Bull's alarm'd,
Spurns the loose sand, and earth indignant paws.

Enough, my Muse! 'tis time we sound retreat,
Room for contrition I most willing yield?
'Tis not too late repentance to complete,
And shroud his name behind Oblivion's shield.

Feb. 25, 1797.

ORESTES.

ELEGIAC SONNET.

NOW plaintive Philomel forsakes the thorn,
And from her lowly nest the lark upsprings,
Warbling her wild notes to the meek-eyed morn,
Who waves aloft her dew-bespangled wings.

The roosted Cock pours forth his clarion shrill,
And from the mountain's brow dun night retires;

While music wakes around from every bill,
As reddening Phœbus lifts his golden fires.

But vain to me the opening landscape smiles,
In "young-eyed Spring's" rich garniture array'd,

Since deep ensnar'd in love's delusive wiles,
Hid in these shades, I mourn a faithless Maid,

Who minds me not, but leaves me to despair,
And tell her baseness to the desert air.

T. ENORT.

Borough, 4th March 1797.

STATE

S T A T E P A P E R S.

No. I.
TREATY

BETWEEN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY
AND THE LANDGRAVE OF HESSE
DARMSTADT, SIGNED AT FRANCK-
FORT, THE 10TH DAY OF JUNE
1796.

BE it known to those whom it may concern, that his Majesty the King of Great Britain, and his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, in consideration of the strict ties which unite their interests; and having judged that in the present situation of affairs it would contribute to the reciprocal welfare of Great Britain, and of the dominions of Hesse Darmstadt, to cement and strengthen, by a new Treaty of Alliance, the connection which subsists between them, his Britannic Majesty, in order to regulate the objects relative to this Treaty, has thought proper to nominate Charles Craufurd, his Envoy at the Imperial and Royal Armies; and his Serene Highness has nominated on his part, for the same purpose, the Baron Charles of Barckhausen, his Privy Councillor, and Director of the Council of War; who, being furnished with the necessary full powers, have agreed to take for basis of the present Treaty the one formerly concluded between Great Britain and Hesse, the fifth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, to adopt such parts of it as may be applicable to the present circumstances, or to settle, by new articles, those points which it may be necessary to regulate otherwise; and as it is not possible to specify each particular case, every thing which shall not appear to be determined in a precise manner, either in the present Treaty or in the former Treaty, shall be settled with equity and faith, in conformity to the same principles which have been adopted in former instances.

Article I. There shall be, therefore, in virtue of this Treaty, between his Majesty the King of Great Britain and his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, their heirs and successors, a strict friendship, and a sincere, firm, and constant union; so that the one shall consider the interests of the other as his own, and shall strive to promote them with good faith as much

as possible, and to prevent and remove all disturbance and injury.

Art. II. His Majesty the King of Great Britain desiring to have in his service a body of troops, to be employed wherever he may think proper, excepting in the East-Indies, or on board the fleet, and his Serene Highness wishing for nothing more than to give his Majesty this fresh proof of his attachment, engages, by virtue of this article, to set on foot three battalions of infantry, forming a body of two thousand two hundred and eighty-four men, according to the annexed specification; these troops shall be ready to pass in review before his Britannic Majesty's Commissary the fourteenth day of July of the present year, at Darmstadt, and to begin their march the following day for the place of their destination. The General whom his Britannic Majesty shall appoint Commander in Chief in the countries where these shall serve, shall have authority to employ them, either together or in detachments, and even to disperse them amongst the different Islands or Districts of his command, in the manner which he shall judge the most advantageous for his Majesty's service. It being notwithstanding well understood that these troops shall always remain under the immediate orders of their own Chiefs.—The said corps shall consist of men disciplined and exercised, and well armed and equipped.

Art. III. In order to defray the expences to which the Serene Landgrave shall be put for the equipment of the said corps of troops, his Britannic Majesty promises to pay to his Serene Highness for each man thirty crowns banco, the crown being reckoned at fifty-three sols of Holland, or at four shillings and nine-pence three farthings English money, of which payment shall be made immediately after the review, and according to the effective state as shall then be verified. All the camp necessaries, as likewise all the horses, waggoners, draft horses, valets de bat, and waggoners, who may be necessary for the troops, as well for transporting the equipages, provisions, ammunition, utensils, and other objects of every kind, as for the field-pieces, with their implements and artillery-men, shall be furnished

furnished by his Britannic Majesty wherever they may be wanted.

Art. IV. Besides the Levy Money stipulated in the preceding Article, his Britannic Majesty shall cause to be paid to every Officer, as also to every one employed, not a fighting man of equal rank, the sum of three months pay according to his rank, and upon the same footing as his national troops, in order to facilitate the expence of his private equipment, which payment shall be made immediately after the signature of the present Treaty.

Art. V. His Majesty the King of Great Britain engages himself, in like manner, to pay to the Serene Landgrave an annual subsidy during the six years this Treaty is to continue. This subsidy shall commence from the day of the signature, and it shall be paid at the rate of eighty thousand crowns *banco per annum*. The payment of this subsidy shall be made regularly, without abatement, every quarter, to the Agent of his Highness in London.

Art. VI. These troops shall remain in the service and at the disposition of his Britannic Majesty during six years, and his Majesty shall allow them during this term—

1. Every thing that is necessary for their subsistence, namely, pay, bread, forage, and, in general, all emoluments, as well ordinary as extraordinary, attached to every rank, on the same footing that he allows them to his British troops in the different places of their destination; and for this purpose the statements of payment shall be annexed to the present Treaty.

2. Medicines and sustenance for the sick and wounded, with a place and the necessary means of conveyance wherein they may be treated and taken care of, precisely on the same footing as the national British troops, by their own Physicians and Surgeons.

The pay shall commence from the day of the review, according to the effective state in which the said corps shall be delivered, which shall be verified by a table, signed by the respective Ministers of the high Contracting Parties, which shall have the same force as if it had been inserted word for word in the present Treaty.

Art. VII. As in the before-mentioned table the strength of each company, of which four make a battalion, amounts to one hundred and sixty three soldiers, it must be observed, that in this

number are comprised seven men, unarmed, intended, according to the established custom in the Hessian service, to serve as servants to Officers, and it is agreed upon that these men shall nevertheless pass muster as soldiers in every respect.

Art. VIII. As it is to be feared that, notwithstanding the care made use of, it will not be possible entirely to prevent desertion until the arrival of the troops at the place of embarkation, and his Serene Highness promising to employ every means in his power that the said corps shall be embarked complete, it is agreed upon, that there shall be at the said review ten supernumerary men per company to supply the place of deserters on the march; so that in case, on the arrival of the corps at the port, the number of supernumeraries shall exceed that of the deserters, the remainder may be distributed amongst the battalions, and added to the amount, in order to increase, in such case, the levy money, pay, &c. and his Highness engages himself moreover to cause the said corps to be escorted by a detachment of cavalry, in order to pick up deserters, procure quarters, &c. &c. it being well understood that the expences, as well of the march, as of the return of the detachment of cavalry, shall be defrayed by his Majesty.

Art. IX. All the objects of pay and maintenance shall be calculated according to the table of the annual review, so that the vacancies happening from one review to another shall not make any alteration in the state of payment. His Majesty shall cause these objects to be paid in advance from two to two months, either by assignments payable in favour of the Hessian Commissioner upon whatever chest of his Majesty may be nearest to the said Commission, or in ready money to his Serene Highness's Agent in London.

Art. X. A fresh review shall take place regularly every year; his Majesty shall give three months notice of the number of recruits necessary to complete the corps, which number shall be fixed according to the official report of the first day of April, so that the recruits shall be ready to be delivered to the English Commissary the first day of July, at the place of the first review, or one month after, at such port in Germany, or at such place on the frontiers of the Empire as his Majesty may chuse for their reception. The

term of their delivery shall be deemed to be that of the new review, and the total of the number of effective men remaining, according to the report of the month of April, added to that of the recruits delivered to the British Commissary, shall be considered as the effective state of the new period, and shall not vary until the review of the following year.

Art. XI. There shall be paid for each recruit armed, equipped, disciplined, and exercised, the sum of twenty crowns banco; and his Highness the Landgrave takes upon himself the expences of transport to the place of embarkation, as well as of escort, which are to be reimbursed by his Britannic Majesty.

Art. XII. As, during the continuance of this Treaty, it will necessarily occur, that Officers or Soldiers, either for family reasons, on account of preferment, or for sickness, will be obliged to return home, his Majesty takes upon himself the expences of their transport in the two former cases, as far as the frontiers of the Empire, and in the latter to their own country: his Highness promises, in return, to replace the non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers to whom he may give permission to return for any other reason than that of sickness, at his own expence, and without requiring the consideration for recruits fixed in the preceding Article, reserving to himself nothing but the transport from the frontiers of the Empire unto the place of their destination. — Moreover, his Highness will never recall an Officer or Soldier without urgent cause, or without having acquainted his Majesty thereof; and he will take care that the number of Officers shall be always complete.

Art. XIII. The Most Serene Landgrave being at the charge of furnishing the said corps with arms and clothing, in consequence of the pay upon the footing of English troops, as agreed upon in these Articles, his Majesty shall cause indemnification to be made for such loss only in cloathing, arms and accoutrements as shall be occasioned by some accident of war or of voyage; as well as for every expence incurred in the transport of these several articles to the troops, and also of every thing they may stand in need of; it being well understood that the aforesaid Articles shall be delivered to the English Commissary at the same time as the re-

cruits of the year, in order that the same vessel may convey both.

Art. XIV. In case an Officer should lose his equipage, either on his route or by some accident of war, his Majesty shall grant him the same indemnification as English Officers are allowed in similar cases.

Art. XV. As soon as his Serene Highness shall have put the corps in a state to march, within the term agreed upon, he shall be considered as having fulfilled his preliminary engagements; so that the payment of the levy money, subsidy, and pay shall take place according to the aforesaid determination, even in case his Majesty, on account of some unforeseen event, should not think proper to have the corps reviewed, or to cause it to march or embark.

Art. XVI. If before the period of the review his Britannic Majesty shall find himself disposed to renounce this Treaty entirely, his Serene Highness shall receive, under the title of indemnification,

1st. The levy money.

2d. The equipage money allowed to the Officers.

3d. Three months pay for the whole of the troops, according to the Table annexed to the second Article, &c.

4th. One year's subsidy.

Art. XVII. At the end of six years, his Britannic Majesty shall send back the corps, at the disposal of his Highness, in the same state in which it was taken into his service, and being at the entire expence of transport until their arrival at Darmstadt; it being understood that his Majesty shall not pay the levy money for the men who may be wanting at that time, except in the case where he shall have failed to inform the Serene Landgrave of it six months beforehand, in order to save his Highness the expence of a new completion. If by accident the return should be retarded, the Treaty shall be tacitly prolonged for one year, in every respect, and a certain sum shall be agreed upon as an equivalent for levy money, in proportion to the present arrangement.

Art. XVIII. If his Majesty should think proper, after the expiration of the six years fixed for the duration of this Treaty, to keep the said corps for some years longer, his Highness consents to it beforehand; and it will be then only necessary to make an arrange-

ment respecting the levy and equipage money for the Officers, which will be calculated according to the proportions of the present Treaty.

Art. XIX. His Serene Highness reserves to himself the jurisdiction over his troops, as well as all dispositions respecting promotion, discipline, and interior administration.

Art. XX. His Britannic Majesty grants to his Highness the sum of fifteen thousand pounds sterling, to answer the first expences of equipping this corps; payment of which shall be made immediately after the signature of this Treaty, and shall be carried to the account of levy money.

Art. XXI. Deserters shall be faithfully delivered up on both sides, and neither the soldiers, nor any other persons belonging to the corps of Hesse Darmstadt, shall be permitted to settle in the dominions of his Britannic Majesty.

In witness whereof, we the undersigned, authorized by the full power of his Majesty the King of Great Britain on one side, and of his Serene Highness the reigning Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt on the other, have signed the present Treaty, and have caused the seals of our arms to be affixed thereto.

Done at Francfort, this 10th of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

(L. S.) C. CRAUFURD.
(L. S.) C. B. DE BARKHAUS.

No. II.

AMERICA.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 28.

"Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

"AT the opening of the present Session of Congress, I mentioned that

some circumstances of an unwelcome nature had lately occurred in relation to France; that our trade had suffered and was suffering extensive injuries in the West-Indies, from the cruizers and agents of the French Republic; and that communications had been received from its Minister here, which indicated danger of a further disturbance of our commerce by its authority; and that we were, in other respects, far from agreeable; but that I reserved for a special message a more particular communication on this interesting subject. This communication I now make.

"The complaints of the French Minister embraced most of the trans-actions of our Government, in relation to France, from an early period of the present war; which, therefore, it was necessary carefully to review. A collection has been formed of letters and papers relating to those transactions, which I now lay before you, with a letter to Mr. Pinckney, our Minister at Paris *, containing an examination of the notes of the French Minister, and such information as I thought might be useful to Mr. Pinckney in any further representations he might find necessary to be made to the French Government. The immediate object of his mission was, to make to that Government such explanations of the principles and conduct of our own, as, by manifesting our good faith, might remove all jealousy and discontent, and maintain that harmony and good understanding with the French Republic, which it has been my constant solicitude to preserve. A Government which required only a knowledge of the *truth* to justify its measures, could not but be anxious to have this fully and frankly displayed.

"GEO. WASHINGTON.

"United States,
Jan. 19, 1797."

* The letter from the American Secretary of State to Mr. Pinckney discloses some curious facts. Among other things, the Minister of France has made it a subject of formal complaint to the American Government, that the French flag has not been displayed before Congress in their Hall of Session; and, what is more singular, the Minister has complained that the publishers of Almanacks and Registers have arranged the names of the British Minister before that of the French and Spanish Ministers, and he has requested the President to disavow this conduct of the printers, and suppress the publications. What will the world think of the Agent of a great Nation descending to such puerilities? and what opinion will be formed of the Minister of a free Nation, who can be so ignorant of the Laws of the United States as to suppose the Executive has the power to suppress a publication not prohibited by law? It seems as if the Agents of the French Nation take unwearied pains to make their Government hated and themselves despised.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST SESSION of the EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 128.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

NO business of importance occurred in the Upper House till

MONDAY, FEB. 27.

The Lord Chancellor on that day read the following Message from the King :

“ GEORGE R.

“ His Majesty thinks it proper to communicate to the House of Lords, without delay, the measures adopted to obviate the effects which might be occasioned by the unusual demand of specie lately made from different parts of the country in the Metropolis.

“ The peculiar nature and exigency of the case appeared to require, in the first instance, the measure contained in the Order of Council, which his Majesty has directed to be laid before the House. In recommending this important subject to the immediate and serious attention of the House of Lords, his Majesty relies with the utmost confidence on the experienced wisdom and firmness of his Parliament, for taking such measures as may be best calculated to meet any temporary pressure, and to call forth, in the most effectual manner, the extensive resources of his kingdoms in support of their public and commercial credit, and in defence of their dearest interests.

“ G. R.”

Lord Grenville also, by his Majesty's command, laid before the House a

COPY OF THE ORDER OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

“At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, Feb. 26, 1797.

“ By the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Present,
The Lord Chancellor Earl of Liverpool
Lord President Lord Grenville
Duke of Portland Mr. Chancellor
Marquis Cornwallis of Exchequer.
Earl Spencer

“ Upon the representation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stating, that from the result of the information which he has received, and of the enquiries which it has been his duty to make, respecting the effect of the unusual demands for specie that have been made upon the metropolis, in consequence of ill-founded or exaggerated alarms in dif-

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ferent parts of the country, it appears, that unless some measure is immediately taken, there may be reason to apprehend a want of a sufficient supply of cash to answer the exigencies of the public service. It is the unanimous opinion of the Board, that it is indispensably necessary for the public service, that the Directors of the Bank of England should forbear issuing any cash in payment until the sense of Parliament can be taken on that subject, and the proper measures adopted thereupon, for maintaining the means of circulation, and supporting the public and commercial credit of the kingdom at this important conjuncture; and it is ordered, that a copy of this minute be transmitted to the Directors of the Bank of England, and they are hereby required, on the grounds of the exigency of the case, to conform thereto until the sense of Parliament can be taken as aforesaid. W. FAULKNER,”

[When the above Order was published in the city, it was accompanied by the following notice from the Bank :

BANK OF ENGLAND, FEB. 27, 1797.

“ In consequence of an order of his Majesty's Council, notified to the Bank last night, copy of which is hereunto annexed :

“ The Governor, Deputy Governor, and Directors of the Bank of England, think it their duty to inform the Proprietors of Bank Stock, as well as the Public at large, that the general concerns of the Bank are in the most affluent and prosperous situation, and such as to preclude every doubt as to the security of its notes.

“ The Directors mean to continue their usual discounts for the accommodation of the Commercial Interest, paying the amount in Bank-notes, and the Dividend Warrants will be paid in the same manner.

(Signed) “ FRANCIS MARTIN,
Secretary.”]

The Duke of Norfolk expressed some surprize, that so extraordinary a measure should have been taken upon the representation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer only. He considered the Chancellor of the Exchequer as the
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prima contriver and mover and organizer of the measure; but he did not think his representation of the cause of the scarcity of cash was fair. The alarms of the country had no doubt occasioned a scarcity; but the great cause of the scarcity was the exportation of specie to subsidize the Emperor and other Powers on the Continent. It was not his intention to discuss the question generally at present; but he felt it a duty he owed to the country to move, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly soliciting his Majesty, that no further exportation of Gold or Silver in Coin, or Gold or Silver in Bullion, should take place for the use of the Emperor, or any other Foreign Power, until the sense of Parliament shall have been taken on the subject, after a full view of the cause of the public exigencies, on which his Majesty has been this day advised to issue a most extraordinary and illegal proclamation."

A number of Lords here called out it was no *Proclamation*; upon which his Grace substituted in the place of it, *Order of Council*.

Lord Grenville considered the Duke's opinion as determining to decide upon the question to-night, and debate it to-morrow.

The Duke of Grafton contended that the measure was illegal, and thought it highly necessary that Parliament should look on it with a jealous eye.

Lord Grenville felt himself ready to enter into the defence of having so supported our Allies at any time it might be brought forward, convinced that it had been of great service, and of essential benefit to the kingdom.

Lord Guildford had long feared the system pursued would produce something like the present, though he had never entertained an idea of its being carried to so great an extent. The present Motion had nothing to do with that subject, but very properly, as he thought, went to satisfy the public, and prevent Ministers from taking the opportunity of increasing the present difficulties by sending more money out of the kingdom: and therefore, should the Noble Duke persist in his motion, he should certainly divide with him, unless the Noble Lord would undertake to assure the House that Ministers had no such intention.

Lord Moira declared, that since the Noble Secretary of State declined giving an answer to the question, that Mi-

nisters had no intention to send money out of the kingdom, which he certainly did not think they would attempt in the short space of twenty-four hours, he would certainly vote for the Motion, because he thought the refusal to satisfy that House would tend to increase the alarms of the Public.

Lord Grenville did not think it would cause any alarm, or that the prevention of any was the object of the Motion; it rather appeared as intended to cast an oblique reflection upon Administration, and he hoped, when the House thought they merited any blame, they would not do it, as it were, by a side wind.

The House then divided on the Motion,

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Non-Contents - 34

TUESDAY, FEB. 28.

KING'S MESSAGE.

The Order of the Day being read for summoning the House, his Majesty's Message was read.

Lord Grenville stated, that the alarms, with such industry circulated through the country, of an intended invasion, had caused a considerable demand for specie on the Bank of England, inasmuch, that it was found requisite by a strong measure to arrest the progress of what might ultimately prove destructive to the credit of the nation. He did not wish it to be understood that the Bank was unable to pay the demands made upon it. The contrary, he was proud to say, was the fact, and it would in the end be proved to the full satisfaction of the public. Our Commerce, our Credit, and our Finances were in the most flourishing state; but it became the duty of his Majesty's Council, when they saw any evil arising, to endeavour to put an immediate stop to it. He should not take upon him to assert that the measure adopted by the Cabinet in the present instance was strictly conformable to law. The Council had no right to controul the Bank, nor did they assume such a power—they only made a request, and that request was immediately complied with. Its justice was evident—it its effect appeared to be fraught with benefit; and therefore the measure was adopted. The Noble Lord said it would be unnecessary to go into detail on this business; and therefore he should come immediately to the point, which was a Motion for "An humble Address to his Majesty, to thank him for his gracious communications

cations to the House, and to assure his Majesty that their Lordships would take the most effectual means to carry into execution such measures as might tend to the security of public credit."

The Duke of Grafton had not any objection to the Address; but he wished to know whether it was the intention of Ministers to pass any act compulsory on the public, to make them accept notes instead of cash for the payment of debts. His Grace condemned the present measure, so far as it went to be compulsory on the Bank to accede to what the Privy Council had advanced.

Lord Grenville said, in respect to what fell from the Noble Duke respecting a compulsory Act to make people take Bank-notes, no such matter was in agitation. He was not at present prepared to state what might be the effect of a Regulation Bill. This matter more properly belonged to the other House; and when what they had determined upon came before their Lordships, he should then deliver his sentiments upon the subject.

Lord Guildford, Lord Albemarle, and the Duke of Norfolk said a few words on the subject, and then the Motion being put, it was carried *nem. dissent*.

Lord Grenville then read another Motion, which was, "That a Secret Committee of Nine should be appointed to enquire into the Finances of the Bank, and to make their Report to the House."

The Duke of Bedford moved an Amendment, "That the Committee should be an open, and not a secret one."

Lords Grenville, Liverpool, Auckland, Fauconberg, and Albemarle, supported the original Motion against the Amendment, which latter was supported by the Dukes of Grafton and Norfolk, and

The Marquis of Lansdown, who observed, that much had been said of the unfounded and exaggerated alarms which had plunged us into our present unfortunate situation. It was ridiculous to talk of the general credit of the Country being hurt by alarms. He would trace it to its true source. Had

the continuance of a War which had drained the Nation of an immense quantity of specie nothing to do with the calamity? The profusion of Government in the creation of new offices, increase of salaries, the annual deficiencies in almost every department of the public Revenue, instead of expected surplusses, would, perhaps, better account for the public distress than the alarm of invasion. Every public office was in arrear, even to the smallest sums; and so ignorant was the Minister of the demands for the general expenditure of the Nation, that he had not been able to calculate within TEN MILLIONS of the sum wanted so late as the 23d of December last! The first Lord of the Treasury was no longer Prime Minister of this Country. Every man in office had his hand in the public purse. There was no controul till the money was actually expended, or, what was the same thing, the debt incurred. To this, no doubt, was owing the enormous issue of paper, and consequently the heavy discounts that naturally followed it. The same thing would take place in the manufacture of Bank paper. Every man who had money would sell it, and we should have two prices for the same commodity. He did not like the idea of force to compel persons to receive any paper, however well secured; and he was convinced it would be attended with the most fatal effects. He hoped, however, that Ministers, before it was too late, would now begin to think of the necessity of economy in the public expenditure.

The Lord Chancellor replied shortly, and supported the arguments of Lord Grenville. He declined saying any thing as to the effect of making Bank Notes a legal tender, or of forcing individuals to receive them in payments, as that question was not before the House.

The House divided on the Amendment proposed by the Duke of Bedford,

Content	-	12
Not Content	-	78

Adjourned, Majority 66

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 20.

CORPORATE JURISDICTIONS.

ON the second reading of this Bill, Mr. P. Coke shortly recapitulated its purport to such Members as might not have been present at the time of its

introduction. Under the existing laws, several Corporations had the power to try in their own Courts all causes which arose within their precincts. By this means it happened that justice was often impossible to be obtained, as

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the Jury came to the trials with minds prejudiced and predetermined. In Southampton, Poole, and other large places, the utmost inconvenience was experienced from this circumstance. But the evil did not rest here—for assizes were never held in these places but at the request of the Corporation, which, to avoid the expence, seldom made such request until the gaols were crowded. It frequently happened, that several years thus elapsed without criminals being brought to trial; and he instanced one case of a *murderer* who was not tried till after the expiration of *seven years*, when death had carried off all the witnesses against him. His object was to give plaintiffs, prosecutors, and defendants an option of being tried in the Court of the County at large, or that of the Corporation. He intended, he said, to have the Bill referred to a Select Committee above stairs, and afterwards recommitting for discussion in the whole House.

Mr. Wigley and Mr. Jeffery made an observation or two each, after which the Bill was read a second time, and referred to a Committee above stairs for to-morrow.

DOWNTON ELECTION PETITION.

Mr. Tyrwhitt brought up, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Downton Election, the Report of the said Committee. It determined that the sitting Member was duly elected, but that the Petition against him was neither frivolous nor vexatious.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.

Mr. H. Thornton said, he had a Petition to present from 1,150 Electors of Southwark, complaining of their having been deprived of the opportunity of voting, as they had no notice that Mr. Thellusson was ineligible. They could not expect that the House would reverse their late determination; but they trusted that in future some alteration would be made in the existing law, and that the abuses would be corrected.

The Petition was brought up, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Tierney hoped the Hon. Member would follow the Petition by a specific Motion, to take it into consideration. His situation was very unpleasant, as that Petition charged him with having assumed the character of a Representative. The Hon. Member's Petition spoke the sense of the Electors; in that he

differed from him: he believed the majority would disclaim that Petition, which had been obtained by circular letters sent to those who were inimical to him, while his friends were ignorant that such a Petition was proposed. However general the prayer of the Petition might be, it was usual for the Member presenting it to make some specific Motion. He was certain the House would attend to any that the Hon. Gentleman should make, and he anxiously waited until such Motion should ascertain his situation in that House.

Mr. H. Thornton said, he had done what he thought his duty, in opening the general heads of the Petition; but he did not see how he could make the Motion required by the Honourable Gentleman.

Mr. Tierney replied, that the Petition now upon the Table accused him of getting his seat unconstitutionally; and if nothing more was done in it, the charge remained against him. He wished it to be enquired into; but, if no Motion was made, he thought it would be proper for him to complain that, under colour of a Petition, a Member had been insulted.

FRIDAY, FEB 24.

FOREIGN GRAIN.

Mr. Alderman Lushington, in pursuance of notice, rose to submit the grounds of his Motion "for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the causes and extent of the losses sustained by British Merchants in supplying the Country with Foreign Grain, after Government had desisted from attempting it." It might be urged, that it was incompatible with a general principle to indemnify Merchants for unsuccessful speculations; but he thought the peculiarity of the circumstances attending this case would take it out of that general principle. All the corn that had been furnished by Government in 1795, including captures, did not exceed 2,500 quarters, when the quantity furnished by the Merchants the following year exceeded 700,000 quarters. This vast influx of grain, fortunately for the Country, but unfortunately for the adventurers, reduced the market price so much, as to occasion a loss of 60 or 70 per cent.

He concluded by moving, "That a Committee should be appointed to investigate the causes and extent of the losses

losses sustained by the merchants importing corn in the year 1796, after Government had ceased to purchase on its own account." The Motion was agreed to.

QUAKERS' RELIEF BILL.

The Order of the Day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of the whole House, on a Bill for granting Relief to the people called Quakers, and for taking their solemn affirmation in criminal as well as civil cases, being read; and the question being put, that the Speaker now leave the Chair,

Sir W. Scott stated at considerable length his objections to the farther progress of the Bill. They pointed chiefly to that branch of the Bill which respected the payment of tithes. He professed himself to be no enemy to toleration, but by toleration he meant that kind of toleration, which, as it affected religious opinions, was not inconsistent with the civil rights of property. It was not enough that religious opinions should be sincere, in order to give them a claim to protection, for if they injured the civil rights of others, they could have no such pretensions. It was erroneous to suppose that tithes were a species of property merely ecclesiastical; in many cases they were lay property. A large proportion of tithe property was in lay hands under the title of lay appropriations. But the Quakers refused to pay tithes to the appropriator, as well as to the clergyman, though the property had been in his possession for more than three hundred years, a period much longer than the persuasion upon which they acted had been in existence.

Mr. Serjeant Adair said, with regard to the principle of his Learned Friend, on which he founded his objection to the measure, that no respect ought to be shewn to religious scruples where they went to affect property, he could not agree with him to the extent in which it had been stated. He thought that some respect ought to be shewn even to those religions which might be considered as absurd, though they involved this consequence, and they might even be the object of that good-natured toleration which his Learned Friend had mentioned. His Learned Friend said, that to such scruples the Legislature ought not at all to yield. He admitted that the Legislature ought not so far to yield to them as to lessen the

security of property; but yet he thought it wise, just, and humane, to give such indulgence as was consistent with its most perfect security. Alterations in the laws which tended to afford ease to the person who entertained the scruple, without injuring the property which it regarded, he would contend, were wise, just, and humane; and till his Learned Friend could shew that the present Bill would actually produce the effect which he deprecated, he would not consent to the application of his principle.

The Solicitor General said, that the whole argument of the Learned Serjeant proceeded upon the idea, that the body of Quakers laboured under a considerable grievance. Now he denied that any such grievance existed, or that any Quakers were liable to be treated with the severities which had been alleged, on the score of their religious scruples. For a period of twenty years no person of that persuasion had been imprisoned for conscience sake. The great body of respectable Quakers were actuated by no scruple with respect to the payment of tithes, nor did they wish for the interference of the law on the subject. There were respectable Quakers who were tithe-owners and tithe-renters, and it was absurd to suppose that they could feel any conscientious scruple in paying to others what they themselves received and collected.

The House divided,

For the Question - 33

Against it - 33

The Speaker gave the casting vote in favour of the Ayes.

CAPTAIN MANNING'S CASE.

Mr. Alderman Combe presented a Petition from Edward Manning, Esq., Commander of one of the East India Company's ships, which, he observed, contained a case of extraordinary hardship. The Petitioner was the holder of a promissory note for 2,500*l.* indorsed to him for a valuable consideration, the payment of which was resisted solely from its having been drawn upon an agreement stamp. He therefore solicited for a Bill to enable the Commissioners of Stamps to put the proper stamp upon the note.

The Solicitor General, after observing that it was impossible Captain Manning should have intended the smallest fraud on the revenue, which would have only required one shilling more,

more, said, that such a Bill was nevertheless not to be granted without considerable attention from the House.

The Petition was then brought up, and ordered to lie on the Table; and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, FEB. 27.

LANDING OF THE FRENCH IN WALES.

A Member rose to call the attention of the House to the late attempt of the French upon Wales. He said, that he saw something exceedingly portentous in the manner in which the Enemy had effected a descent upon the coast of Wales with 1,400 men with arms, but without tents or field pieces. It was a matter very extraordinary, that such a number of men should land, form themselves into a body upon a hill; and, without shewing any disposition to oppose the people, or the force that had marched against them, surrender themselves at discretion. Fourteen hundred men, with arms in their hands, could unquestionably have done something; but from their conduct, it appeared clear to him that they had been landed for no other purpose than that of being made prisoners. Under this consideration, he could not help sounding an alarm to the country; and, as he did not know how to act upon the occasion, he begged to be informed what measure was most proper to be adopted upon the occasion, and what Motion it would be right for him to propose to the House.

The Speaker informed him, that it remained for him to propose some Motion to the House, in the form of an Address to his Majesty, or in any other manner that his discretion might suggest.

He then moved an humble Address, but no person seconded it, and the Motion fell to the ground.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a Message from the King. [See page 193.]

Mr. Pitt observed, that he did not consider it necessary, at this time, to propose any specific measure. He should content himself merely with moving, That his Majesty's Message be taken into consideration to-morrow. He conceived it, however, to be his duty to state, that, in addition to the Motion for an Address on the Royal communication, it would be necessary to proceed to the appointment of a Committee, to examine the general state of the affairs of the Bank of England. He was confident that it would appear,

from a very short examination of the state of the Bank, that not a doubt could be entertained of its solidity and responsibility being equal to that of any former period; that, not only was the Bank equal to answer the utmost extent of the demands against it, but that there was an abundance far beyond any demand that could be made; yet he was satisfied that every Member would agree with him, that, under the present circumstances, it would be highly expedient to declare by law, that the *outstanding engagements of the Bank of England should be considered as secured by the National faith of the Country*; and that an Act should be passed, declaring that to be the law which already was the practice, viz. that their Notes should be received in every branch of public payment. This measure, he was satisfied, would, in addition to the proof which an investigation of the affairs of the Bank would give of the solidity of their resources, necessarily operate as a confirmation of their ability to answer every demand. He did not think it his duty to expatiate farther at present. It was enough that he had apprized the House of his intention to propose those measures which seemed to him to require the most urgent attention. He trusted the House would be induced to enforce, by a law, the restriction which had been recommended to the Bank not to make payments in cash, except in such cases as might be thought necessary to permit. Having explained the nature and tendency of the measures, he concluded by moving, That the Message be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Mr. Fox wished the Right Hon. Gentleman to inform the House to what extent he really meant to carry the principles of constituting the Notes of the Bank good and lawful tenders. To give to such a principle an unlimited operation would, he had no hesitation to say, produce consequences the most ruinous and mischievous. The source whence originated the necessity of this measure was easily to be found in the enormity of our National Debt, which was now become so intolerable a burthen, that it was necessary to alter the laws of the Country to enable us at all to bear the immense weight of it. An incident so extraordinary and so novel as that arising out of the present situation of affairs demanded the utmost attention; and he hoped, that in discussing it the ruinous system and the iniquitous

iniquitous practices that had reduced us to our present deplorable condition would be duly weighed, and impartially decided upon. He did not mean to enter into the particulars of the question until it came fairly before the House to-morrow; but deeming the proposition of the Hon. Gentleman to be of the greatest importance, he hoped that a Committee would be appointed to enquire into the whole of the circumstances which had combined to render the adoption of so extraordinary a measure of urgent necessity to the existence of the public credit of Great Britain.

Mr. Alderman Combe then asked, whether Notes were to be rendered legal tenders in mercantile or other transactions between individuals?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he had already given notice of every thing that he was then at liberty to state. Whatever should be deemed practicable, it was certainly his intention to make legal.

Mr. Sheridan said, the stoppage of payment of the Bank, whether a measure of necessity or not, was entirely an expedient of the Minister's, and the Directors had been called upon to obey an order to that effect. A proceeding so alarming demanded immediate attention, and he did expect that some plan would have been immediately brought forward to sanction so extraordinary a measure. The Right Hon. Gentleman had stated, that the most salutary effects had already been derived from it, and that one of the advantages obtained by it was a considerable rise this day in the price of stocks: a species of reasoning which he conceived as too absurd to be entertained for a moment. He rejoiced to hear that the affairs of the Bank were in a safe condition; he had little doubt of the fact, and he was moreover convinced that the necessity of making its Notes legal payment would never have existed, if the Bank had not been so long identified with the Government. It did not require to be explained what the cause of the present alarming situation of the Country was owing to. We all knew that the ship had sprung a most dangerous leak, but it remained to be hereafter determined what was to become of the *Pilot*. After all the professions which we had heard from him of the flourishing state of our finances, and after the repeated boasts made by him

of the impossibility of their ever being injured, what faith can be placed in his declarations, or what reliance is to be placed on his judgment?—Mr. Sheridan concluded by handing the following Motion to the Chair:

“That no farther exportation of specie or coin to the Emperor, or any other foreign Prince, shall take place until the sense of Parliament, upon a full review of the present exigencies, shall be ascertained.”

Mr. Nichol seconded the Motion in a short but very warm speech, and was very severe on Mr. Pitt in his observations upon his former boastings of *confiding majorities*, who he thought would soon have reason to repent of their servile confidence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer expressed himself not so much astonished at the Motion which had been made, as he was at the conduct of the Learned Gentleman who had seconded it. If a Motion of the present nature should be carried before we ascertained that there was no probability of a favourable change, it would be declaring to the enemy that we were determined to abandon the Emperor; a circumstance which would not fail to produce the most mischievous and dangerous consequences, as well to Great Britain as to her Ally. Under these considerations he should move the Order of the Day.

Mr. Fox said a scarcity of Cash had been experienced at former periods, and particularly in the year 1793; yet at that period the Bank of England had experienced no difficulty. From what then could this difference arise, but from the immense exports which had been made to the Continent? Why then were the House to confide that the Minister would not do that which he had already done? The whole of the business must be brought before the public eye. That House would betray their duty to their constituents if they did not act as considering the business in this point of view. They would, by any other conduct, make themselves accessaries to all the consequences, or, in other words, to the certain ruin of the Country.

Mr. Dundas complained of a want of candour on the opposite side of the House.

Sir W. Milner said, at a moment when the Bank of England had stopped payment, and when almost every other Bank in the Country had violated the

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implied conditions entered into with their creditors, it would be absurd to listen any longer to the assertions of Ministers; it became that House to see with their own eyes how the public money had been, and was to be expended.

The House then divided on Mr. Pitt's Motion for the Order of the Day,

Ayes	-	240
Noes	-	70

POOR BILL.

The Report of the Bill for the better Regulation of the Poor being brought up,

Mr. Pitt moved, that the further consideration of the Report be deferred to Thursday se'night.

Mr. Whitbread said, that if the schedules were to be circulated through the Country as the Bill had been, and as it was his opinion they should be, there was no hope that the Bill could pass in the present Session. The Bill was of a different nature, full of complex, and, in his judgment, of impracticable machinery.

Mr. Pitt said, that there was nothing in the Bill which was not necessary to the system which he had laid before the House.

Mr. Sheridan gave it as his decided opinion, that this Bill would not pass, and that it still would be met by the phrase of "new and unforeseen occurrences." It was a libel on the rich as well as the poor. It looked the benevolence of the one and the industry of the other. He repeated his wish that its principle should be brought into discussion.

Mr. Pitt wished, undoubtedly, that it could be reduced to a less complicated shape, but had no objection to set apart a day for its discussion.

Mr. Vaucliff said, that it was necessary for Members to understand the intent and meaning of the Bill. For this purpose one day, at least, may be devoted in the month of April.

Sir W. Geary was of opinion that the Bill should be postponed to another Session.

The Report was ordered to be received on Thursday se'night.

TUESDAY, FEB. 28.

On the motion of Mr. Pitt, seconded by Mr. Dundas, an Address of Thanks was voted his Majesty for the communication in the Message of yesterday.

Mr. Pitt then rose; and after justifying the Order of Council from the necessity of the case, when such immense drafts were unnecessarily made upon the Bank for specie, and expressing his confidence that that order would perfectly satisfy all reasonable persons of the solvency of the Bank; yet to put it beyond a doubt, and to relieve suspicious minds from the least apprehensions, he thought it necessary to move, That a Committee of that House be appointed to enquire into the quantum of the outstanding Notes of the Bank, and the funds they had to pay them; and he entertained no doubt but the result would prove not merely the solvency, but the flourishing state of that great Company. He understood it would be urged, that the enquiry should travel farther back, and go into the *causes* which had produced the necessity of the present measures—but this he thought at the present period would not be a politic measure; and he concluded by moving, "That a Secret Committee be appointed to ascertain the amount of the outstanding engagements of the Bank," &c.

Mr. Fox declaimed against the Order of Council as unconstitutional, and against the Minister who had advised it, and who had brought us into a situation so unparalleled and calamitous. The proclamation, he said, gave a stab to the vitals of public credit. He was *nervous* when he read it. "What," observed he, "is the sense of it? It is to declare, though you have solemnly and repeatedly promised to keep your faith with the public creditor, though in all the difficulties, in all the emergencies of the country, you have hitherto avoided, wisely avoided, laying any kind of tax upon the dividends due; though you have done all these acts, yet, that the circumstances of the country are such, *now*, that you have looked to the great depository of cash, have taken that cash, and have thereby defrauded the public creditor. Look at all your Acts of Parliament. Do they say, that you shall receive the money due to you at stated periods of the year, in notes of the Bank of England? No; they

they say that you shall receive it in the coin of the kingdom. Should Bank-notes be at one per cent. discount, will not that be, to all intents and purposes, taxing the dividends? But it may be said, that emergencies may be necessary to break through all rules. Necessity certainly is a plea to which no answer can be given; but the necessity ought to be absolute and irrevocable; it ought, too, to be strictly defined. I should have thought, that when the Minister had been compelled by emergency to adopt a case of this nature, he would have esteemed it to be his duty to have explained the grounds of that emergency.

He then argued, that the enquiry ought to go into the *causes* that had led to the present measure—that the public required a full, fair, and ample explanation, and that the researches made should be of the utmost publicity and extent, and not kept within the narrow limits proposed, or confined to a Secret Committee.

Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Hobhouse, Lord Wycombe, Mr. Hussey, Mr. Wilberforce Bird, Mr. Smith, and several other Members argued on the same side; and Mr. Dundas, Mr. Thornton, &c. supported the motion of Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Sheridan, after recapitulating the arguments of the several speakers against the motion, concluded by proposing an Amendment to the original motion—"That after the word 'House' should be inserted these words, viz.—"and also to enquire into the causes which have produced the Order of Council of the 26th instant, together

with their opinions thereon; and to consider of the propriety of continuing the said order in force for a limited time."

This produced some further debate, and at twelve o'clock the House divided.

For Mr. Sheridan's Amendment, 86

Against it, - - - 244

Majority, 158

[Mr. Pitt was oftener than usual upon his legs during this debate, and the great point in dispute was, whether the enquiry proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer should be extended to the *causes* which produced the necessity of the Order in Council, or should be confined, in the present instance, merely to the *stability of the Bank* ultimately to answer every demand upon them.—Mr. Pitt and the other Ministers contended, that the occasion called for immediate decision upon the latter subject; while the question of the *causes* of the necessity involved many circumstances which would require more time than public credit, in the present crisis, would allow to be spent in uncertainty. Mr. Fox and the Gentlemen in opposition urged, that a *fair, full, and open* enquiry was absolutely requisite, in order to calm the minds of the people, and to re-establish public credit: they insisted that the connection of Government with the Bank was not for the advantage of the latter, and that great part, if not the whole, of the present embarrassments, had originated in the conduct of Ministers. However, both parties admitted the perfect solvency of the Bank to be a fact beyond dispute.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 20.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Bazely, Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Dec. 17.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that I this morning received a letter from Mr. Nich. Simmons, Master of the Lion armed cutter, dated Seaford Roads, the 15th inst. giving me an account of his having the day before captured, off the Owers, after a chase of four hours and a half, the

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Hazard French cutter privateer, mounting two carriage guns, two swivels, with small arms, and 17 men, which had been out two days, but had not captured any thing.

I am, &c.

JOHN BAZEY.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Talbot, of his Majesty's Ship Eurydice, to Rear-Admiral Bazely, dated in Dover Road, Dec. 16.

LAST night I captured La Sphink French privateer, of 46 tons and 26 men, from Dunkirk, on a cruise; she left it yesterday at 12 o'clock, and had

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not taken any thing; she is Southampton-built, and has made a practice of running along shore as a coaster. The last cruise she was at sea she was boarded by one of the armed luggers in the North Sea, but got clear by producing Swedish papers. I have sent her into Dover harbour, and, when I have landed the prisoners, shall immediately proceed to my station. She had nothing but small-arms on board. I am, &c.

(Signed) JOHN TALBOT.

P. S.—I since find she has four four-pounders and two twelves in her hold.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 24.

Copy of a Letter from Captain James Young, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Greyhound, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Spithead, Dec. 20.

SIR,

I HAVE to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that yesterday, at four A.M. I fell in with, and captured, off Bartheleur, L'Aventure French privateer brig, of 16 four-pounders, and 62 men, commanded by Citizen Peltier, two days from Calais, on her first cruise, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

J. A. YOUNG.

ST. PETERSBURGH, NOV. 18.

Last night her Imperial Majesty, who had been seized with an apoplectic fit on the preceding day, expired at a quarter before ten o'clock.

Immediately after her Imperial Majesty's decease the Emperor Paul was proclaimed before the Palace, in the usual form, and the whole Court, which was there assembled in anxious expectation from the morning of the Empress's accident to the moment of her death, immediately took the Oath of Allegiance to the new Sovereign, as did the four regiments of guards, and every thing passed with the greatest order and tranquillity.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 3.

By dispatches received on Sunday evening from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, it appears that a part of the French Fleet, consisting of eight two-deckers, and nine other vessels of different classes, had anchored in Bantry Bay on the 24th ult. and had remained there, without any attempt to

land, till the 27th in the evening, when they quitted their station, and have not since been heard of. The wind at the time of their sailing blowing hard at S. S. E.

From their first appearance, every exertion was made by General Dalrymple, the Commanding Officer of the District, and a considerable force was collected to repel the enemy.

The accounts further state, that the Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps displayed the utmost zeal and alacrity, in undertaking the guards in those places from whence the regular troops were withdrawn; and the universal readiness shewn by all descriptions of people to forward the preparations for defence, left no doubt of the event, in case the enemy had ventured to make a descent. In particular, the spirit, activity, and exertions of Richard White, Esq, of Seafield Park, deserve the most honourable mention.

An Officer and seven men were driven on shore in a boat belonging to one of the French ships, and were immediately made prisoners. The Gentleman was conveyed to Dublin, and upon examination states, that the fleet, upon its leaving Brest, consisted in all of about fifty sail, having an army of 25,000 men on board, commanded by General Hoche, and that it was destined for the attack of Ireland.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 3.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sterling, of his Majesty's Ship Jason, to Mr. Nepean, dated off Cape Clear, the 24th of December 1796.

SIR,

I HAD the honour to inform you, on the 20th inst. by Le Suffrein, a French vessel, *armé en flute*, which we had taken with 250 troops, arms, &c. on board, that my intentions were to cruise some days, to endeavour to intercept any of her consorts.

The prisoners have since informed me, that she sailed on the 16th in company with sixteen sail of the line and transports, having 20,000 troops. As the wind has been Easterly since the date of my letter, and blowing very hard, I hope they have not reached a port; and as the troops had only ten days provisions, they must be badly off.

I saw a large ship of war last night, and I am persuaded the body of the fleet cannot be far from me. A rudder, and other pieces of wreck, have floated past us to-day.

ADMIRALTY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 3.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Royal William, the 1st of Jan. 1797.

THE Diamond has sent into this port L'Amarantle French National brig, of 12 six pounders, and nine men, from Havre, bound to Brest, which the captured yesterday off Alderney.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 3.

Copy of a Letter from Captain John Drew, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Cerberus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Casviand Bay, the 29th of Sept. 1796.

SIR,
I BEG leave to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival here, with his Majesty's ship Cerberus under my command, having captured La Didon French cutter privateer, nine days out of Granville, and had taken nothing, carrying four brads four pounders, with swivels, small arms, and thirty men.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.
JOHN DREW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 7.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. William Caribero, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Regulus, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Lat. 20 Deg. 18 Min. North, Long. 33 Deg. 46 Min. West, the 11th of Nov. 1796.

SIR,
I BEG leave to acquaint you, that on Wednesday the 2d of November, at one P. M. a sail was discovered, bearing about South from us, to which I gave chase, and upon nearing her could discover she was a ship of war, and at which time she bore up, quartering, having been upon a wind before, which gave suspicion of her being an enemy.

At ten, P. M. came within hail; and as she would not heave-to, or say of what nation she was, a broadside was given, upon which she struck, and proved to be the San Pio, Spanish corvette, of 18 guns, and 140 men. Having the day before received intelligence that Admiral Mann's Squadron had been chased by the Spanish fleet, and also that they had taken an hospital-ship from us, I deemed it justifiable to detain her,

The corvette was detained in latitude 36 deg. 18 min. North, 19 deg. 10 min. West longitude, having sailed from Cadiz the 10th of October, on a cruize of six weeks, 20 days of which were unexpired, and had taken nothing. I have the honour to be, &c.

W. CARTHEW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 7.

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Capt. Colvill, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Star, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Spithead, the 21st of December 1796.

SIR,
I BEG you will inform their Lordships, that his Majesty's sloop under my command captured, yesterday, off the Isle of Wight, a small French cutter privateer called Le Coup d'Essai, mounting two carriage guns, well found in small arms, and carrying 28 men.

She had taken, a few hours before we fell in with her, a light brig, called the Anne, of Newcastle, which she had sent off for Cherbourg: we immediately made sail in pursuit of her, and were enabled to recapture her.

I am, Sir, &c.
JOHN COLVILL.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 7.

BY dispatches received this day by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and Mr. Pelham, dated the 3d and 4th inst. it appears that a part of the French fleet had returned to Bantry Bay, and that a further part had been seen off the mouth of the Shannon; but that both divisions had quitted their stations, and put to sea, on the evening of the 2d inst. without attempting a landing.

The accounts of the disposition of the country, where the troops are assembled, are as favourable as possible; and the greatest loyalty has manifested itself throughout the kingdom; and in the South and West, where the troops have been in motion, they have been met by the country people of all descriptions, with provisions and all sorts of accommodations to facilitate their march; and every demonstration has been given of the zeal and ardour of the nation to oppose the enemy in every place where it could be supposed a descent might be attempted.

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ADMIRALTY-

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 9.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Richard Strachan, Captain of his Majesty's Ship Diamond, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in the Ance de Vauville, the 24th of last month.

I HAVE to inform you, that this morning, being off Alderney, we saw a brig, which we gave chase to, and in the evening we came up with her in the Ance de Vauville; she is called L'Esperance, has been out from Havre four days.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Murray, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Cleopatra off the Start, the 1st inst.

ON the 16th of December, in the morning, latitude 48 deg. 42 min. N. longitude 20 deg. 31 min. W. we fell in with and after a short chase captured L'Hirondelle French privateer of 12 guns and 70 men, fifteen days out from Bourdeaux.

She is a fine brig, pierced for 16 guns, but now mounting only 12, and newly coppered.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Monarch, Cookehaven, the 30th of last month.

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that the Impatiente French frigate, carrying 20 four-pounders, 320 men and 250 soldiers, came on shore near this place, about one o'clock this morning, and was totally lost. Seven of the men escaped on the rocks.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 10.

BY Dispatches received this day by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated the 6th inst. it appears that his Excellency had received accounts from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, stating, that on the 5th inst. his Majesty's ship the Polyphemus, Captain Lumsdaine, had captured and brought into the Cove of Cork La Tortue, a French frigate of 44 guns, 625 men including troops; and that she had also captured a large transport full of troops, which being extremely leaky, and night coming on, with heavy gales of wind, Captain

Lumsdaine had been prevented from taking possession of, but which, from the many signals of distress afterwards made by her, and his inability to render any assistance, he had every reason to apprehend must have sunk during the night.

It farther appears from the accounts of the prisoners on board La Tortue, that La Scævola, another large French frigate, had recently foundered at sea, with all her crew.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 14.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, Jan. 2, 1797.

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's sloop the Hazard has captured a fine coppered French ship privateer, La Mufette, of 22 guns and 150 men.

In this last cruise she had, about 30 leagues westward of Cape Clear, taken two vessels; one of which, the Abbey of Liverpool, from Lisbon to Liverpool, is recaptured, and just brought in by his Majesty's ship Daphne.

Extract of another Letter from the same to the same, dated Jan. 2, 1797.

LES Deux Amis French privateer, of 14 guns and 80 men, a fine coppered schooner of about one hundred tons, is just arrived, prize to his Majesty's ships Polyphemus and Apollo.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 14.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Barton, of his Majesty's Ship Lapwing, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Basseterre Roads, Dec. 3, 1796.

SIR,

A PACKET leaving this place to-day from England, I embrace the opportunity, for the satisfaction of your Lordships, to acquaint them, that I anchored at St. Kitt's on the 25th ult. when an express boat had been sent from the island of Anguilla, to inform the Admiral, that the island was attacked by two French men of war and several small vessels, containing four hundred troops. I felt it my duty (as the express boat returned here with the loss of her mainmast) to leave the service I was ordered on, and to endeavour to relieve that place. The wind being

being to the northward, prevented my getting up there in time to stop them from burning the town; but I have the pleasure to say, after an action of near two hours, I effectually relieved that island by taking the ship and sinking the brig. The ship proved to be *Le Décius*, mounting 24 six-pounders, 2 twelve-pound carronades, and 2 brass field pieces, with 133 men of her own complement, and 203 troops, commanded by Citoyen Andrée Senis, and the brig *La Vaillante*, mounting 4 twenty-four pounders, with 45 men and 90 troops, commanded by Citoyen Labou-tique. The particulars of the action I have transmitted to Rear Admiral Harvey, for the information of their Lordships.

I am, &c.

R. BARTON.

N. B. I am informed that they were picked troops from Victor Hugues, for the sole purpose of plundering and destroying the island.

R. B.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, JAN. 16.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are an Extract and Copy, have been this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Major General Charles Graham, commanding his Majesty's troops in the Leeward Islands, in the absence of Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Charles Graham, to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, dated Head Quarters, Martinico, Oct. 16, 1796.

OUR affairs in Grenada wear the most favorable aspect; I may say indeed tranquillity is completely restored, as they enjoy it in the most comprehensive sense. The communication throughout the island is perfectly open; there are some few stragglers, no doubt, in the woods, but they never molest even single passengers, and their number is so inconsiderable and their state so wretched, that they rather deserve our contempt than merit our resentment. Fédon has not yet been taken, and opinions are various with respect to his death or escape; the former however I think most probable, as it is reported a canoe, that had been overfet, was found by a vessel at some distance from the coast, with a compass nailed to the bottom, which was known

to be one that he had had in his possession; it is therefore likely he may have been lost in endeavouring to make his escape.

I embrace with satisfaction the opportunity this affords me of having the honour to inform you, that a negotiation has been opened for a general exchange of prisoners with the Commissioners of the French Republic at Guadaloupe; the Commissary sent here to treat on that business has in consequence returned with two hundred; an equal number of ours are to be sent by the cartel. When the business is finally settled, I shall have the pleasure of acquainting you with the particulars.

*Head Quarters, Martinico,
Nov. 13, 1796.*

SIR,

IT affords me great satisfaction to have an opportunity of informing you of the entire reduction of the Brigands and Charibs in St. Vincent's, which was communicated to me by Major-General Hunter, shortly after I had the honour of addressing you on the 26th ultimo; a copy of whose letter I herewith transmit, together with the return of the killed and wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

CHARLES GRAHAM,
Major-General.

St. Vincent's, Oct. 13, 1796.

SIR,

WHEN I had the honour of writing to your Excellency on the 22d of August, I inclosed a copy of the terms offered to the Charibs by Governor Seton and myself, in consequence of Sir Ralph Abercromby's orders and instructions to me upon that subject. At the same time I acquainted you with the plan I had adopted in order to reduce the remaining Brigands and to compel the Charibs to surrender.

I have now the satisfaction to inform you of the total reduction of the Brigands and Charibs on this island.

Marin Padre (a negro of St. Lucia), who has commanded the Brigands and Charibs since the capture of the *Vigie*, and who had great influence and authority over both, surrendered on the 2d instant.

The number of Brigands who have surrendered or been taken, since the 4th of July, amounts to 725, the number of Charibs to 4633, including women and children.

I have

I have much pleasure in making known to you, for his Majesty's information, the zeal, activity, and humanity, which have actuated every description of officers and soldiers employed under my command during the whole of the Charib War; and I am happy to say, that, notwithstanding the season of the year, and the fatigue the troops have undergone, they are in general very healthy.

Inclosed you will receive a return of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's troops since the commencement of the Charib War.

I have the honour to be, &c.

P. HUNTER, Maj. Gen.

*To his Excellency
Major-General Graham.*

Return of the killed and wounded of his Majesty's Forces in the Island of St. Vincent, between the 20th of July and 15th of Oct. 1796.

26th Light Dragoons.—1 serjeant, 1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery.—1 gunner wounded.
3d Foot (or Buff.).—4 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 19 rank and file wounded.

40th Foot.—4 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 2 rank and file wounded.

42d Foot.—1 rank and file killed; 3 rank and file wounded.

63d Foot.—3 rank and file killed; 1 serjeant, 6 rank and file wounded.

2d West India Regiment.—1 serjeant, 4 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Ensign, 3 rank and file wounded.

Lewenstein's Chasseurs.—4 rank and file killed; 2 Lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 8 rank and file wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Haffey's St. Vincent's Rangers.—1 serjeant, 8 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant, 6 serjeants, 16 rank and file wounded.

Major Trench's St. Vincent's Rangers.—2 rank and file killed; 2 serjeants, 8 rank and file wounded.

Total.—3 serjeants, 31 rank and file killed; 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 4 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 12 serjeants, 1 gunner, 66 rank and file wounded.

Officers wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel Graham and En-

sign Towes, of the 2d West India Regiment.

Lieutenant Millar, of the 40th Regiment.

Lieutenants Beaufire and Roquier, of Lewenstein's Chasseurs.

Lieutenant M'Kenzie, of Lieutenant-Colonel Haffey's St. Vincent's Rangers.

(Signed) W. J. URREY,
Aid-de-Camp.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 16.

A Letter, of which the following is an extract, has been received from Governor Seton, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary for the Home Department, dated St. Vincent's, Oct. 12, 1796.

I HAVE the satisfaction to inform your Grace, that tranquillity is on the eve of being restored to this Colony, owing in a very great measure to the unremitting exertions of Major-General Hunter, and to his humane conduct towards the enemy of every description. All the Charib Chiefs have surrendered, their people are coming in daily, and we have at this moment about 3500 in our possession. Nearly all the Brigands, with their leader, have also surrendered.

By a subsequent Letter from the Governor to his Grace, dated St. Vincent's, the 16th of November last, it appears, that the remainder of the Charibs and Brigands had surrendered themselves, and that the island was in a state of perfect tranquillity.

WHITEHALL, JAN. 17.

Extract of a Letter from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to his Grace the Duke of Portland, dated Dublin Castle, Jan. 10, 1797.

I HAVE the satisfaction to acquaint your Grace, that since the information transmitted to Mr. Greville, that the French had entirely left Bantry Bay, there has been no re-appearance of them upon the coasts; so that I trust, from the violence of the tempest, and from their ships being ill found and ill victualled, their expedition is at present frustrated.

Upon reviewing what has passed during this expedition of the enemy, I have the satisfaction to reflect, that the best spirit was manifested by his Majesty's

ty's Regular and Militia Forces; and I have every reason to believe, that if a landing had taken place, they would have displayed the utmost fidelity. When the flank companies of the Antrim regiment were formed, the whole regiment turned out to a man, with expressions of the greatest eagerness to march; and the Downshire regiment, to a man, declared they would stand and fall by their Officers.

At the time the Army was ordered to march, the weather was extremely severe; I therefore ordered them a proportion of spirits upon their route, and directed an allowance of fourpence a day to their wives until their return. During their march, the utmost attention was paid them by the inhabitants of the towns and villages through which they passed; so that, in many places, the meat provided by the Commissariat was not consumed. The roads, which in some parts had been rendered impassable by the snow, were cleared by the peasantry. The poor people often shared their potatoes with them, and dressed their meat without demanding payment; of which there was a very particular instance in the town of Bannagher, where no Gentleman or principal farmer resides to set them the example. At Carlow a considerable subscription was made for the troops as they passed, and at Limerick and Cork every exertion was used to facilitate the carriage of artillery and baggage by premiums to the carmen; and in the town of Galway, which for a short time was left with a very inadequate garrison, the zeal and ardour of the inhabitants and yeomanry were particularly manifested, and in a manner to give me the utmost satisfaction. In short, the general good disposition of the people through the South and West was so prevalent, that had the enemy landed, their hope of assistance from the inhabitants would have been totally disappointed.

From the armed Yeomanry Government derived the most honourable assistance. Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first property vied in exerting themselves at the head of their corps. Much of the express and escort duty was performed by them. In Cork, Limerick, and Galway, they took the duty of the garrison, Lord Shannon informs me, that men of three or four

thousand pounds a year were employed in escorting baggage and carrying expresses.—Mr. John Latouche, who was a private in his son's corps, rode twenty-five miles in one of the severest nights, with an express, it being his turn for duty. The merchants of Dublin, many of them of the first eminence, marched sixteen Irish miles with a convoy of arms to the North, whither it was conducted by reliefs of Yeomanry. The appearance in this metropolis has been highly meritorious. The corps have been formed of the most respectable Barristers, Attorneys, Merchants, Gentlemen, and Citizens, and their number is so considerable, and their zeal in mounting guard so useful, that I was enabled greatly to reduce the garrison with perfect safety to the town. The numbers of Yeomanry fully appointed and disciplined in Dublin exceed two thousand, above four hundred of whom are horse. The whole number of corps approved by Government amount to four hundred and forty, exclusive of the Dublin corps. The gross number is nearly twenty-five thousand. There are also ninety-one offers of service under consideration, and one hundred and twenty-five proposals have been declined, and, in reply to a circular letter written to the Commandants of the respective corps, their answers almost universally contained a general offer of service in any part of the kingdom.

Many prominent examples of individual loyalty and spirit have appeared. An useful impression was made upon the minds of the lower Catholics by a judicious Address from Dr. Moylan the titular Bishop of Cork. I cannot but take notice of the exertions of Lord Kenmare, who spared no expence in giving assistance to the Commanding Officer in his neighbourhood, and who took into his own demesne a great quantity of cattle which had been driven from the coast. Nor could anything exceed the ardour of the Earl of Ormonde, who, when his regiment of Militia was retained as part of the garrison of Dublin, solicited with so much zeal a command in the flank companies, that I thought it a measure due to his Majesty's service to encourage his Lordship's request.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 17.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Leeward Islands, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, Nov. 10, 1796.

SIR,

I AM to acquaint you, for the information of their Lordships, that his Majesty's sloop Pury, on the 18th ult. captured, between the islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, a French National schooner called L'Eliza, carrying 10 guns and 56 men, from Cape François, going to St. Thomas, which Capt. Evans sent into Tortola.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Harvey to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Prince of Wales, Fort-Royal Bay, Martinique, Dec. 4, 1796.

SIR,

YOU will please to acquaint their Lordships, that a few hours after I anchored with the Squadron in this Bay, the 2d inst. I received a letter from Capt. Barton of his Majesty's ship Lapwing, acquainting me that he had destroyed the French ship Le Decius and La Vaillante brig, off St. Martin's, and that two French frigates, La Thetis and La Penſée were at anchor off St. Martin's, referring me to Lieutenant St. Clair for farther information.

In consequence of the two frigates lying at St. Martin's, I immediately ordered the Bellona and Invincible to St. Kitt's, and directed Capt. Wilson to obtain such information as was necessary at that island, and then proceed towards St. Martin's and Anguilla, using his best endeavours to take or destroy the French frigates, and protect the island of Anguilla; and he failed the same evening on that service.

Captain Barton having referred me to Lieutenant St. Clair, whom he detached in a Danish schooner with his letter, it appears that the French had landed about 300 men on the island of Anguilla on the 26th ult. and that after having plundered the island, and burnt several houses, and committed every devastation possible, attended with acts of great cruelty; that on the appearance of the Lapwing they re-embarked their troops on the night of the

26th, and the following morning early the Lapwing came to action with the Decius of 26 guns, and Vaillante brig mounting 4 thirty-two and twenty-four pounders, as a gun-veſſel; that after a close action of about an hour the brig bore away, and in half an hour after the Decius struck her colours. The brig ran on shore on St. Martin's, and by the fire of the Lapwing was destroyed; that on the Lapwing taking possession of the Decius, it was found she had about 80 men killed and 40 wounded, being full of troops; that the following day the Lapwing was chased by two large French frigates, and Captain Barton found it necessary to take the prisoners and his men out of the Decius, and set fire to her, when he returned to St. Kitt's, and landed 170 prisoners.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of transmitting any farther accounts which may be sent by Captain Barton; but it evidently appears, that Captain Barton's conduct was highly meritorious by the capture and destruction of this force of the enemy, and saving the island of Anguilla from farther depredation.

The French troops employed on this service were picked men from Guadalupe; and there is great reason to suppose the greatest part of them have been taken or destroyed. Many of the soldiers were drowned in attempting to swim to shore.

The Lapwing had but one man killed (the pilot) and six men wounded.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Polyphemus, Jan. 13, 1797.

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Druid is arrived at Kinsale, detached from the Unicorn and Doris, with a large French ship armed *en flute*, captured by them, named La Ville d'Orient, having on board 400 of the enemy's hussars, completely equipped, besides some mortars, cannon, muskets, powder, clothing, &c. being one of the ships on the expedition against this country; and the Unicorn and Doris were left following up the intelligence they had received for the farther annoyance of the enemy.

[FROM

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

M. Sage from the Executive Directory to the Councils, Feb. 11.

"Citizens Representatives,

" Mantua surrendered the 2d instant, at ten at night. The garrison are prisoners of war. The Executive Directory will make known the articles of capitulation.

" The brave army of Italy took no repose after this success. It attacked and defeated the enemy in the Tyrol, pursued him as far as St. Michael, and made 900 prisoners.

" On another side, a column entered the territory of the Pope. The vanguard of General Victor's division, commanded by General of Brigade Lesne, in which were the grenadiers of the legion of Lombardy, attacked the army of the Pope on the Cenis, turned it in fording the river, and the enemy was assailed and routed in the same moment. The grenadiers of Lombardy carried the batteries with fixed bayonets, covering themselves with glory.

" The Pope has lost in prisoners 2000 men and 26 Officers; in killed from four to 500 men, and eight stand of colours. We have taken 14 pieces of cannon and eight caissons. There were nothing else to take. The 7th regiment of Hussars, commanded by the Aid-de-Camp Junot, pursued the Papal cavalry for 10 miles, without being able to come up with it.

" REWBELL, President.

" LAGARDE, Sec. General."

Bonaparte, in his dispatch to the Executive Directory, says, " I have endeavoured to display the generosity of a Frenchman towards General Wurmsler, who is seventy years of age, to whom fortune has been particularly cruel during this campaign; but who has never ceased to manifest a constancy and a courage which history will record. Surrounded on every side, after the battle of Bassano, and having lost, at one blow, a part of Tyrol and of his army, he yet dared to hope that he should be able to take refuge at Mantua, from which he was at the distance of four or five days journey: he passed the Adige, routed one of our advanced guards at Cerea, crossed the Mulinella, and arrived at Mantua. Shut up in this city, he made two or three sorties, all of them unfortunate, though he himself commanded every time. But besides the very considerable obstacle which our lines of circumvallation presented to

him, augmented by tracts of country which he was obliged to surmount, he could only act with soldiers discouraged by many defeats, and weakened by the pestilential sickness which prevailed in Mantua. That numerous body of men who always make a point of calumniating the unhappy, will, however, doubtless, load Wurmsler with calumny."

The French Commissioners employed in collecting Works of Art and Science to the Executive Directory.

" Citizens Directors, Loretto.

" THE General in Chief Buonaparte, in collecting, on account of the French Republic, the articles which Colli, the Pope's General, had not time to carry away of the treasures of Loretto, has got possession of those portable objects of which the Priests made use to abuse the credulity of the People, &c.

1. The wooden Image, pretended to be miraculous, of the Madonna.

2. A rag of old camlet, which is said to have been the Virgin Mary's robe.

3. Three broken porringers, of miserable workmanship, which, it is said, made part of her furniture, but which certainly are not of sufficiently high antiquity for that."

Paris Journals of the 4th and 5th inst. give intelligence that *Peace is concluded between the Pope and the French*, in consequence of an application by letter, on the 12th ult. from the Pope to Buonaparte. The Pope's letter and the General's answer are very pretty specimens of hypocrisy.

The Pope, in his Epistle, calls the General his *Dear Son*, and concludes as follows: " Assured of the sentiments of good will which you have manifested, we have abstained from removing any thing from Rome, by which you will be persuaded of the entire confidence which we repose in you. We conclude by assuring you of our most perfect esteem, and in giving you the paternal apostolic benediction."

Bonaparte replies, "*Most Holy Father*, I ought to thank your Holiness for the obliging things contained in the letter, which you have taken the trouble to write to me.

" The Peace between the French Republic and your Holiness is just signed: I felicitate myself in having been able to contribute to your personal safety.

" I intreat your Holiness to guard against the persons who are at Rome, who are sold to the Courts the enemies

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of France, or who suffered themselves to be guided exclusively by the passions of hatred which the loss of territory constantly engenders.

"All Europe knows the pacific inclination, and the conciliatory virtue, of your Holiness. The French Republic, I hope, will be one of the truest friends of Rome.

"I send my Aid-de-Camp, Chief of Brigade, to express to your Holiness the perfect esteem and veneration I have for your person, and to entreat you to confide in the desire which I have to give you on every occasion proofs of the respect and veneration with which I have the honour to be your most obedient servant,

(Signed) **BUONAPARTE."**

Extract from a Pamphlet, now in Circulation in France, published by Order of the Directory, and addressed to the People.

"**COURAGEOUS CITIZENS,**

"England is the richest country in the world—and we give it up to you to be plundered. You shall march to the

capital of that haughty nation. You shall plunder their National Bank of its immense heaps of Gold. You shall seize upon all public and private property—upon their warehouses—their magazines—their stately mansions—and gilded palaces; and you shall return to your own country loaded with the spoils of the enemy. This is the only method left to bring them to our terms. When they are humbled, then we shall dictate what terms we think proper, and they must accept them.

"Behold what our brave army in Italy are doing.—They are enriched with the plunder of that fine country; and they will be more so, when Rome bestows, what, if she does not, will be taken by force. Your country, brave Citizens, will not demand a particle of the riches you shall bring from Great Britain. Take what you please—it shall be all your own. Arms and ammunition you shall have, and vessels to carry you over. Once landed, you will soon find your way to London.

"**HOCHE."**

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

LETTERS from St. Domingo, dated Dec. 7, inform us, that the English troops have joined those inhabitants of the Spanish part of the Island who are unwilling to belong to France. They are to make an attack upon the Cape and the Cayes. Santhonax and his followers kept up the civil war in the colony.

FEB. 14. George Crossley, a well-known Attorney, was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury:—after a trial which occupied the whole morning, the Jury pronounced the defendant *guilty*. He was accordingly remanded to Newgate, and will receive sentence next Term.

18. A plot was discovered at Porchester Castle, near Portsmouth, by which, if it had succeeded, numbers of the prisoners of war confined there would have made their escape. A large hole had been dug under one of the prisons, and a passage was nearly completed to the outside of the walls of the Castle, when an information was given. At a given time in the evening, after the prisoners were all locked up in their different apartments, it was agreed that the Officers on guard, and a sufficient number

of soldiers, should rush in among them, and discover the prisoners at work. This was done, and some of the men were taken out of the subterraneous passage. Shortly after, an alarm was given in another quarter, and a prisoner was detected making his escape through a broken part of the walls.

The prisoners, from this disappointment, grew riotous, and very refractory, and continued so the whole of the night, keeping in lighted candles, singing republican songs, and behaving in a disorderly and alarming manner; so much so, that it was found necessary to fire some ball cartridges amongst them.—This was attended with no other effect than procuring order for a short time.

On the next morning (Saturday) disorder and tumult again prevailed; the centinels were insulted on their duty, and it became necessary to make some example. One man, in attempting to get out from one of the ventilators at the top of the buildings, was shot through the back; the ball was obstructed by the shoulder blade, and went out at the neck; the wound, however, is not mortal. Very soon after, more provocation

cation was given, and another Frenchman was shot through the heart—he died, of course, instantaneously.

It is presumed, that, from the recent successes of the French over the arms of Austria, the safe return of the French fleet into Brast, and other circumstances, these men were led on to that kind of behaviour which has been the cause of this fatality.

If this plan had been attended with success, the intention was to have murdered such of the centinels as came in their way.

Verdict of Coroner's Inquest—*Justifiable Homicide*.

MARCH 6. A riot of a serious nature took place at Derby on Monday night last: A number of persons having ing assembled in the Baptist Chapel, to hear Thelwall lecture on political subjects, a mob collected in the street with drums, horns, &c. and, after contenting themselves some time with drowning the voice of the Orator in tumult, they at length broke the windows, wounded several persons with bricks and stones, and threatened to destroy the Chapel.

Thelwall, with a pistol in his hand, declared he would shoot any person who molested him; in consequence of which he was suffered to depart without receiving any injury. It was a long time before the mob separated.

11. At the Police Office, Marlborough-street, Lady Buckinghamshire, Lady E. Lutterell, and Mrs. Sturt, were convicted before N. Conant and T. Robinson, Esqrs. in the penalty of col. each, for playing at the game of Faro; and Henry Martindale was convicted in the sum of 200l. for keeping the Faro Table at Lady Buckinghamshire's house.—The witnesses were two *ex-déviant* servants to Lady B.

The Ladies appeared by Counsel, who gave notice, that they should appeal to the Quarter Sessions.

There were informations against Mr. Concannon and Mr. O'Burne, for similar offences. Both defendants were found guilty, and paid the penalties.

Thomas Muir, transported by the British Government to Botany Bay, reached Cuba about the beginning of this year. The vessel in which he escaped carried him only to Nootka Sound, from whence he travelled nearly the whole length of the West Coast of America, and reached Panama, the Governor of which shewed him every civility.

He crossed the Isthmus of Darien, and went in a Spanish frigate to Cuba; but the Governor, not thinking it proper to suffer a man of his principles to be at large, confined him on the North side of Cuba, till a proper opportunity occurs to send him to Spain.

IRELAND.

Particulars respecting the Murder of Dr. Hamilton, of Trinity College, Dublin.

Dr. Hamilton had a living in the north, near the banks of Lough Swilly; having dined, a few days since, at the house of a Mr. Waller, in his neighbourhood, the house was surrounded by a banditti of armed ruffians, about ten o'clock at night, who broke into the house while the family was at supper, calling loudly for Dr. Hamilton, and threatening death to the whole family.

Mrs. Waller implored mercy for her husband, a feeble poor gentleman, who, having lost the use of his limbs, was unable to fly from their fury, and she threw herself over him to protect him from assassination, when the miscreants fired three shots through her body, and killed her instantly. They then threatened to raze the house, and put all its inhabitants to death, if Dr. Hamilton was not produced, and the servants, to save their own lives, dragged him from the wine-cellar to the door; he endeavoured to cling by the staple of the hall-door lock, but the villains burnt his hand to force him to quit his hold, and then dragged him a short distance from the house, where they, in a most barbarous manner, murdered him. This worthy Gentleman has left a wife and nine children wholly unprovided for.—Mr. Browne mentioned the matter in the Irish House of Commons, in order to institute some public provision for this afflicted family.

DUEL. In consequence of some words which fell in debate in the Irish Parliament from Lord Blaney, concerning the emigrant Officers, which the Duke de Fitzjames, a French Nobleman of very high honour, conceived insulting to him, he sent a challenge, last week, to the Nobleman above-mentioned. A meeting took place in the Phoenix Park, on the 15th, where they discharged a case of pistols. The Duke de Fitzjames, it is said, was grazed by a ball in the side, and another went through Lord Blaney's hat. They were afterwards reconciled, and went from the ground good friends.

A few Remarks relative to the Proceedings of his Majesty's Ship Captain, on board of which Ship Commodore Nelson's Pendant was flying on the 14th of February 1797.

At one P. M. the Captain having passed the sternmost of the enemy's ships which formed their van and part of their centre, consisting of seventeen sail of the line, they on the starboard, we on the larboard tack, the Admiral made the signal to tack in succession; but Commodore Nelson perceiving the Spanish ships all to bear up before the wind, or nearly so, evidently with an intention of forming their line, going large (joining their separated division, at that time engaged with some of our centre ships, or flying from us), ordered the ship to be wore, and passing between the Diadem and Excellent, at a quarter past one o'clock, was engaged with the headmost, and of course leewardmost, of the Spanish division; the ships known were the Santissima Trinidad, of 126; San Josef, 112; Salvador del Mundo, 112; San Nicolas, 80; another first rate, and a 74, names not known. We were immediately joined, and most nobly supported, by the Culloden, Capt. Troubridge. The Spanish fleet, not wishing, it is supposed, to have a decisive battle, hauled to the wind on the larboard tack, which brought the ships aforementioned to be the leewardmost and sternmost ships in their fleet. For near an hour did the Culloden and Captain support this apparently, but not really, unequal contest, when the Blenheim, passing between us and the enemy, gave us a respite, and sickened the Doon.— At this time, the Salvador del Mundo and San Isidro, dropped astern, and were fired into in a masterly style by the Excellent, Capt. Collingwood, who compelled the San Isidro to hoist English colours; and, it is thought, the large ship Salvador del Mundo also then struck; but Capt. Collingwood, disdaining the parade of taking possession of beaten enemies, most gallantly pushed up with every sail set, to save his old friend and messmate, who was, to appearance, in a critical state; the Blenheim being a-head, and the Culloden crippled and a-stern, the Excellent ranged up within ten feet of the San Nicolas, giving a most tremendous fire; the San Nicolas luffing up, the San Josef fell on board her, and the Excellent passing on for the Santissima Trinidad, the Captain resumed her station abreast

of them, and close alongside. At this time, the Captain having lost her fore-mast, not a sail, shroud, or rope left, her wheel shot away, and incapable of further service in the line, or in chase, the Commodore directed Captain Miller to put the helm a starboard, and calling for the boarders, ordered them to board. The soldiers of the 69th regiment, with an alacrity which will ever do them credit, and Lieutenant Pearson of the same regiment, were amongst the foremost on this service. The first man who jumped into the enemy's mizen chains was Captain Berry, late Commodore Nelson's First Lieutenant (Captain Miller was in the very act of going, but the Commodore ordered him to remain); he was supported from the sprit-sail yard, which hooked in the mizen rigging of the enemy. A soldier of the 69th regiment having broke the upper quarter gallery window, jumped in, followed by Commodore Nelson and others, as fast as possible. We found the cabin-door fastened, and some Spanish Officers fired their pistols; but, having broke open the door, the soldiers fired, and the Spanish brigadier (commanding with a distinguishing pendant) fell, as retreating to the quarter deck, on the larboard-side, near the wheel. Having pushed on the quarter-deck, the Commodore found Capt. Berry in possession of the poop, and the Spanish ensign hauling down. He passed, with his people and Lieutenant Pearson, on the larboard gangway to the fore-castle, where he met two or three Spanish Officers, prisoners to the seamen, and they delivered him their swords. At this moment, a fire of pistols or musquetry opened from the Admiral's stern gallery of the San Josef. The Commodore directed the soldiers to fire into her stern; and calling to Capt. Miller, ordered him to send more men into the San Nicolas, and directed the people to board the first rate, which was done in an instant, Captain Berry assisting Commodore Nelson into the main chains. At this moment, a Spanish Officer looked over the quarter-deck rail, and said, they surrendered; from receiving this most welcome intelligence, it was not long before the Commodore was on the quarter-deck, when the Spanish Captain, with a bow, presented him his sword, and said the Admiral was dying of his wounds below. Being asked, on his honour, if the ship was surrendered, he declared

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he was ; on which the Commodore gave him his hand, and desired him to call to his Officers and ship's company to tell them of it, which he did : and on the quarter-deck of a Spanish first rate (extravagant as it may seem) did Commodore Nelson receive the swords of vanquished Spaniards, which, as he received, he gave to William Fearney, one of his bargemen, who put them, with the greatest *sang froid*, under his arm. Commodore Nelson was surrounded by Captain Berry, Lieutenant Pearson of the 69th regiment, John Sykes, John Thompson, Francis Cook, all

old Agamemnons, and several other brave men, seamen and soldiers.—Thus fell their ships.

N. B. In boarding the *San Nicolas*, we lost about seven killed and ten wounded ; and about twenty Spaniards lost their lives by a foolish resistance.—None were, I believe, lost in boarding the *San Josef*.

Don Francisco Wynn Skeyson, Rear-Admiral, died of his wounds on board the *San Josef*.

Don Enrique Mc'Donal was killed on board the *San Nicolas*, when boarded by the Captain.

MARRIAGES.

THE Hon. Mr. Dundas, son of Lord Dundas, to Lady Carolina Beauclerc, daughter to the Duke of St. Alban's.

Sir John Kenneway, bart. of Efcot, in Devonshire, to Miss Charlotte Amyatt, daughter to James Amyatt, esq. member for Southampton.

General Souter, of the Marines, to Miss Amelia Fordice, daughter of the late William Fordice, esq.

William Lushington, jun. esq. eldest son of W. Lushington, esq. M. P. to Miss Morgan, daughter of General Charles Morgan, of the Bengal establishment.

Col. Clinton, eldest son of the late Sir Henry Clinton, K. B. to the Hon. Louisa Helroyd, youngest daughter of the Right. Hon. Lord Sheffield.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

FEB. 6.

AT Reading, Mr. Haymes, who had followed the profession of a limner in that town for about three months past ; he was seized with a fit in the street, and died in a few minutes after. There were no papers at his lodgings that could lead to a discovery from whence he came ; but from a letter without a signature, that arrived the day after his death, there is reason to suppose he resided lately at Oxford. He was a short man, between forty and fifty years of age.

7. At Ayr, in Scotland, Major Allan Macdonald, in his 74th year. In 1745-6 he served as lieutenant in the Macdonald company of Highlanders.

8. Sir Robert Burdett, bart. of Foremark, in the county of Derby.

10. George Seton, esq. of Carriston, Scotland.

11. Snowden White, M. D. of Nottingham.

At Chapel by Falkland, Major Thomas Arnot, of the Marines.

Michael Doubleday, esq. of Alnwick, Northumberland.

14. Robert Hinde, esq. Welbeck-street, Cavendish Square.

Mr. Abraham Young, of Dalston, near Hackney.

At Walworth, Henry Keene, esq. in his 71st year.

16. At Ewell, Edmund Hamond, esq. of Haling-House, in the county of Surry.

William Moore, esq. of Hyde-Park, principal keeper.

17. Philip Fonnereau, esq. of Greenwich.

At Weston Favel, near Northampton, the Rev. Mr. Knight, 37 years rector of that place.

Dr Goodday, of Northampton, formerly fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.

Mr. Joseph Harris, of Maidstone.

Mr. Richard Mills, of Windsor, Berks.

Lately, in Craven-street, Major Thomas Green, late commander of the 25th battalion of Sepoys, in Bengal.

Lately, at Hemel Hempstead, Elizabeth countess of Marchmont.

Lately, at Walthamstow, Essex, Mrs. Catherine Goldwait, wife of Col. Goldwait, in her 81st year.

18. Mr. William Walker, attorney at law, Leicester-place.

Samuel Horne, esq. at Clapham.

Samuel Fremout, esq. formerly a brewer in Norwich, aged 80.

The Rev. Francis Randolph, D. D. principal of Alban-Hall, Oxford, and incumbent of the curacy of Warburgh.

At Netherfale, Leicestershire, Philip Jarvis, esq.

19. At

19. At Woolwich, Capt David Vance, of the Inland Battalion, Royal Artillery.

Mr James Doddsley, bookseller, Pall Mall, aged 74.

Mrs Bentley, widow of Thomas Bentley, esq. late of Turnham Green.

At Lockenley, near Romsey, the Rev. Edward Fleet, aged upwards of 90 years.

20. Mr. Robert Holder, apothecary, Norfolk Street, Strand.

Mr. Francis Stone, Holywell-street. Strand. Richard Wilson, esq. of Charles street, Manchester Square.

Thomas Cole, esq. justice of peace for the Isle of Ely.

At Durham-place, Col. Oakes, late of the 33d. reg.

21. At Epsom, the Rev. John Parkhurst. He was the author of (1) A serious and friendly Address to the Rev Mr. John Wesley, in Relation to a principal Doctrine advanced and maintained by him and his Assistant. 8vo. 1753. (2) An Hebrew and English Lexicon, without Points. To which is added, a methodical Hebrew Grammar, without Points, adapted to the Use of Learners. 4to. 1763. (3) A Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament. To which is prefixed, a plain and easy Greek Grammar. 4to. 1769. (4) The Divinity and Pre-existence of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, demonstrated from Scripture; an Answer to the instruction of Dr. Priestley's Introduction to his History of early Opinions concerning Jesus Christ; together with Structures on some other Parts of that Work, and a Postscript relative to a late Publication of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield. 8vo. 1787. Mr. Parkhurst was many years fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. 1748, and M. A. 1752.

At the Close, Salisbury, the Rev. Israel Vanderplank, rector of Ham, and vicar of Hemington, in that county, ordinary of the county goal, Fisherton, and the oldest vicar of that cathedral, aged 85.

22. At East-Sutton-place, Kent, Sir John Filmer, bart. in his 81st year.

At Salisbury, Thomas Wyatt, esq. one of the assistants of that corporation, and the last of a family whose names are to be traced in the corporation records for near four centuries.

Ralph Raddel, esq. of Chichebury Grange, in Northumberland.

At Stockton, Luke Stapylton, esq.

24. At Ockham, in Surrey, the Rev. Mr. W. Jones, rector of Ockham, and one of his Majesty's justices of peace for Surrey.

William Ward, esq. of Baker-street, Portman-square.

At Hampstead, the Rev. George Travis, archdeacon of Chester.

25. Lieut. Gen. West Hyde, colonel of the 26th, or East Devon, regiment of foot.

At Dean Bank, near Edinburgh, Major John Napier, of his Majesty's 67th regt. late of the Royal Garrison Battalion of Gibraltar.

26. Dr. William Cadogan, physician. He was author of (1) An Essay on the Nursing and Management of Children. 8vo. 1750. (2) Dissertation on the Gout and all Chronic Diseases. 8vo. 1771. (3) Oratio Anniversaria in Theatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensium ex Harvardi instituto habita die 18mo. Octobris 1764. 4to. (4) Another Oration. 4to. 1793.

In Great Ormond-street, aged 87 years, Daniel Kemp, esq. of the Tower of London.

James Crane, esq. of St. James's-street.

Mr. William Hall, bailie of the Stamp-Office.

27. In Cavendish Square, Sir David Lindsay, bart. general in his Majesty's service, and colonel of the 50th reg.

William White, esq. lately from the Island of Jamaica.

Lately, Robert Mickle, esq. writer, in Edinburgh.

28. Mr. Jones, partner in the house of Jefferies, Jones, and Gilbert, of Cockspur-street.

The Rev. Mr. Stone, of Moulsey, near Wolverhampton.

Lately, Mrs. Lee, of Covent-Garden Theatre.

MARCH 1. Sir Francis Lumm, bart. in Argyle-street.

Mr. Foss, Portman-street, aged 75.

At Bath, in his 29th year, Peers Anthony Keck, esq. of Staughton Hall, Leicestershire.

In Austin Friars, aged 71, the Rev. Henry Putman, minister of the Dutch Church, and F. R. S.

At Messing, the Rev. John Cautley, rector of Runwald, Colchester.

2 Edward Terry, esq. of the Victualling Office, Somerset-place.

The Right Hon. Horace Earl of Orford. (An Account of this Nobleman will be given in our next.)

At Gogar, Lieut. Robert Kirkland.

Lately, at his seat at Omberley, Wexchesterhire, the Right Honourable Edwin Lord Sandys.

3. Mr. Thomas Wright, printer, of Peterborough Court, Fleet-street.

John

John Townson, esq. of Gray's-Inn, one of the East-India directors.

William Key, esq. one of the commissioners of his Majesty's customs.

The Rev. Mr. Bridgeman Luxmore, fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

5. Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Harborough, relict of Bennet, late Earl of Harborough, and eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Cave.

Lately, Mr. Peter Wilder, wine-merchant, St. James's-street.

6. William Hodges, esq. R.A. at Brixham, in the county of Devon.

Mr. John Marshall, of Shoreditch, in the 78th year of his age.

In Sloane street, Chelsea, John Larpent, sen. esq. aged 87.

Mr. Thomas Dutton, sugar-refiner, St. Dunstan's Hill.

Lately, Major Sage, of the 19th regt. of dragoons.

7. At Buckingham-house, in her 66th year, Madame Schwellenberg, keeper of the robes to the Queen.

Mr. Groombridge, of North street, Westminster, in his 77th year.

At Shaftesbury House, Kensington Gravelpit, Mr. Ambrose Godfrey, chymist.

At Kincaid John Kincaid, esq. in his 85th year.

At Carlwell, in Berkshire, in his 79th year, Henry Southby, esq.

Lately, Miss Addison, only daughter of the celebrated Mr. Addison by the Countess of Warwick. She was buried at Bilton, near Rugby, in the county of Warwick, the 10th of March. Her property is said to be devised to the third son of Lord Bradfield.

9. Edward Litchfield, esq. of Northampton, in his 80th year.

10. At Pickwick, near Bath, the Rev. David Jardine, pastor of the dissenting congregation of Trim-street.

Lately, at Bath, Mrs. Ann Porteus, sister of the Bishop of London.

11. Mr. John Bigge, at his chambers in the Temple.

At Lambeth, in her 92d year, Dame Margaret Ayloffe, relict of Sir Joseph Ayloffe, bart. Jacob Smith, esq. alderman and justice of peace for Bath.

12. Thomas Farrer, esq. of Pall Mall.

At Lambeth, George Nelson, esq. common cryer of the city of London.

At Slartforth, near Barnard Castle, the Rev. William Milnet, vicar of that place near 50 years.

In John street, Adelphi-buildings, aged 71 years, Mrs. Keturah More, wife of Samuel More, esq. secretary to the society for

the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce. The natural and placid cheerfulness of disposition, and the universal benevolence of mind which formed the leading characters of every action of her life, will long endear the memory of Mrs. More to an extensive circle of valuable acquaintance and friends.

Lately, at Litchfield, — Jones, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

Lately, Mr. Clabern, aged 31, one of the lay vicars of Litchfield.

Lately, at Cattistock, Dorset, Edward Phillips, esq. of Montacute.

13. Samuel Davis, esq. Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

In Cecil street, Strand, Francis Eyre, esq. aged 74, many years solicitor for plantation appeals, and formerly member for Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

At Ham, in Surrey, Lieut. Gen. Cowper, aged 73.

The Rev. Dr. Whately, of Nonsuch-park, Surrey, at Bristol.

14. The Right Hon. ———, Countess of Derby.

15. Mrs. Pope, of Covent Garden Theatre (See p. 156).

William Sharp, esq. of Brompton.

16. Mr. William Bailey, of Little Wild-street, aged 60

Mr. J. Holbrook, Villiers-street, York-buildings.

Lately, Thomas Butler, esq. at Hatcham Manor House, Perkhams.

Lately, at the Chapter House, St. Paul's Church-yard, Mr. John Smith, aged 77 years.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Nov. At Jamaica, Jasper Hall, esq.

Aug. 31. At New York, George Alexander Stoddart, esq. late of the Island of St. Christopher's.

SEPT. 24. At St. Vincent's, Lieut. Adam Macpherson, of the 2d West-India regt.

FEB. 18. At Lisbon, Dr. Travers, surgeon and agent to his Britannic Majesty's hospital there, which situation he had filled near 40 years.

Lately, at Lisbon, by a fall from his horse, Col. Claviere, of the Portuguese army.

25. At Lisbon, Mr. James Bell, of Seeing-lane, Tower street, wine-merchant.

OCT. 26. At Jamaica, George Crawford, esq.

DEC. 15. At Barbadoes, Lieut. Col. Adam Hay, of the 31st reg.

Same day, at Presque Island, the American General Wayne.

Nov. At Bermuda, his Excellency Governor Campbell. He arrived there the 24th.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MARCH 1797.

Bank Stock	per Ct. Reduc.	per Ct. 3 Consols	per Ct. 4 Scrip.	per Ct. 5 Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	per Ct. 3 India Stock.	India Scrip.	Bonds.	New Navy.	Esche. Bills.	English Lott. Tick. 14l. 18s.	Iris Ditto.
24 130 1/2	5 1/2	50 1/2 a 51 1/2	67 1/2	76 1/2	35 1-16	6 11-16								3 1/2 dif. 25l.		
25 Sunday																
26 136 1/2	5 3/4	50 1/2 a 51 1/2	67	77 1/2	15 5-16	6 1/2				15 1/2				2 1/2		
27 136 1/2	5 3/4	50 1/2 a 51 1/2	68	77 1/2						15 1/2				2 1/2		
28 136 1/2	5 3/4	50 1/2 a 51 1/2												2 1/2		
29 136 1/2	5 3/4	50 1/2 a 51 1/2												2 1/2		
30 136 1/2	5 3/4	50 1/2 a 51 1/2												2 1/2		
31 Sunday																
32 136 1/2	5 3/4	50 1/2 a 51 1/2												2 1/2		
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34 136 1/2	5 3/4	50 1/2 a 51 1/2												2 1/2		
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41 136 1/2	5 3/4	50 1/2 a 51 1/2												2 1/2		
42 136 1/2	5 3/4	50 1/2 a 51 1/2												2 1/2		
43 136 1/2	5 3/4	50 1/2 a 51 1/2												2 1/2		
44 136 1/2	5 3/4	50 1/2 a 51 1/2												2 1/2		

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given ; in the other Stocks the highest Price only,

T H E European Magazine,

For A P R I L 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF HORACE EARL OF ORFORD, And, 2. A VIEW OF the BANK OF ENGLAND NEW BUILDINGS.]

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L O N D O N :

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Vol. XXXI. APRIL 1797.

G g

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The PERSIAN ODE, by *Shab Allum*, came too late for the present month. It will certainly appear in our next :

As will VIATOR's Communications respecting the *Island of St. Domingo*,
The NARRATIVE is received and will be inserted.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from April 8, to April 15, 1907

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST.					
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Effex	47	2	21	6	25
											Kent	47	4	00	02	5
											Suffex	47	7	00	02	5
											Suffolk	45	8	00	02	0
											Can.brid.	41	9	00	01	5
											Norfolk	39	10	00	01	6
											Lincoln	43	3	30	02	1
											York	43	4	27	10	11
											Durham	43	9	00	00	0
											Northum.	37	7	23	01	11
											Cumherl.	53	7	34	02	2
											Westmor.	55	1	40	02	10
											Lancash.	50	1	00	02	11
											Cheshire	48	10	00	00	0
											Gloucest	55	0	00	02	5
											Somerset	56	9	00	02	10
											Monmouth.	52	6	00	02	7
											Devon	53	11	00	02	4
											Cornwall	55	4	00	02	2
											Dorset	54	5	00	02	4
											Hants	52	10	00	02	3
											WALES.					
											N. Wales	48	0	31	02	5
											S. Wales	62	6	00	02	6

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MARCH.					8	29.81	47	N. E.
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.		9	29.94	49	E.
24	30.01	47	S. W.		10	30.11	47	N. E.
25	29.70	48	S. W.		11	29.76	48	E.
26	29.66	50	S.		12	29.78	51	E.
27	29.50	52	S.		13	29.80	50	E.
28	29.54	51	S. S. E.		14	29.82	47	N. E.
29	29.57	52	S.		15	29.87	48	N. E.
30	29.41	52	S.		16	29.89	49	N. N. E.
31	29.40	51	S. W.		17	29.94	48	N. E.
APRIL.					18	29.93	49	N.
1	29.42	52	W.		19	29.96	47	N.
2	29.34	50	S. E.		20	30.10	49	E.
3	29.22	50	N. E.		21	29.90	48	E.
4	29.30	51	E.		22	29.81	53	E.
5	29.44	49	N. E.		23	29.92	55	S. E.
6	29.61	48	N. E.		24	29.95	56	S.
7	29.72	49	E.					

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND LONDON REVIEW; For APRIL 1797.

HORACE EARL OF ORFORD.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

THE Nobleman whose Portrait adorns our present Magazine passed a long life in pursuits so seldom the objects of attention in persons of the same rank, that we cannot forbear claiming for his memory that respect which ever should accompany those who, by the exertion of their mental faculties, have contributed to the improvement of their own or to the entertainment of future times.

HORACE WALPOLE was the youngest son of the celebrated Minister of Great Britain, Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford (a title which became extinct by the death of the Nobleman now under our consideration), by his wife Catherine Shuter *. He was born about the year 1718, and received the early part of his education at Eton, where he first became known to the celebrated Mr. Gray, whose friendship at that early period he cultivated, and whose esteem and regard he retained, with a short interruption, to the end of that Gentleman's life. From Eton he went to King's College, Cambridge; but, according to the

practice of men of rank and fortune at that time, left the University without taking any degree. While there he wrote "Verses in Memory of King Henry the Sixth, Founder of the College," which are dated Feb. 7, 1738, and are probably the first production of his pen †. In the same year he was appointed Inspector-General of the Exports and Imports; a place which he soon after exchanged for that of Usher of the Exchequer ‡. To these were added the post of Comptroller of the Pipe and Clerk of the Estreats; all which he held unto his death.

Finding himself disinclined to enter so early into the business of Parliament, he prevailed on his father, Sir Robert Walpole, to permit him to go abroad, and Mr. Gray consented to accompany him in his travels. They left England on the 29th of March 1739, and took their route by the way of France to Italy, viewing whatever was remarkable in the several places they visited, and at some of them, particularly Florence, residing several months. Unequal friendships are not

* In July 1754, Lord Orford erected a cenotaph to the memory of his mother in the Chapel of Henry the Seventh in Westminster, with the following inscription: "To the memory of CATHERINE LADY WALPOLE, eldest daughter of John Shuter Esq of Bybrook, in Kent, and first wife of Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford. HORACE, her youngest son, consecrates this monument. She had beauty and wit without vice or vanity, and cultivated the arts without affectation. She was devout though without bigotry to any sect; and was without prejudice to any party, though the wife of a Minister, whose power she esteemed but when she could employ it to benefit the miserable, or to reward the meritorious. She loved a private life, though born to shine in public; and was an ornament to Courts, * untainted by them. She died August 20, 1737."

† See Fugitive Pieces, 1758, p. 1. and *Pearch's Collection of Poems*, Vol. I.

‡ *Mason's Life of Gray*, 4to. p. 34.

* Mr. Pope said, "She was untainted by a Court."

always the most lasting. About July 1741 the two friends came to a rupture, and parted at Reggio, each pursuing his journey homewards separately. Of this quarrel the circumstances are unknown; but Mr. Walpole enjoined Mr. Maſon to charge him with the chief blame, confeſſing, that more attention, complaiſance, and deference, to a warm friendſhip, and ſuperior judgment and prudence, might have prevented a rupture which gave much uneaſineſs to them both, and a laſting concern to the ſurvivor. The liberality of Mr. Walpole on this occaſion deſerves much praiſe; though we cannot but aſſent to Dr. Johnſon's remark, that "if we look without prejudice on the world, we ſhall find, that men whoſe conſciouſneſs of their own merit ſets them above the compliances of ſervility are apt enough, in their aſſociation with ſuperiors, to watch their own dignity with troubleſome and punctilious jealouſy, and in the fervour of independence to exact that attention which they reſute to pay." In 1744 a reconciliation took place between them, by the intervention of a Lady who wiſhed well to both parties; though it is probable the cordiality which had ſubſiſted between them did not wholly return, as Mr. Walpole was entirely unnoticed by Mr. Gray in his laſt will.

In the Parliament which met the 25th of June 1741, he was returned for Calington, and ſoon had an opportunity of ſhewing that he was not likely to become either a ſilent or inactive Member. On the 23d March 1741-2, on Lord Linrick's motion for an enquiry into the

conduct of Sir Robert Walpole for the preceding ten years, he oppoſed the propoſition, as far as the debates of that period may be depended on, in a ſpeech of ſome length, with great ſpirit, and greatly to the credit of his filial piety *. He was not, however, a frequent ſpeaker. In 1747 he was choſen for the borough of Caſtle Riſing.

The tenor of his life was not much varied by accident or adventure; though about the year 1749 he narrowly eſcaped the piſtol of a highwayman, the relation of which we ſhall give in his own words†: "An acquaintance of mine was robbed a few years ago, and very near ſhot through the head by the going-off of the piſtol of the accompliſhed Mr. Maclean; yet the whole affair was conducted with the greateſt good-breeding on both ſides. The robber, who had only taken a purſe this way becauſe he had that morning been diſappointed of marrying a great fortune, no ſooner returned to his lodgings, than he ſent the Gentleman two letters of excuſes, which with leſs wit than the epiſtles of Voiture had ten times more natural and eaſy politeneſs in the turn of their expreſſion. In the poſtſcript he appointed a meeting at Tyburn at twelve at night, where the Gentleman might purchaſe again any trifles he had loſt; and my friend has been blamed for not accepting the rendezvous, as it ſeemed liable to be conſidered by ill-natured people into a doubt of the honour of a man who had given him all the ſatisfaction in his power for having unluckily been near ſhooting him through the head."

(To be continued.)

TWO ORIGINAL LETTERS of DR. ARBUTHNOTT.

HONOURED SIR,

THE kind meſſage I had from you by Mr. Pricket tother day, putts me in mind of a neglect of my duty, which is to wiſh you a good new year, in all health and proſperity to yourſelf, and ſuccels to your deſigns, for the good of a ſociety which I have many obligations to honour. Were it not that I have hardly any thing ready to tell you, but what I know you have from much better hands, I ſhould be

often troubleſome to you. I was in hopes of having a good account of my friends at Oxford to-night by Dr. Gregory, but I find, by a letter of his, I am diſappointed at preſent. I do not hear of any remarkable newes about town, the Czar and My Lady Macleſfield make up the greateſt part of the diverſion. As for the ſtanding army, we reckon ther is an end of that. I was pleaſed to ſee Mr.

* Chandler's Debates, vol. xiii. p. 191.

† World, Dec. 19, 1754.

‡ The Author himſelf, as he explains it in his "Fugitive Pieces."

Alfop's Æfop: Mr. Bentley fays, there is three faults in the Latin of *Canis in præfpe.* Mr. Charles Bernard told me, he bid him instance in one: he said, *exteri si quid jecul fer sciunt.* Mr. Bernard ask'd him, if he was sure it was wrong; he said he was, and bid him depend upon it. The next day Mr. Bernard sent him this versè in Horace, *si quid componere currem,* but was sorry afterward he did not lett him publish his criticism. We expect soon some reply to his dissertation at the end of Wotton's book. This new act of parlia^t, against correpsonding with K. James, lyes very heavie upon a great many people: it is reckon'd to comprehend above 20 thousand at least. I beleave I know above thirtie of my acquaintance that must gett them gone before the day appointed. Sir Andrew Forester, Dr. Cockbein, &c. severalls I mesure have not money to pay for their passage to Gravesend; & which is yet harder, they are like to be very ill receiv'd in France, where they are putting a tax upon foreigners, some say on purpose to discourage those who might leave England on this occasion. We are expecting the Count de Talaid over here, as ambassadour, with a splendid equipage. He staves only at Paris to give my Lord Portland a dinner. It is no newes to tell you of his highness the Duke of Gloucesters preceptors & governor My Lord Malborough, the B^e of Salesburry, La Vasseur, a French refugee, whom you have seen at Oxford, & I cant tell how many more of one sort of people & other. I hope at least the Univerlity of Oxford may have the interest to have one. I have not had the good fortune to see Mr Jeffreys since he came home. I have made some enquiry about him, & expect a return before I proceed further. I shall use the freedom to give my respects to the Warden of All Souls, The Dean of Christs Church, and Dr. Wallis. I long for good weather, & leisure to see yourself & the rest of my friends at Oxford. If I should be so happy as to have a line from you, please to direct it for me at the Pine apple in St Martines Street. Pricket said he was going out of town, but I fancy not without seeing the Czar. I hop you will excuse this trouble, & beleave that I will always be,

Hond Sir,

Your most humble Servent,
London, Jan. 25, JO. ARBUTHNOTT.
94.

SIR,

Please to aquaint the Dean of Chrilt Church, that M^r Pate has brought from Italy all Chorissini's musick.

To
The Reverend Dr. Char-
lett, Master of Univer-
sity Colledge,
Oxford.

H^d. SIR,

I receaved yours, & thanks you heartly for your Ballad. It is not as yet resolved, so far as I know, that her Majesty shall go to the Bath, but I do beleave she will, & if she do's, I fancy it will be a little sooner than last year. I can give you no newes in return for yours. I have seen this day a most impudent petition, of the Commission of the Kirk, to the parliament, against toleration in Scotland. I think it will be of service to print it, & it will fully answer your occasional Ballad. Affairs there seem to be in great faction & confusion, by the honesty & wise management of the Queens Ministres, as you may guess, but the ridiculous complaisance of the Cavalier party is past all comprehension, for they, forsooth, out of a fear for the Queens Honour, wont suffer a ministry to be touch'd that are ruining her affairs as fast as they can. Please to show this to Dr Gregory, & tell him it is the state of the case; when it comes to greater maturity I shall give him a more particular account of it. I hope to see you at od time. In the mean time, wishing you all health & happiness, remain,

H^d Sr,

Your Most affectional freind
& humble Servant,

JO. ARBUTHNOTT.

Windfor, June 8th, 1703.

D^r ARBUTHNOTT,

Jun. 10, 1703.

Abt an impudent Petition of the Commission of the Kirk ag^t Toleration to the Parliament there.

For
The much Honoured Doc-
tor Charlot, Master of
University Colledge,
Oxon.

THE BEGGAR.

IN THE MANNER OF STERNE.

"A H, little FANNY!" said he, taking from a bag some broken victuals, "would thou wert here to partake of thy usual portion, which, though scanty, thou wert always contented with." The words were simple, but the manner in which he delivered them affected me: they came from a blind Beggar; he was a venerable figure, and seated on a stone bench, with a tablet of his misfortunes before him. "But, alas, thou art cold!" said he; "cold as the stone I now rest upon." In saying this he took up a crust, and held it awhile to his mouth; but nature denied him appetite; he laid it down again. I had only a single sous about me—I dropped it into his hat—I was weak enough to let something fall with it, no matter what—it was a——. He would have thanked me, but nature demanded her tribute—he wept bitterly. I was not ashamed; I advanced, and seated myself close beside him, and took hold of his hand. "Tell me, friend," said I, "what has pierced this pointed arrow in thine heart, that it bleeds thus? Hast thou lost in thy Fanny the only prop that sustained thy tottering frame? Perhaps some virgin daughter that is cold, on whose cheeks were painted the blushes of the morn, and whose bosom for whiteness excelled the spotless lily." But here

imagination pictured before me my lovely Eliza—I could say no more. I had not touched the right string of the mendicant's woe; he shook his head, and gave a sigh. When he felt himself more composed, he took from his bosom, close to where his heart (I am sure it was a feeling one) lay aching, a folded paper: as he untied it, he called twice on his Fanny's name, and twice kissed it for Fanny's sake. No sooner did the inclosure meet my eye, than I knew the source of the mendicant's woe—it contained a lock of Fanny's hair, which once graced the ear of a faithful Dog—"She died yesterday," said he, "on the very spot I am now lamenting her. I do not wish to live without her." He always boasted of her as the most precious gift of Heaven. "While she was alive," continued he, "I needed not my eyesight, for she safely every morning brought me hither, and safely every evening conducted me home."—I was not proof against his eloquence, but, rising, took my leave, thinking how fortunate my lot would be ever to possess so valuable a friend as this blind Beggar once boasted in his Dog; for when we are parted the loss will not be a trifling one.

T. ENORT.

Borough, March 1, 1797.

COPY of the ARTISTS' PETITION PRESENTED to His MAJESTY GEORGE the THIRD, NOVEMBER the 28th, 1768; and which gave rise to the ESTABLISHMENT of the ROYAL ACADEMY.

To the KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, your Majesty's most faithful subjects, the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects of this Metropolis (being desirous of establishing a Society for promoting the Arts of Design, and sensible how ineffectual every establishment of that nature must be without the Royal influence), most humbly beg leave to solicit your Majesty's gracious assistance, patronage, and protection, in carrying this useful plan into execution.

It would be too great an intrusion upon your Majesty's time to offer a minute detail of our plan. We only beg leave to inform your Majesty, that the two principal objects we have in view are, the establishment of a *well-regulated School or Academy of Design*, for the use

of Students in the Arts; and an annual Exhibition, open to all Artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they shall be deemed to deserve.

We apprehend that the profits arising from the last of these institutions will fully answer all the expenses of the first; We even flatter ourselves that they will be more than necessary, and that we shall be enabled annually to distribute something in useful charities to the indigence of our profession.

Your Majesty's avowed patronage and protection are, therefore, all that we at present humbly sue for: But should we be

be disappointed in our expectations, and find the profits of the Society *in sufficient* to defray its expences, We humbly hope that your Majesty will not deem that charge ill applied which may be necessary to support so useful an Institution.

We are, with the strongest sentiments of duty and respect,

Your Majesty's most dutiful
Subjects and Servants,

B. West	Augustino Carlini
Franc. Zuccharelli	John Gwynn
Nath. Dance	J. B. Cypriani
Rich. Wilton	Jer. Meyer
G. M. Moser	Angelica Kaufman
Sam. Wale	C. Catton

Francesco Bartolozzi	T. M. Newton
R. Yeo	Paul Sandby
Mary Moser	Mafon Chamberlain
F. Hayman	J. Baker
Franc. Cotes	P. Toms
Wm. Chambers	Nath. Hone
Ed. Penny	Dom. Serres
Jos. Wilton	Tho. Gainfborough
Geo. Barrett	

Sir Joshua Reynolds did not sign the Petition; though he was elected the first President of the Royal Academy by the unanimous voice of the Members, who saw plainly the honour that would accrue to the Institution by this distinguished Artist's taking possession of their Chair.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE Biographical Article at the head of your respectable Magazine, at the same time that it is flattering to the vanity of many an Author, renders it unnecessary for him to flatter himself, or when he publishes a Work to hang forth his own face in front,

"With bays and wicked rhyme upon't."

Without entering into the discussion, whether or not it be decorous to exhibit living characters to the public eye, it certainly is attended with this advantage, that mistakes respecting them may easily be corrected and omissions supplied. I have taken the liberty of doing both on the subject of your Biographical Article for December: and you will print it, unless you are of opinion that enough has already been said on a subject of so little importance to the Public.

Thomas Martyn was born in Church-lane, Chelsea, on the 23d of September 1735. He was admitted of Emanuel College the 24th of June 1752, and was matriculated of the University on the 18th of December following.

He was elected to a Fellowship on the foundation of the Lady Frances Sydney, Countess of Suffex, on the 27th of April 1758. He was ordained Deacon on Trinity Sunday, May the 21st, the same year, at Conduit-street Chapel, in the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square; and Priest at Buckden, on the 23d of December 1759; both by John Thomas, then Lord Bishop of Lincoln. The beginning of this year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Lectureship of Chelsea, then vacant by the death of his schoolmaster, Mr. Rothery.

Mr. Martyn was unanimously chosen Professor of Botany by the Senate of the

University of Cambridge on the 2d of February 1762, on the *resignation*, not the death, of his father; for his father did not die till the 29th of January 1768. Presently after, he was appointed, by Dr. Walker himself, who was then founding the Botanic Garden, his first Reader of Botany. Both these offices were without emolument till the year 1774, when a salary of one hundred pounds a year was given by the King, whilst the Duke of Grafton, Chancellor of the University, was at the head of the Treasury; and so continued to the 2d of August 1793, when Mr. Martyn was appointed Regius Professor by patent, with a salary of two hundred pounds a year.

If any merit is to be claimed from reading Lectures in English, Mr. Martyn can derive none from that circumstance; for he merely followed a custom which he found established, and which his father had adopted thirty years before. Mr. Martyn sometimes made excursions into the country with his pupils, but not so constantly as his father had done; the necessity of them being in some degree superseded by the foundation of a Botanic Garden.

January 6th, 1773, Mr. Martyn was presented, by the then Bishop of Ely, to the vicarage of Foxton, in Cambridgeshire; and on December the 9th, the same year, he was married to Miss Martha Elliston, sister to the present worthy Master of Sydney College.

January 1st, 1774, he was presented by John Bosville Warren, Esq. to the Rectory of Ludgershall, in Buckinghamshire; and on August 10th, 1776, to the Vicarage of Little Marlow, in that county, by the same patron.

Mr. Warren, now Sir John Bosville Warren, never was Mr. Martyn's pupil, but there had been a friendship between them

them for many years, and Sir John intrusted his brother to Mr. Martyn's care.

On being presented to Little Marlow, Mr. Martyn resigned Foxton, and quitted Triplow for that place on the 14th of October 1776. July 29th, 1778, he set off for the Continent, and returned from his travels Sept. 2d, 1780. He removed to London Nov. 27th, 1784, and on June 4th, the year following, he resigned the Rectory of Ludgerhall to his brother, the Rev. Claudius Martyn.

1786, May 18th, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and admitted on the 15th of June.

1788, June 18th, he was appointed to the donative of Edgware, in Middlesex, by William Lee Antonie, Esq. the patron.

July 15th, the same year, he was received Fellow of the Linnæan Society.

March 18th, 1794, he was presented by the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture with their first gold medal, for his services in the original institution of that Society, and acting as their first Secretary.

The circumstance in a literary man's life of most importance to the Public is what works he has written and published; an accurate list therefore of these is subjoined, with their dates, in the order of their publication.

Plantæ Cantabrigienses; or, a Catalogue of the Plants growing wild about Cambridge, 1763. 8vo. *This is the third Catalogue of Cambridgeshire Plants. The first by Ray, alphabetical. The second by Professor John Martyn, according to Ray's method: and this in Linnæus's arrangement. They are all now superseded by Mr. Reilbar's Flora Cantabrigiensis: except that the Plantæ Cantabrigienses contains directions for the principal excursions round Cambridge, and lists of wild plants in different countries.*

Heads of a Course of Lectures in Botany, 1764. *This was not sold, but only*

given to pupil. Great part of the impression was burnt.

The English Connoisseur, 2 vols. 12mo. 1766.

Dissertations on Virgil's *Æneids*, by the late John Martyn; with a Life of the Author, by his Son. 1770. 12mo.

A Catalogue of Engravers, with their marks. *Anonymous.* 12mo. 1770.

A Catalogue of the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. 1771. 8vo.

Catalogi Horti Botanici Cantabrigienfis Mantissa. 1772. 8vo.

The Antiquities of Herculaneum, translated from the Italian. Vol. I. 1772. 4to.

Elements of Natural History, Part I. Containing the Mammalia. 1775. 8vo.

Heads of a Course of Lectures in Natural History. 1782. 12mo.

Letters on the Elements of Botany; translated from Rousseau, with considerable Additions. 1785. *Of this work there have been five editions.*

A Tour through Italy, with the Sketch of a Tour to Switzerland. 1787. 12mo. *Anonymous.*

Thirty-eight Plates with Explanations, adapted to the Letters on Botany. 1788. 8vo.

A Tour through Italy. Edit. 2. 8vo. 1791.

Flora Rustica, with Plates, by Nodder. A periodical work commenced in November 1791. 4 vols. 8vo.

The Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary. Begun to be printed Dec. 29, 1792.

The first part was published on the 30th of May, 1795.

The Language of Botany. 1793. A second edition was published in 1795.

Besides the above works, Mr. Martyn has written occasionally without his name in many periodical publications: and the Governors of Addenbroke's Infirmary thought proper to print a Sermon preached by him before them, the second year of the institution of that useful charity.

BANK OF ENGLAND NEW BUILDINGS.

[WITH A VIEW.]

THE New Building situated in Lothbury was executed under the inspection of J. SOANE, Esq. Architect to the Bank of England; it is on a neat plan; the inside, which is intended for offices, not yet finished, will add much to the convenience as well as dignity of that noble range of buildings, as it now joins the East and West sides

together. It were to be wished the space was wider before it, as the passenger cannot see it to that advantage he otherwise would. The Gateway, in particular, conveys at once neatness and grandeur, the workmanship of which will bear the nicest critical observation.

P.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE MRS. POPE,
OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

[Continued from Page 159.]

MISS YOUNGE having made some occasional trips to Ireland, her fame in Dublin was as well established as in London. The Manager of Crow-street Theatre therefore, in the year 1785, renewed an engagement with her for that summer, when she, in company with the late Mr. Henderson and Mr. Pope (a young actor from Dublin), who made his appearance the winter before at Covent Garden Theatre in Oroonoko with very considerable applause), set out for that capital in the June of the same year. Accident threw Mr. Pope, Miss Younge, and another Lady of her acquaintance, into the same post-chaise, and as Cupid avails himself much of accident, the two former, from fellow-travellers, soon commenced lovers. In short, towards the close of that season they were married together in Dublin, on terms of settlement, &c. very creditable to the sincerity of Mr. Pope's affections.

The following winter Mr. and Mrs. Pope reassumed their situations at Covent Garden Theatre; he in the first lines of Tragedy and Comedy, she as evidently the first actress in all the parts of her profession; which she supported with a stationary degree of reputation till Thursday the 26th of January 1797, when, in the run of the new Comedy called "A Cure for the Heart-Ache," she was reluctantly confined to her bed. She found herself so ill three days before this, that none but those who felt like her would venture out; but such was her zeal for her profession, such her invariable sense of duty to Managers, Authors, and Performers, that, from the bare hint from her physician Dr. Warren, that her business *might* dissipate her disorder, she cheerfully tried the experiment.

Nature, however, was not to be conquered thus; her illness increased upon her so much, that on her return from the Theatre she was seized with such a lightness in her head, as for a while to deprive her of all sensation. From this moment she was confined to her bed, and it was soon discovered that she had a paralytic affection. During the first month there were hopes of her recovery, as she retained her senses pretty accurately, and employed

them to the best of all possible purposes, in *constant acts of prayer*, and *pious resignation to her condition*.

During this interval, being requested by a female friend to endeavour to compose herself, she complacently said, "she would, if she would first permit her to repeat Pope's Universal Prayer," which she immediately began, and recited without ever missing a single word, with a precision, a fervour, and fullness of voice, that delighted and astonished every body about her.

For the last fortnight she daily became more insensible, seldom speaking, and then evidently with great effort, until Sunday the 12th of March, when she refused all nourishment, and gave strong symptoms of approaching dissolution. She continued in this state till the morning of the 14th, when she made signs to a particular friend as if she had something to communicate; many things were suggested to her, to all of which she waved her head; till, very opportunely, her old and valued friend, the Rev. Mr. Matthew, called in, and read prayers by her. This seemed to be the object she aimed at, as she grew instantly composed, and, closing her hands together as well as her infirm state would permit, joined most fervently in the devotions.

After this she relapsed into a state of insensibility till Wednesday the 15th March, when, about half past two o'clock on that morning, she expired without a groan.

By Mrs. Pope's marriage settlement she had the power of disposing of her fortune by will; but with that justice and propriety which ever distinguished her character, by dying intestate, she left the whole of her property, except a few nominal legacies, to her husband.

Her remains were carried, in a hearse and six horses, from her house in Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, on Wednesday the 22d of March following, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, attended by her particular friends in two mourning coaches, and followed by the Gentlemen composing the *School of Garrick** (wearing the medallion of their founder)

* A few months before Mrs. Pope's death she was instituted an honorary Member of this Society, and at the same time complimented with a gold medal.

in four more, beside her domestics, and a numerous train of the populace, who, in the procession, as at the grave, testified their sorrow for so general a loss by a mournful and respectful silence.

She was interred on the West side of the Cloysters, Westminster Abbey (the Rev. Mr. Champnes reading the funeral service), between the graves of Dr. Dupuis and Sir Richard Jebb, and covered by a marble stone with the following plain inscription :

In Memory
of Mrs. ELIZABETH POPE,
late of the Theatre Royal, Covent
Garden,
who departed this Life
on the 15th of March 1797,
aged 52 Years.

— “Renowned be thy Grave”—
And “may the Worthy thus with
Honour and Regret be
mourned.”

HER CHARACTER.

Such are the brief Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Pope—there remains to be added a sketch of her public and private character ; and it is pleasing to the pen of Biography to review both ; because in going so it will fulfil the last melancholy yet pleasing office of friendship—record departed excellence, and set before the Public an example truly worthy their imitation.

That Mrs. Pope was born for her profession the various qualities of her mind and person evidently proved. Of the latter we have already reported in the beginning of these Memoirs ; hence we have little more to say, but that as time had added fullness and rotundity to her figure, these gave her a greater degree of grace and dignity. In respect to her talents, though they may be called universal, her *forte* confessedly lay in the grave and dignified parts of Tragedy, and particularly in those which required the powers of *recitation*—here she was at least equal to any one actress in her time, and superior to most, as the best judges who have seen her in many of her parts, and particularly in Queen Catherine, have unanimously testified.

Her Comedy was rather of the well-bred steady kind, such as *Mrs. Belmour*, *Lady Eafy*, *Lady Bruce*, *Mrs. Sullen*, &c. which required a sensible marked delivery—not but what we have seen her in *Beatrice*, *Clarinda*, *Estifania*, *Rosalind*, &c. to very great advantage ; and, in-

deed, when we recollect her performance of *Letitia Hardy*, in the “*Belle’s Stratagem*,” we are tempted to withdraw our former opinion, as here she displayed such grace, spirit, and versatility of character, as to make it original in her hands.

Her study was favourable to her genius ; as there was seldom known an instance in which she wanted the aid of a Prompter. Her assiduities in her profession were likewise constant and unremitting : she drew her information from the best sources, from the conversation of intelligent persons ; from observation on those eminent on the Stage who preceded her ; and from the study of the old and modern dresses, &c. &c. ; she was so particular in this last, that before she first appeared in the character of *Queen Elizabeth*, she had not only reviewed the dressed figure in wax work of this Princess in Westminster Abbey, but carefully read over and noted the minutiae of her dress, as related by the celebrated Paul Hentzner during his residence in England towards the close of Queen Elizabeth’s reign ;—her attentions were fully repaid, as we believe she made as fine a representation of this character in point of similitude, spirit, and deportment, as ever was displayed since the days of Shakespeare. In short, after the example of her great master, Garrick, she omitted no enquiries, no assiduities, that could enlarge the bounds of her profession.

Her private life reflected credit on her theatrical character. Called upon at an early age to exert herself for her future maintenance, she had the good sense to profit in this school of trial ; she had the grace to know herself, to have a respect for the sufferings of others, and to estimate the value of independence ; these, tempered by a just sense of religion, gave a colour to her life of the best complexion ; it checked all rising temptations, which the gauds and vanities of her profession might otherwise expose her to ; it taught her equanimity of mind and economy of fortune ; and by persevering in these duties she became useful to herself and others.

She had, like most women so high in her profession, many temptations to mix in what is called “the Great World ;” but her natural inclinations (independent of her prudence) led her to prefer *comforts to externals* ; she seldom, therefore, appeared in those circles, except in returning morning visits, or paying her
occa-

occasional respects to those who patronized her in her profession. To her friends she was cordial, affable, and polite, and did the honours of her table with very becoming hospitality and attention.

Her conversation partook as little of the Stage as any performer we ever knew; and yet when the subject was afloat amongst intelligent persons, she gave a very good opinion both of plays and players, but with a reserve "that never once outstepped the modesty of nature." Indeed, her disposition to speak well of every body was universal, and she had this deserved character from her friends, her neighbours, her servants, and from all who knew her.

She was regular in the whole of her conduct—in her devotions, her charities, her hours, and in all her domestic concerns; she kept her accounts herself, which she generally settled weekly, and, like most people who are their own stewards, she felt the benefits, and her tradesmen the punctuality, of this conduct. But the truest test of a well-spent life, and "that which should accompany its close, as honour, love, obedience, troops of friends," she enjoyed to a degree which was as gratifying to see as it is now gratifying to relate.

From the first to the last hour of her illness, crowds of persons of all ranks were found at her door, inquiring the state of her health with the most anxious solicitude. She was attended entirely by her *own servants*, who would suffer no common nurse tender to approach her, but who took the charge of sitting up with her themselves, and who executed this charge with a readiness, a tenderness, and a sympathy, that at once bespoke the goodness of the mistress, and the gratitude of the domestic.

To these were added two ladies of her intimate acquaintance, who daily visited her, and constantly administered, or saw administered, to her the prescriptions of her physician, accompanied with every degree of comfort and attention. One of them in particular deserves to be recorded as a shining example of *female friendship* in these days of frivolity and dissipation. This lady, though in the bloom of youth and beauty, living much in the circles of fashion, and in the possession of a handsome fortune, not only gave her friend the tenderest assiduities by day, but sat up several nights with her, suggesting every degree of comfort and relief, and doing all the menial offices of a sick

room; the three last nights she never once stirred from her bedside; nor did she leave her till death closed this melancholy scene for ever.

From this example let the *Good* and *Virtuous* be cheered with the pleasing hope of having their deeds repaid them by the *tender offices of friendship*, and the *affectionate regards of the Public*; whilst the *prond and vain of heart* may be taught, that without a *merited affection* the numerous train of visitors and domestics are but the unfeeling pageants of ceremony, and the pity or wailings of a sick room the cant of interest or hypocrisy.

The following articles are subjoined to shew, from this Lady's first appearance on the Stage to the meridian of her theatrical excellence, what opinion the best judges, as well as the Public at large, entertained of her professional abilities.

ACCOUNT OF HER FIRST APPEARANCE.

(From the *St. James's Chronicle*.)

THEATRICAL INTELLIGENCE.

"*Drury-lane, Oct. 25, 1768.*

"The young Lady who last Saturday (22d October) made her first appearance in the very difficult character of *Imogen* has more than answered the expectation of the Public. Though her great sensibility the first night hindered her from exerting the powers of her voice, and occasioned her at times to be a little too low, yet the audience perceived that this fault (if it might be called one) proceeded from a proper and meritorious feeling of her situation; and her easy deportment and graceful action, with her very forcible manner of expressing the stronger part of her character, convinced them that, when her fears were removed, they should have no reason to complain of her want of exertion. Her second performance fully justified their opinion, and it was agreed by the audience last night, that no actress ever made such a figure, and gave such hopes, at the first and second time of her appearance.

"The particular merit of this young Lady (whose name we hear is *Young*) is, that she has acquired that part of acting at her first setting out, viz.—Easy address—expressive attention, and a natural familiar manner of speaking, which it requires years to attain to. Her greatest praise was spoken by a gentleman in the boxes from the fulness of his heart—

heart—"By G—this must be good acting, because it is so little like acting."

Letter from DAVID GARRICK, Esq. to Miss YOUNGE, whilst at Bristol, on her return from Ireland in the Year 1771.

"Hampton, July 4th [1771].

"DEAR MADAM,

"I am greatly obliged to you for your polite letter, and I sincerely congratulate both you and the Managers of Drury-Lane Theatre upon your return to England and to them. You have, in my opinion, acted very wisely to come back, and establish your theatrical character in London. I have known some examples of ladies and gentlemen of our profession who have been allured, by large offers and other inducements, to stay in Ireland very much to their prejudice. Every nation has its peculiar taste for dramatic performances, and your performers are too often misled by false approbation. I must therefore repeat it, that, taking me out of the question, you have acted judiciously to return to the old dramatic school, where the business is more regularly conducted, and the judgment of plays and players is more certain, and less partially given by the audience.

"In short, I am sincerely glad that you are again amongst us and I hope and trust that you will have no cause to repent. One thing I must desire of you; when you have any real grievance (for it will not be worth your while to be uneasy at trifles), let me desire you either to speak or write to me about it, and I will either relieve you directly, or convince you of your mistake. This will be the best way to prevent what has happened for the future.

"Let me desire you to send me a fresh list of the parts you have played; the fuller the better: be pleased to mark them as you yourself feel your merit in them—your favourites No. 1, the next 2, and so on. Let me have a complete list as soon as possible, that I may look it over, and consider the business for your and our own interest. If you would add the parts you would wish to play, not yet studied by you, I shall perhaps be more prepared to shew my regard as occasions reasonably offer; though you must not expect to perform half the characters you may put down; yet as I shall always regard you for the future (the little neglects of me being totally forgotten) as one of my dramatic family, and a sincere

friend to the cause and me, I shall take every opportunity of serving you when compatible with reason and justice. As I am sure your good sense would not desire my friendship upon any other footing, you may depend upon it that I am and shall be

"Your sincere friend

"and warm well-wisher,

"D. GARRICK.

"Remember me to King and his wife, and Moody.

"Pray let me know what character you would prefer to make your first appearance in.

(Directed)

"Miss Younge,

"Belonging to the Theatre,

"King-street,

"Bristol."

Letter to Miss YOUNGE from the Honourable HORACE WALPOLE (late Lord ORFORD), recommending to her consideration to the Part of *Hortensia*, in JEPHSON'S Tragedy of "The Count of Narbonne."

Strawberry Hill, October

22, 1781.

"It will, I fear, seem impertinent in an absolute stranger, Madam, to take the liberty of asking a favour of you; nor should I use so much freedom, if I were not persuaded that whoever contributes to calling forth your great powers for the stage, does at once serve your talents and the public. Mr. Jephson, who has long been my friend, and who has proved myself so by making a rational interesting Tragedy out of my wild "Castle of Otranto," cannot bring it on the Stage to advantage unless you, Madam, will please to appear in the character of Hortensia, the wife of the Count of Narbonne. Mr. Jephson has made her a very sublime character, and improved on my sketch, by making her a more natural one, in giving her jealousy, and thence forming a fine contrast between her piety and that disordering passion.

"The other female character is one very common in Plays, and that admits of no use of the violent transitions which only such a capital actress as you, Madam, are capable of displaying. The daughter is a simple, tender maid, bred up in ignorance and devotion, and demands nothing but plaintive innocent tones. Mrs. Crawford declined the mother's part, but I believe from resentment on her husband's account,

whom Mr. Jephson had undervalued. I will not suspect that she had the weakness of preferring the daughter's part for her youth, because she must know the world too well not to be sensible that nothing makes the middle age so apparent as appearing in too juvenile a light.

"If I am not much mistaken, Madam, when you hear the Play read you will be struck with the opportunities the Countess's part will give you of exerting the variety of your abilities. Devotion and jealousy contraited are not all: there is conjugal and maternal tenderness too, very different shades, as you know, Madam: there is sovereign dignity, and the philosophic command of pride in wishing to wave that dignity. But unless I were as great a master of the Stage as you are a mistress, Madam, I could not describe half that you will call out from the part; and I will trust to your good sense more than to my own rhetoric for the part's making an impression on you.

"I am, with great respect,

"Madam,

"Your most obedient

"humble Servant,

"HOR. WALPOLE."

TO MRS. POPE,
ON HER PERFORMANCE OF QUEEN
CATHERINE IN "HENRY VIII."
BY A FRIEND.

WHEN sixth-wiv'd Henry, void of shame
Of f.d.,
From vows estrang'd, bids Catherine appear
In open Court—not e'en the Monarch's
frown, [down;
Nor Wolsey's arts, can weigh the Princess

Great and collected in that awful hour,
Her cause her counsel, and her truth her
power.

She scares their coward hearts, protracts her
cause,

And wreaths from "hard ruin'd Harry" forc'd
applause *.

Yet when, disrob'd of all her power and state,
She bows submissive to her humbler fate,

Not the soft lute that breathes the melting
strain,

Nor "the blest'd troop" that swim before
her bairn.

Can give such earnest of congenial grief,
Or yield the finer passions such relief;

Touch'd by the scene, Ambition drops her
wings,

The world grows faint, and all the world's
vain things—

Crowns, wealth, magnificence, before us
fly,

For, taught by you, we learn the rule to die.

These are the arts which prop a moral
Stage;

These are the gems which grace our Poet's
page;

'Tis yours to set them with a skilful hand,

And scatter radiance round a classic land;

And may long health and well-earn'd praise
conspire

For many a year to aid this genuine fire,
Till mellowing time shall consecrate your
name,

And lift another Pope to endless fame.

[In our next Number we shall give a
Portrait of Mrs. POPE, from an origi-
nal Picture painted by Mr. POPE.]

TO the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I SEND you FOUR more ORIGINAL LETTERS *, written by the venerable and intrepid Dr. HOUGH, Bishop of Worcester, at a very advanced period of life; and which exhibit his character, as it always was in his lifetime seen, in a very amiable point of view. You will insert them at such time as may best suit with your convenience.

I am, &c.

A. L.

SIR,

I CAN give you no particular account of Mr. Vernon's will, having seen nobody who was at the opening of it; and I believe you understand more of it than I do, as Mrs. Robinson may very probably

have received a copy, or at least minutes of it; only this I can tell you, that Mrs. Vernon is sole executrix, that Lord Coventry and Mr. Bromley are trustees, and that in general the Lady and her daughters

* "Go thy ways Kate—

"That man is the world who shall report he has

"A better wife, let him in nought be trusted,

"For speaking false in that."

HEN. VIII. Act. 2.

* See Page 18 of the present Volume.

are thought to be handsomely provided for. I am told the will was not skilfully drawn, and several late codicils have created perplexity; but Mr. William Vernon went to Hanbury and assured the Lady, that as far as his concurrence might be or service he was ready to join in any measure to make her easy and prevent disputes. This is what I believe you did not look for. The Chancellor has been confined some days; not much out of order, but his leg troubles him again, and I fancy disposes him to excuse his attendance at Court, which in good earnest I never thought worth his while. Kitt presents his humble duty to you, and says that his exertions very low, having had a greater demand for it of late than ordinary. We perfectly well know the way to your cellar, and visit it very often; but we do not know what cask to fix on, and beg you will give us your directions. It freezes hard and is bitter cold at this present writing, but I hope it will continue till good Mrs. Vernon and our Glais-Hampton neighbours, who are now upon the road, get safe to town. I am very glad to hear the waters at least give you no occasion to dislike them; I pray they may have their utmost good effect on yourself and the Ladies; and if I say I shall feel my own health more sensibly when you have yours, I dare say, you will think it spoken with sincerity by,

Sir,

Your very affectionate Friend,
and faithful servant,

JO. WORCESTER.

Dec. the 16th, 1735.

SIR,

YOUR last letter is the only one I have ever received since you went to Bath, without letting you know by the next immediate post of the pleasure it brought me; but the late season has so abounded with good wishes from all my acquaintance, that in my acknowledgments I have been forced to postpone such of my friends as allow me to treat them with the least ceremony. I know you would take it unkindly if I did not reckon you in that number, and I have used you accordingly.—I now am at leisure to tell you, that the news of your good health was more welcome to me than ordinary, for I had heard that you were a little indisposed; and the Lady Sundon says, you must wait to feel the benefit of the waters some time after you have left them. I cannot but be impatient to discover it sooner, and

hope your next will tell me you already do so. Mrs. Hall is well and cheerful; she has a variety of company, for the house is top-full; and about dinner time I look for our friends from Omberley, who purpose to set forward towards London on Thursday next. I shall be very loath to part with them, Sir Thomas Lyttelton being gone; and when they follow I shall have nobody left within my reach, nor am I likely to see any of the Worcester people, who are in a road of entertainment among themselves. Mr. Plowden's son is landed, and the wedding likely to be soon over in that house, for the writings are ready when they please to execute them. Mr. James Cox's lady is breeding, which perhaps you may know, but I heard not of it till Friday or Saturday last. You with your good wife and sister have my best wishes; and now I have nothing more to say, but that

I am,

Sir,

very affectionately yours,
JO. WORCESTER.

Jan. the 9th, 1737.

SIR,

SINCE we were informed of the Queen's dangerous illness all our prayers have centered in her safety; and when we reflect on the mighty importance her life is of to the Royal Family and to us all, we scarce have a thought at liberty for our friends or for ourselves. God grant the next post may raise our hopes, which at present are at the lowest ebb; for if Providence suffers what we dread to befall us, we have a very gloomy prospect, and cannot easily see to the end of our misfortunes. I am, however, thankful to you for your last letter, glad to hear of your health, and warm in my wishes for the establishment of it. Present my most humble thanks to the Countess of Oxford for honouring me with a place in her memory, and tell Captain Congreve I expect to hear him speak comfortably of himself.

I am,

Sir,

very affectionately yours,
JO. WORCESTER.

Nov. the 31st, 1737.

SIR,

HOWEVER Bath may have dealt with you in some respects, I perceive it has been kind in bringing you into acquaintance with some very valuable persons; and I am glad you have the pleasure of

* Queen Caroline, consort of George the Second.

conversing with them; Lord Limington's character is superior to his quality and fortune; and in Mr. Digby you find (besides probity and good manners) a most sweet and easy temper, an hereditary and reigning quality in his house; in such company you can want no other: yet in good earnest I am sorry you have theirs, who contribute so much to the honor and interest of their country at home. Present my best service to Mr. Digby, and tell him I hoped to have heard the French air had given him all the relief he expected from it, and I would fain flatter myself that he looks at present to have his health confirmed, not restored; but if he has any remaining indisposition, I am sure nobody plays more heartily he may be de-

livered from it than myself. Mr. Sandys and his Lady got safe home without any ill accident on the road. Mr. Townsend I am told thinks not of Elmsly till after Christmas, but Captain Congreve gives us leave to expect him sooner, and he will be heartily welcome to,

Sir,
your affectionate friend
and faithful servant,
JO. WORCESTER.

Dec. the 5th, 1737.

We have lost an incomparable Queen, and I have heard some Lords named as not inclined punctually to observe the order concerning the mourning; one whom you and I love is of the number; but I hope the report is not true.

ON POPE'S HOMER.

[Continued from Page 166.]

MY DEAR P.

YOU were but too well founded in your conjectures; which, however, I am inclined to think have arisen more from your own good taste and judgment, than from any opinion, which you may have formed of mine. The strain of approbation, with which I was so well pleased to open my observations on the admired passage presented to you in my last, you will yourself see, cannot be extended beyond the introductory line. Pope has surely betrayed great failure of judgment in the next; where he has rendered the word *αμαχλον* by the periphrase *night of vapors*: thus confounding the mist with the night, to which in the original it is pointedly opposed. The same unaccountable inattention runs through the rest of the version. Having before called the mist a night of vapors, he expresses the night itself by another periphrase, *midnight Rade*: and drops without scruple another opposition, very strongly marked by Homer, between the different effects produced by this temporary darkness on the shepherds and on the thief.

Ποιμεισιν εστι φθην, κλεπτη δε τε νυκτος
αμινω.

"Unfriendly to the one, but more favorable to the other than even night itself."

Then can you excuse? I am sure you cannot approve, the feeble paraphrase, into which the thought is drawn out in the third line:

Swift-gliding mists the dusky fields invade;
which is merely a repetition of what had been more poetically expressed in the first

couplet. Not so much a repetition, perhaps you will say, as a narration of the progress, which the mist makes. It is first shed on the tops of the mountains, and thence descends on the fields below. How far this progress be according to the course of nature I will not detain you now to examine. One thing is certain, we have nothing of it in Homer; and, to confess the truth, is it inserted here so much for the sake of the ideas, which it conveys; as of the rhyme, which it furnishes for the next verse?

To thieves more grateful than the midnight shade.

Was it the difficulty of transmitting correspondent ideas through the medium of the English language, under the restraint of rhyme and metre? or the ambition of improving upon his author? and exchanging, as the ingenious Essayist expresses it, an *offensive circumstance for a beauty*? which betrayed Pope into these evident improprieties, as also into a general dereliction of his author's sense and manner. The circumstance of a man's not seeing during this temporary darkness beyond a stone's throw appears to the ingenious Essayist a mean idea, compared with that which, *he says*, Pope has substituted in its stead, "the difficulty which the shepherd's experience of surveying their flocks." On such a point how are we to determine? By what criterion are we to decide? Taste is so vague and capricious, that I am always disposed to mistrust my own; especially when it runs counter to the opinion of a writer, who has shewn so much accuracy of

of discrimination and critical perspicacity in his valuable Essay. Let it, however, be allowed me to examine the passage without prejudice or partiality by the established rules of criticism. The Poet, as is usual with him, illustrates his subject by the most common and familiar circumstances. Amongst these that of throwing a stone seems, no doubt, sufficiently trivial and unimportant. The business of a shepherd surveying his flock does not appear very far exalted above the common tracks of life. Does the meanness of the idea consist in the act? or in the instrument employed? Would the thought be raised to a proper degree of elevation? if, instead of a stone, the disc or javelin were substituted: these were warlike instruments, which heroes used in their martial games and exercises: or rather, does not much of the offence, which strikes so forcibly on this elegant writer's feelings, arise more from the expression than the thought? He seems in his prose version purposely to have lowered the diction, that Pope on comparison may appear to greater advantage. Allow me to render the lines with equal fidelity to the text, and more justice to the Author.

"As Notus sheds a mist on the tops of the mountains, unfriendly to the shepherds, but more favorable to the thief than even night itself; during which temporary gloom a man cannot see farther than he can throw a stone."

In order to estimate their respective merits more accurately, let Pope's translation be taken out of rhyme and metre, and compared with that given above.

"Thus when Notus sheds a night of vapors on the heads of the mountains, the mists gliding swiftly invade the dusky fields, which (mists) are more grateful to thieves than the midnight shade; during which time the swains scarcely survey their feeding flocks, which are lost and confuted as the day grows thicker."

I will not tease you with captious exceptions to particular expressions. Take the whole together and tell me, Does there really appear to you so much advantage on the part of Pope, as the ingenious Essayist seems to discover? The comparison, perhaps it may be said, is not fairly instituted. By confronting the two pieces in this form Pope is deprived of his characteristic excellence, the charms of his seducing verification. If this should be insisted on in Pope's behalf, I will adventure one couplet, merely to set

forth the *offending circumstance* in as favorable a light as I can:

Τοσσον τις τ' ἐπὶ λαιῶσσι, ὅσον ἐπὶ λαῶν ἦσσι.

No further now can pierce the straining eyes
Than from the hand a stone projected flies.

I have hitherto considered this admired passage, and the improvements which Pope is said to have made on the original, under the same form, as the ingenious Essayist appears to have viewed it. But I cannot dismiss the subject without remarking, that in the warmth of his admiration he has been betrayed into an extraordinary error. Pope has not exchanged the *offending circumstance* for a *beauty*; he has dropped it altogether, without substituting any thing whatsoever in its stead. The plain sentiment, simply expressed in the Greek text by three words *ωμμεστιν ἡτι φιλῆν*, is indeed not easily discovered amidst the heap of extraneous matter, with which it is encompassed in the English version. Yet certainly it is this plain sentiment, which Pope meant to convey by his wordy interpretation, extended through a whole couplet; though, as appears by the mistake of the ingenious Essayist, under this disguise it is not known again for the same. Now if mere omission be considered as so great an improvement, Pope in this instance only shares the honor with another of less note, who has given us the first three books of the Iliad in verse. He too, with equal delicacy of feeling, has had the address to drop the *offending circumstance*:

And as a mountain-mist glides o'er the plains,
Friend to the thieves, but fatal to the swains;
When hazy skies the distant view confound;
So the thick cloud rose dark'ning from the ground. TRAYERS.

On the whole, whatever beauty the ingenious Essayist may see in these lines of Pope, has not too much been sacrificed to obtain it? Can you think a translator justified in giving to different a cast to the original composition? in altering so materially the characteristic features of the piece? and presenting an image so foreign, and bearing so little resemblance of the model, which he professes to copy? The ingenious Essayist lays it down as the first law of translation, that "it should give a *complete transcript of the original*." On this fundamental law I will venture to rest whatever you have heard from me on these subjects. Adieu, O. P. C.

ERRATUM. In page 165, col. 2, line 10 from the bottom, for *cloud* of vapors r. *nigbi*.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THOUGH you have already, in a former Magazine, given some Account of "VAILLANT's New Travels into the Interior Parts of Africa," yet as no specimens of the Book are adduced, it is presumed that the following particulars may not be uninteresting to your Readers. They may serve as a Comment on, and in a measure a confirmation of, your original Criticism. Your third observation on Mr. VAILLANT's *success* in collecting many *vulgar errors in Natural History*, will be exemplified in two or three instances.

I do not find that you take notice of a very general prejudice that has prevailed against this Author's *veracity*. Travellers in this particular, more perhaps than in any other, experience a severe, and sometimes an unreasonable judgment.

I am, Sir, &c.

R. R.

TO determine the exact boundaries between truth and falsehood, in what is derived from human testimony, is beyond the attainment of human wisdom. Whether he believe too little, or too much, the hearer and the reader is equally liable to mistake. Nothing, says some one, is more *treacherous* than *incertainty*; and the knowledge of him who only believes what he has been able to observe himself, will be neither certain nor comprehensive. There was a time when the *Antropophagi* of Travellers were classed among the *Giants* and *Fancies* of Romance; and even in the present day extraordinary customs or occurrences are often rejected as *wonders*, though, in other respects, not destitute of marks of authenticity. Perhaps it is the best objection to the lieutenants in Shaw, and in Bruce to the feeders on living flesh, that the like had been never seen or related before.

What part, or whether any, of Mr. Le Vaillant's narration be unworthy of the Reader's credit, he must determine for himself. Different persons, as Mr. Locke observes, will use different measures of probability. Let him not, however, forget to discriminate between the *extraordinary* and the *incredible*; for that which is extraordinary in one situation may excite in another neither surprise nor curiosity. Let me be permitted, however, to observe to more scrupulous and wary readers, that the present work is not near so fertile in marvellous transactions as the former Travels of our Author on the African coast. I agree with you in thinking, that it is equally moral, animated, and instructive.

The Introduction, which, with the Dedication and Preface, consists of 50 pages, refers chiefly to local and temporary concerns at the Cape of Good Hope; the only subject treated that is generally interesting relates

to experiments made by our Author on the power different animals possess of enduring abstinence from food for a great length of time. He found that a large garden spider, inclosed under a glass bell, fastened round the bottom with cement, continued ten months together without nourishment, and during the whole period vigorous and alert. The only alteration it appeared to sustain was a diminution in its belly, from the size of a nut to that of the head of a pin. Another spider of the same kind being placed along with it, the original inhabitant, after a long conflict, destroyed and devoured the stranger, and soon after became as plump as at the first moment of its confinement.

It appeared, by a comparison of the effect on the stomach of animal and vegetable food, that the former was much better adapted for the prolongation of life. Two sparrows, of the same age, and in equally good condition, were reduced by the want of nourishment to such a state of weakness, that neither of them was able to take what was offered them. Some bruised seeds were then forced down the throat of one of them, and of the other a little minced flesh. In a few minutes the latter was quite well, and the former, two hours after, died.

Of the amusements, and mode of education, of the African children, the following particulars are mentioned in the first volume, which, as they also describe a new method of killing small animals, I think interesting.

"With the Africans, the only amusement the children know serves at the same time as the commencement of their education.

"It is customary, when the cart or waggon belonging to a planter is not employed, to leave it in the open air by the

side of the house. As soon as the children can climb to the board that serves for a seat, they place themselves upon it, and, with a whip in their hands, exercise themselves in commanding the oxen, which are supposed to be present, calling them by their names, striking the place of any one that is thought not to obey with sufficient readiness; in a word, in directing the course of the waggon, in making it turn, go on, or recede, precisely as they wish. After having successfully handled, in this manner, whips suited to their age, they arrive at last to the management of a bamboo, nicely tapered, fifteen or sixteen feet in length, with a thong at the end of it still longer; and with this instrument they can strike, at the distance of more than twenty-five feet, a pebble that is pointed out to them, or a piece of money thrown upon the ground. I have already mentioned a pleasant amusement of this kind, which one of the Slavers procured me, who singled out, with astonishing address, among a multitude of birds, such individuals as I was desirous of having. Swanpool also, the companion of my journey, would seldom miss a partridge flying; and, notwithstanding his age, applied his whip with so much force, that in one of our excursions I saw him strike, perfectly dead, a duck, of a much larger species than the common one of Europe."

Though the Author of this Article is willing to allow a superiority of adroitness to the savages of Africa, when compared with the inhabitants of civilized countries, yet he could have wished that as our Author has enlarged his duck beyond the measure of European magnitude, he had also described, with more precise minuteness, the mode by which the artist, *with the last merely of a whip*, could so instantaneously destroy it.

At page 74 there are three curious and well-authenticated instances of the power of fascination exerted by serpents towards the objects of their food, and even man himself. These I am the more willing to believe, as I myself have been witness to similar energies put forth by a cat towards birds. For a more particular narration of these singular phenomena in Natural History, the Reader is referred to the work at large, as the extracts have been already anticipated in a former Magazine.

Our Author describes, in lively colours, the escorte with which he adventured on his first expedition of the new Travels to explore the African coast.

The Reader will, probably, not be uninterested in the detail of his retinue.

"On the 14th I made a general muster of my equipage and my people. Including the wife of Klaas, and my Inspector-general Swanpool, I had altogether nineteen persons, thirteen dogs in high condition, one male and ten female goats, three horses, of which two, handiome caparisoned, were those given me by Boers; three milch cows, thirty-six draft oxen for my three waggons, fourteen for relays, and two to carry the baggage of my Hottentots. These fifty head of horned cattle were sufficient for the present service; but I meant to increase them as it should become necessary, and as I advanced farther from the colony, when in the way of barter I should be able to purchase them at a cheaper rate. The cock that in my first journey (see the former Travels of the Author) had afforded me intervals of pleasure, suggested the idea of having one again, and that it might be happier than my other had been, I gave it a mate. Lastly, for my amusement, and I may also say for society, I took my ape Kees; Kees, who, chained up during my abode at the Cape, had apparently lost his gaiety, but who, from the moment he regained his liberty, gave himself up to sports and antics that were extremely diverting.

"Such was the company I associated with in my enterprise, and which I had conceived to be necessary, either to insure its success, or for the purpose of affording me some pleasant relaxations."

Towards the close of the First Volume there is a wonderful escape of our Author from the danger of drowning, in crossing, on a raft drawn by Hottentots, the Queer-boom, an extremely broad and rapid river. The danger was much increased by M. Le Vaillant's inability to swim, and his being incumbered besides by his powder flasks and two fuses. For a moment his situation appeared hopeless, as the stream was conveying them with an irresistible current towards the sea. The vigorous and persevering exertions of his Hottentots at last landed him in safety.

In the beginning of his tour into the country of the greater Nimiquas, our Author observed a curious circumstance in Natural History. I will recite it in his own words:

"Every time I discharged my piece at these (the spring back) antelopes, their rumps immediately, and at the same moment, all became white; and
those

whose thousands of red backs flying before me, formed, as it were, one sheet of snow, which seemed displayed only to disappear again in an instant."

"I have already spoken of that singular property of the spring-back antelope, which has the faculty of changing at will the colour of its rump, which is red, and of making it suddenly become white, as if by a kind of enchantment. A phenomenon of this nature presents at first to the mind something marvellous; it is, however, strictly true, and may be easily comprehended after the following explanation.

"The long thick hair which covers the rump of the spring-back antelope is, in general, of a tawny hue, but though it appears to be entirely of that colour, it is only the surface that is really so, for underneath it is of a pure white, and in its natural situation this part is entirely concealed: now all the hair on the rump grows from a strong tissue of muscular fibres, by means of which the animal can, at pleasure, extend or contract the skin; so that, when extended, the upper hair is laid flat to the right and left, and that below only, which is perfectly white, remains exposed to view, and even covers the rest. I cannot better describe this operation, than by comparing it to the action of opening and shutting a book placed on its back."

Mr. Le V. remarks on the prodigious multiplication of these antelopes, notwithstanding the country they inhabit is infested with carnivorous animals, that the herd he had routed, in a very rapid course, employed three hours to pass the defile.

The account of a Rhinoceros Hunt, though it be somewhat long, is too singular and interesting to be withheld from the Reader. I will endeavour, therefore, to abridge it, without omitting any important circumstance.

"One day Klaas came in great haste to my tent to inform me, that he had observed, at some distance from my camp, two rhinoceroses, standing quietly close to each other in the middle of the plain. To attack two such formidable enemies it was necessary to use great precaution, and that we should approach them in such a manner as they might neither see nor smell us. I gave myself up, therefore, to the entire direction of my savages, and we set out armed alike with a good fusée. I caused two of my strongest dogs to be led in a leash, in order that they might be let loose on the rhinoceroses

in case it should be necessary. We were obliged to take a long circuit to gain the lee side of them, lest they should smell us; and we reached the river under cover of the large trees which grew on its banks.

"As one of these animals was much larger than the other, I supposed them to be a male and female. Motionless, by the side of each other, they stood with their noses to the wind, and, consequently, presented to us their rumps. I was giving some orders to my company, when Jenker, one of my Hottentots, requested that I would permit him to attack the two animals alone, as a *be-kruypar*.

"I have before observed, that in Africa it is impossible to get within reach of certain wild animals but by creeping on the belly. Those who have acquired this art are called *be-kruypars*. As Jenker's proposal could not impede our general plan, I granted his request. He then stripped himself naked, and, taking his fusée, proceeded towards the animals, creeping on his belly like a serpent.

"In the mean time, I pointed out to my hunters the different posts they had to occupy. As for me, I remained on the spot where I was, with two Hottentots, one of whom held my horse, and the other my dogs; but, to avoid being seen, we posted ourselves behind a bush. Jenker slowly advanced, with his eyes fixed on the two monsters. If he saw them turn their heads he stopped, and remained motionless. One would have taken him for a large stone; and in this respect I myself was deceived. He continued creeping, with various interruptions, for more than an hour. At length

of euphoria, which was only two hundred paces from the animals. Being then certain he was concealed, he rose up, and made preparations for firing. I waited with impatience for the report of his gun; and was told by the Hottentot who stood near me, that Jenker could not fire till one of the rhinoceroses should turn round, that he might, if possible, take aim at its head.

"Presently, the largest of the two having looked behind, was immediately fired at: being wounded, he sent forth a horrid cry, and, followed by the female, ran furiously towards the place from which the noise had proceeded. Jenker threw himself down with his belly on the ground, and they passed close by his side without perceiving him, and came.

straight towards me. I prepared myself to receive them; but my dogs became so restless on their approach, that, being unable to check them, I ordered them to be let loose, and encouraged them to the attack.

"When the animals saw this, they instantly turned aside and proceeded towards another of the hunters placed in ambush, from whom they received a second fire, and then to another, from whom they received a third. My dogs, on the other hand, harried them prodigiously, which still increased their rage. They kicked at their pursuers in the most terrible manner, ploughed up the plain with their horns, and digging furrows in it seven or eight inches in depth, threw around them a shower of pebbles and stones.

"During this time we all kept approaching to surround them more closely. This rendered them completely furious. The male, however, suddenly stopped, and turning round to attack the dogs, endeavoured to rip up their bellies with his horn; and while he was engaged in pursuing them, the female quitted him and made her escape.

"Her flight was a fortunate circumstance, for we should have been much embarrassed with two such formidable adversaries. Without the assistance of the dogs we should not have been able to combat, but with great hazard, the one that remained. The bloody traces which he left wherever he went announced that he had received more than one wound; but he defended himself with the greater obstinacy.

"After a fruitless attack, which continued for some time, he began to retreat, and seemed desirous of gaining some bushes, with a view of finding shelter, or to prevent his being harried but in front. In order to disappoint him, I rushed towards the place, and made a sign to the two hunters nearest me to advance thither also. He was only thirty paces from us when we took possession of the post; accordingly we all at the same instant discharged our three shots; he instantly fell, and was never after able to rise.

"Though mortally wounded, the animal still continued to defend himself when lying on the ground, as he had done when on his legs. With his feet he threw around him heaps of stones, and neither we nor our dogs durst venture to approach him. I wished to put an end to his torment by firing one more

ball, but my people intreated me to desist.

"I have already said, that all the savage tribes, and even the people at the Cape, set a high value on the dried blood of the rhinoceros, to which they ascribe great virtues in the cure of certain disorders. This animal had lost a great deal by his wounds. It was with much regret that they saw the earth moistened with it around him; and they were apprehensive that a new wound would increase that loss.

"Scarcely had the animal breathed his last, when the Hottentots all approached with eagerness in order to collect the blood. I had approached the body also, but with a different design, to measure and examine it. The savages of the horde assured me it was one of the largest of its species. I, however, did not believe them, as its principal horn was only nineteen inches three lines in length—I had seen horns much longer. The height of the animal was seven feet five inches, and its length, from the snout to the root of the tail, eleven feet six inches."

Mr. Le V. mentions an extraordinary faculty possessed by the Hottentots, of discovering water concealed in the bowels of the earth. One tribe, the *Kourouanas*, do this by the sight. They throw themselves flat on the ground, take a distant view, and if the space their eye traverses hides any subterranean spring, they rise and point to the spot. They discover it by an ethereal and subtle exhalation, which evaporates from every current of water, when not sunk to too great a depth. With regard to pools, their evaporation is more sensible, and is discoverable even when behind an eminence; and the vapours of the streams and rivers are so distinctly marked, that all their uncertainties may be traced. Our *Traveller* acquired this faculty from his companions to a certain extent, so as to be able to distinguish water at the distance of three hundred paces.

Mr. Le V. in one of his excursions discovered about a dozen zebras, and was fortunate enough, by the help of his dogs, to secure one, which was a female. He ventured upon her back, having secured himself from her teeth by a muzzle, and after a slight resistance, less than that of a colt the first time of being mounted, she proceeded quietly with her rider for more than a league, to the house whither the party was going. This trial so far satisfied Mr. Le V. that he thought of keeping her for riding, had not her wounds

wounds been too large, from the bite of the dogs, to promise a speedy cure. Our Author reasons from this fact on the possibility of training the zebra, and endeavours to refute the argument that might be taken from the weakness occasioned by her wounds, which might render her more manageable and docile. He states the difference, in this respect, between *domestic* animals and those in a *state of nature*; the former of which bear blows, and even wounds, with considerable patience, while the latter are only rendered by acute pain more ungovernable and furious. I think there is much truth in this distinction.

After a long absence from water, our Author describes, in animated and glowing colours, his arrival at the Great River.

"It was not long before I heard the noise of flowing water toward the North West. This sound, which announced our safety, made my heart leap for joy, and my people involuntarily uttered a shout of gladness. A second time our pains were on the point of being ended, and I should at length see a river! For since we quitted that of the Elephants, I had found nothing but the beds of periodical streams, either completely dry, or containing a few puddles of stagnant muddy water. The more speedily to enjoy such an agreeable sight, I mounted on horieback with Klaas, and rode towards the place to which the noise directed me. All those of my people who were not employed about the waggon began to run with me, and my ape, my dogs, and indeed every one of my animals that was at liberty, set off at the same time. We pushed on, helter skelter, contending who should first reach the spot. However, I suffered my animals to precede me a few paces, certain that their smell and their instinct would lead me by the shortest road. The barkings, the cries, the transports of this galloping crew, resembled a troop of bacchanals rather than a company of famished travellers. I shared the joy of every individual. A thousand confused sentiments agitated me at once, and my eyes were filled with involuntary tears. Few men upon earth have suffered pains equal to mine, but then few have experienced such exquisite pleasure.

"My first step when I arrived at the water was to leap into it, that I might cool and refresh my limbs while I was quenching my thirst. Thus I satisfied two urgent wants at once, and my peo-

ple, and all my animals, did the same."

The history of travellers over desert regions must be a history of the chase. The game of which Mr. Le Vaillant speaks with the greatest delight, is the camelopard, or giraffe, and the day on which he obtained one of them he accounted the happiest of his life.

"I commenced my chase," says our Author, "at sun-rise, and after walking some hours perceived seven giraffes, which my dogs instantly attacked. Six took flight together, the seventh, intercepted by my dogs, fled a different way. I followed him full speed, but, in spite of the exertions of my horse, the giraffe so far outstripped me, that on turning a little hill he was out of sight, and I gave up the pursuit. The dogs, however, soon came up with him, and he stopped to defend himself. I heard them bark with all their strength, and concluding they had the animal at bay, spurred my horse towards them.

"I had scarce turned the hillock, when I perceived him surrounded by the dogs, and endeavouring, by forcible kicks, to drive them off. I had only the trouble to alight, and brought him to the ground with a single shot. While I was looking for my people, one of them appeared, and made signs to me, which at first I did not understand. Looking towards the spot to which he pointed, I perceived, with surprize, a giraffe standing under a large ebony tree, and assailed by my dogs. It was the one I had just before shot, which had, in reality, recovered itself; but the moment I was preparing to fire at it a second time, it dropped down dead."

Mr. Le V. goes on to relate the transports with which his mind was overwhelmed in this acquisition to the stores of Natural History. He enters minutely into the precautions which he took to preserve the skin entire and undamaged, and he has brought it to Europe. He would also have stuffed it, so as to exhibit a faithful representation of it in its natural state, were not the apartments of an individual too low for the placing of such an enormous animal.

Our Author discovers upon all occasions a strong partiality for his African friends, which, in general, considering their hospitality and fidelity to him, is not only excusable, but laudable; but in some instances this partiality shews itself so plainly in opposition to truth, that I wonder how it could have escaped the observation even of Mr. Le V. himself.

Thus

Thus he tells of his coming to a horde of savages, all of whom were infected with a dangerous pestilence, and their bodies being covered with ulcers they lay extended in their huts. Such of the horde, adds he, as had suppoised themselves in good health, had retired towards the South, to avoid its influence. It is precisely in this place, which seems the worst chosen in the book, that Mr. Le V. chuses to vindicate savage nations from the accusation of abandoning, in their emigrations, *old and infirm persons*, who are not in a condition to follow them.

A very honourable instance of our Author's friendly attention to the distresses of the savages occurs in his hazardous and successful attempt to dislodge from an impenetrable thicket, a family of lions, which had greatly annoyed one of their encampments. I will mention the more material circumstances of this occurrence, which also shews the usual method in Africa of assailing those formidable beasts.

"Full of hope and confidence in my fire-arms, the chief requested me to employ my weapons to deliver them from such a scourge. The circumstance of the lions having young ones rendered the attack a business of no small danger. These animals, at all times formidable, have, at such periods, a fierceness that nothing can resist. Nevertheless I promised to attack them the next day. At break of dawn the men of the horde were ready armed with arrows and allagays, and waited my orders to proceed to the attack. I heard the lions still growling in their strong hold, but the increasing light soon silenced them.

"The thicket was about two hundred paces long and sixty wide. It occupied a spot Turk lower than the adjacent ground. As it was unsafe to attack these beasts in their intrenchments, all that remained was to tempt them out of their fort. I therefore placed my marksmen and the other savages upon the eminences all round the wood, so that the lions should be unable to reach the plain without being perceived.

"None of the savages daring to enter the wood, we resolved to force all the oxen of the horde into it. Accordingly, when we were at our posts, with our guns ready to fire, we drove the oxen before us, compelling them by voices and blows to enter the thicket. The oxen, scenting their enemies, soon rushed back with affright; but our cries, the barking of the dogs, and the report of

our pistols, compelled them to re-enter the thicket, which they did in a sort of fury, jostling one another, and bellowing in a fearful manner.

"The lions, on their side, were roused at the sight of danger, and their rage vented itself in dreadful roars. This hideous concert continued great part of the morning, and we began to despair of success, when suddenly I heard, on the side opposite to me, piercing cries, instantly followed by the report of a gun. Shouts of joy immediately succeeded: I ran to the place, and found the lioness expiring. Klaas, who was stationed at that post, had shot her through the belly. Her dugs were swelled and pendant, which indicated she had young ones. It came into my head to employ her carcase for the purpose of enticing them out of the thicket. With this view I ordered it to be drawn to a certain distance. We retired about thirty paces from the carcase, ready to fire if the animals advanced. But my stratagem was unsuccessful. The whelps, indeed, uneasy at not seeing their mother, ran about the thicket growling on all sides. The male, too, redoubled his roarings and his rage: We saw him for a moment appear at the edge of the thicket, his eyes sparkling, his mane erect, and lashing his sides with his tail. He was out of shot of my carbine, and one of my marksmen, posted near, fired, and missed him; at this he retired, and appeared no more. The sun was now declining, and the sport was becoming dangerous; I deemed it, therefore, prudent to defer our final victory till the next day.

"The savages conveyed the lioness to the kraal, for the purpose of feasting on her. She was four feet eight inches high to the top of the shoulder, and eleven feet four inches long from the point of the nose to the extremity of the tail. I had certainly not the same desire for its flesh as the rest of the guests, yet I was induced to taste it, but found it inferior to that of the tiger.

"During the night I heard nothing either of the lion or the whelps, which I ascribed to the noisy mirth of my savages. There was another reason for their silence: The male, affrighted by the dangers he had run, availed himself of the darkness of the night to retire with his family, and in the morning, when we returned to the chase, we perceived the thicket deserted. We cautiously advanced into it, and found the marks only of the spoil that had been made.

made by this hungry family; on all sides were seen bones lying in heaps. I employed myself in tracing the footsteps of the lion and the whelps. The latter appeared to have been two in number, and at least equal to my great dog Yager, who was as high as my middle. To judge of the lion from the print of his foot, which was one-third larger than that of the lioness, he must have been of the largest size."

This adventure furnishes an additional evidence in favour of the custom among savages, so often disputed, of *feeding on human flesh*.

Mr. Le V. proposes to publish a Natural History of that part of Africa, which, as it will contain many *non-descript animals and plants*, must be curious. I hope he will endeavour to render his style more close and scientific than that of the present work, which is often unnecessarily diffusive. In most of the extracts I have made, though I have abridged the narrative more than one-half, I am not conscious that I have omitted any material transaction.—The Volumes in the Translation have neither Index nor Table of Contents. This you have properly censured and remedied.

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F O R A P R I L 1 7 9 7.

Quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non.

Indian Antiquities; or, Dissertations relative to the ancient Geographical Divisions, the pure System of Primeval Theology, the grand Code of Civil Laws, the original Form of Government, the widely-extended Commerce, and the various and profound Literature of Hindostan; compared throughout with the Religion, Laws, Government, Commerce, and Literature of Persia, Egypt, and Greece. The whole intended as introductory to, and illustrative of, the History of Hindostan, upon a comprehensive Scale. Vol. VI. Part I. Containing Dissertations on the Origin of the Druids, and the ancient Commerce of Hindostan. Printed for the Author, No. 31, Upper Norton-street, and sold by W. Richardson, Royal Exchange. 1796.

THIS Volume is part of a series of elaborate oriental disquisitions. It may, however, be very fairly considered as an independent work, containing two historical enquiries, one into the origin of the *Druids*, the other into the ancient commerce of Hindostan.

In the *first*, Mr. Maurice thinks he has traced out and established a *striking affinity* between the religious rites and ceremonies anciently practised in the *British Islands*, and those of the *Brabmins of the East*. It is divided into three Sections, of which the third is considerably the longest, as it runs out into an extensive parallel between the sacred rites and civil

customs prevalent in *India, Britain, and the Northern Empires of Europe*. The first Section is principally occupied in delineating the *probable geographical connection* between the inhabitants of these several countries, and the *extraordinary likeness* conceived by our Author to exist between their primeval languages. Some of these resemblances, if they be deemed *fantastical*, will be certainly allowed to be *ingenious*.

In the *second Section* Mr. M. considers the British ludicrous custom of making *April fools*, as it is called, on the first day of that month, and traces it up to Asia, where, he says, it is practised among

among the *Hindoos*, by immemorial usage. It takes place at a celebrated festival helden about the same period in India, termed the *Huli Festival*. An account of it is collected from a paper of Colonel Pearce's, published in the second volume of Asiatic Researches. We shall insert it as quoted by Mr. Maurice.

"During the *Huli*, when mirth and festivity reign among *Hindoos* of every class, one subject of diversion is to send people on errands and expeditions that are to end in disappointment, and raise a laugh at the expense of the person sent. The *Huli* is always in March, and the last day is the general holiday. I have never yet heard any account of the origin of this *English* custom, but it is unquestionably very ancient, and is still kept up even in great towns, though less in them than in the country: with us, it is chiefly confined to the lower class of people, but in *India*, high and low join in it, and the late *Saraja Dorela*, I am told, was very fond of making *Huli* soles, though he was a Mussulman of the highest rank. They carry the joke here so far, as to send letters, making appointments in the name of persons who, it is known, must be absent from their house at the time fixed upon, and the laugh is always in proportion to the trouble given."

Mr. M. is of opinion, that an enquiry into the ancient customs of Persia, or into the general *Asiatic* mythology of the East, would have taught Colonel Pearce, that the boundless hilarity and jocund sports prevalent on the first day of April in *England*, and during the *Huli festival* of *India*, have their origin in the practice of celebrating with bonfires the period of the vernal equinox; which also was the day when the new year of *Persia* anciently began.

In a subsequent page Mr. M. asserts, that the first of May is equally regarded as a festival in *India* as in *Britain*. He also remarks, that the era of the Creation began, in all probability, at the vernal equinox, when nature was gay and smiling, and not at the heavy autumnal equinox, when the beauty of the earth was declining, and its verdure decaying. Perhaps our Author may deride the opinion of Burnet, and some other Philologists, that the Earth has, in consequence of the Deluge, changed its position in the *Ecliptic*, and has thus been deprived of its original denotation from Heaven of a perpetual spring. But he certainly has forgotten that the spring which we enjoy is enjoyed only in the Northern hemi-

sphere of the globe, and in its temperate zone.

We find in the third Section a very extraordinary opinion, that the magnet was in the possession of the ancient Romans, under the name of *Lapis Heraculus*, in allusion to its reputed inventor Hercules. He affirms also, from Dr. Hyde, that the Chaldeans and Arabians have immemorially made use of it to guide them over the vast deserts that overpread their respective countries.

It seems too that the Chinese Records declare, that the Emperor *Coing-Kang*, above a thousand years before Christ, presented the King of *Cochin-China*, or his Ambassadors, with a species of magnetic index, in other words, with the mariner's compass. This may be true, but, considering the extreme ignorance and timidity of the Chinese even to this hour in nautical concerns, can hardly be considered as probable. But when Mr. M. infers from an expression in the ancient Institutes of *Mena* (allowing them a date equal, or even anterior to the 1500th year before the Christian era), that the Brahmins were then acquainted with this wonderful discovery in navigation, he will surely be thought to make a very precipitate conclusion. It is deduced from a passage on the legal interest of money, and the limited rate of it in different rates, with an exception with regard to adventures at sea. The danger of such adventures is not augmented but diminished by the invention of the magnetic power; and there can be no question but that man as often, if not more frequently, found a watery grave for himself and for his merchandize in the bosom of the deep before the needle was his companion and conductor.

Our Readers, more especially those of *Vendition* extraction, will feel a glow of patriotic exultation from the following animated detail of the learning of the ancient Druids. It has the spirit of poetry, without its *fury fiction*.

"What sciences, in particular, flourished among the Druids besides astronomy, which they seem to have carried to wonderful perfection for those periods; moral philosophy, whose sublime and awful precepts they incessantly inculcated on their disciples; music, whose solemn melody, breathed from innumerable harps during the public worship, roused to transports of enthusiasm the votaries of that animated superstition; mechanics, which enabled them to elevate to such surprising heights the immense masses of stone

stone discoursed of above (*Stone-henge*, &c.); and *botany*, to which a race constantly residing in woods, and accustomed to use plants and herbs of a supposed mysterious efficacy in the rites of divination, could be no strangers: What sciences, I say, besides these they might have cultivated, the impenetrable darkness in which they delighted to bury themselves and their pursuits, must ever prevent our knowing. An acquaintance with *geography* is indeed allowed them by Cæsar; but to a race so entirely secluded from the rest of the habitable globe, little more of that science could be known than what they might learn from the Phœnician and Grecian navigators, who successively visited the coast of Britain. Ignorant of its external surface, however, the deep and productive mines with which the island abounded afforded that inquisitive race a noble opportunity of contemplating its internal wonders, and advancing far in the knowledge of *minerals*, *metals*, *gems*, and other productions of the subterraneous world. Of *geometrical knowledge* also, no inconsiderable portion may fairly be assigned them, as being so intimately connected with *astronomy* and the *mechanical arts*, in which they had evidently made so great a proficiency. Dr. Borlase, indeed, from his own personal investigation, greatly confirms this latter position; for on one of the rocks on the famous *Karn-bre-Hill* in Cornwall, he discovered a very regular *elliptical* basin, ten inches by fourteen, which, he observes, could hardly be so exactly delineated without stationing the *two focusses* of the *ellipsis* *mathematically*; a strong evidence that not only the said basin was made by the Druids, but that they understood the principles of *geometry*.

The subject of the *second Dissertation*, stated at length, is an enquiry into the commerce carried on in very remote ages by the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Greeks, with the British Islands, for their *ancient staple of tin*; and their extensive *barrier* of that commodity for those of the Indian Continent; the whole confirmed by extracts from the *Institutes of Menu*, and interspersed with strictures on the origin and progress of *navigation* and *ship-building* in the East. This enquiry is replete with curious and amusing literature; and with several singular facts in natural history. We are told, that in exploring the *tin mines* of the *Cassiterides* and *Cornwall*, they exhibit internal testimony of the remote, almost

of the incalculable period at which they have been wrought; for in digging to the depth of fifty fathom, the miners frequently meet with large timbers still entire. They are vulgarly supposed to have been deposited there by the waters of the deluge; but without going quite so far back in the annals of time, Mr. M. thinks we may reasonably enough conclude them to have been left there by *Phœnician workmen*, the props and pillars of the exhausted mines; especially as we are told in Childrey's *Natural History*, that *pick-axes*, *bras-nails*, and other *utensils*, are found at the greatest depths intermixed with *iboe timbers*. Mr. M. subjoins a very clear and particular account of the method of preparing *tin* in the *mines* of Cornwall, which, though *divested of technical phrases*, and as much *abridged* as the nature of the subject will admit, is too prolix for our publication. We must therefore refer our readers for it to the *original work*.

In the progress of the history of our *national commerce with the cities of Tyre and Carthage*, we are told of some *singular* and magnificent *projects* of the *Macedonian Alexander*. Among his papers were found *memoranda* of certain grand schemes which, if he had lived, it was his intention to have executed. One of these was, to build a *thousand gallees*, to reduce the Carthaginians and other *maritime nations* who might be inclined to oppose the progress of his arms in an intended conquest of all the sea-coasts of Africa and Spain lying in the Mediterranean. Another memorandum stated his intention to carry a *broad and regular high road* along the line of the same coast, as far as Ceuta and Tangier. This was for the convenience of commerce, and for a more easy communication between his land and sea-forces. A *third plan* was for the erection of *fortresses*, establishing *arsenals*, and forming *havens*, *docks*, and *yards*, for building and repairing ships throughout his dominions at proper intervals. The whole scheme, if carried into execution, must have annihilated the power of Carthage, and decisively marked the judicious policy and comprehensive grasp of the mind that formed it.

In describing the *navigation of antiquity*, Mr. M. observes, that the Greeks were accustomed to fortify the outside of their vessels with *pitch*, mixed with resin, which gave them a dark appearance, and hence, in Homer, that they are uniformly

denominated *milawai*, or *black*. The Romans, he adds, in succeeding ages improved on this practice, and set the first example to posterity of *sheathing vessels with metal*. Mr. Lock in his *History of Navigation* informs us, that Trajan's ship having been weighed out of the lake of Riccio, where it had lain sunk for *above thirteen hundred years*, it was observed that the *pine and cypress* of it had lasted most remarkably. On the outside it was built with double planks, daubed over with *Greek pitch*, caulked with linen rags, and over all a *sheet of lead*, fastened on with *little copper nails*. This ship was weighed up by the order of Cardinal Prospero Colonna. Thus it appears that *caulking and sheathing* were in use *sixteen hundred years ago*. For it cannot be doubted that the *sheet of lead* nailed over the outside of the vessel with *copper nails*, was *sheathing*, and that in great perfection, the copper nails being used in preference to iron, which when rusted in the water by the

working of the ship, soon lose their hold and drop out.

In the account of the natural productions of Persia, Mr. M. enumerates their *delicious wines*, with which the ancient inhabitants were not, like their Mahometan *descendants*, denied to regale themselves. The *wine* of Schirez we remember to have seen highly commended in that *fantiful but authentic repository of Eastern manners*, the Arabian Tales. Our Author thinks, that it was in allusion to the multitude of the Persian *vineyards* that the *golden bed* of Darius was adorned, as Athenæus writes, with the *stalk of a vine in gold*, and with branches representing *grapes*, whether *teen, mature, or mature*, by clusters of *rubies, emeralds, and amethysts*.

We here take leave of Mr. M. wishing him that profit from his book, which neither his learning nor his diligence, as we gather from some hints scattered here and there, have yet procured him from the Public.

R. R.

Vaurion; or, Sketches of the Times: Exhibiting Views of the Philosophies, Religions, Politics, Literature, and Manners of the Age. In Two Volumes, pp. 623. Cadell. 1797.

THE Writer of these Volumes, distinguished by the fashionable title of *Sketches and Views*, is a man of lively imagination, and well acquainted with the town, particularly the busy walks, and the middling and lower ranks in Society. With the most polite and refined circles he is not so conversant; or, if he be, he has caricatured their manners with a degree of licentiousness that does not accord with the profession that his Sketches are drawn from real life. The turn for speculation that rages too much even in the sober walks of commerce, is ludicrously exposed in the story of a Loan Contractor, who purchased an annuity on the life of one of his ploughboys.

CHARLES, one of the heroes of this collection, pays a visit to Mr. Million. A servant entering, exclaimed, that Bob was in a delirium. Million exclaimed, wringing his hands, "In a delirium! the world news I have heard since the sudden Peace!—Run, fetch the Prince's physician, the great City doctor, the Quaker, and the Jew; a consultation instantly. What, Bob in a delirium! This comes of his high feeding."

"Who is Bob, Mr. Million?" enquired Charles; "you have no son, or nephew, or cousin of that name."

"Bob, Sir, was one of my ploughboys: Gentlemen, a youth strong as his horses. Who the d—! could think such a horse of a man could ever be delirious!"

Charles exclaimed, "How sensitive is this humanity at the disorder of his ploughboy!"

Vaurion said, turning to Charles, "I wonder at the reason."

"Gentlemen," continued Million, "I feel myself suddenly indisposed. Poor Bob! I received him in my house, furnished him with all the requisites of a gentleman, and desired him to live well; bought trunks on the first arrival of the West India fleet; the dog swilled a pipe of Madeira in six months. What could man do more? he looked jolly and comfortable, and as red in the face as a burning coal. Poor Bob! I fear I over-fed him."

"He must assuredly," said Charles, "have performed some great and good action, Mr. Million, to have merited affections so truly paternal."

"Gentlemen," replied Million, "he is the completest scoundrel, and only escaped hanging by my intercession with the Minister: a most persevering thief, a most dauntless liar, and a most universal ravisher. He has bastardized a parish. But the fellow was the most athletic and brawny

brawny scoundrel in the three kingdoms ; a perfect iron giant ; a fellow who, in his loose days, before he lived with me, when 'twas thought he could not escape the gallows, every great surgeon in town kept an eye on. Providence, indeed, blest the scoundrel with a most uninterrupted state of health, and, excepting the year after he domesticated with me, he had never the slightest ail."

"I will know the reason," said Vaurien. "And pray, Sir, why did you throw away such excessive indulgences on a man who has defrauded the gibbet?"

"Throw away, Sir! who the d—l could think of a delirium? I considered he was a safer person than my self, a poor tottering old man, and my daughter of a plethoric habit, and with such exquisite sensibility that she is liable to a dozen hysterics a day."

"Safe in what, Sir?" demanded Charles.

"Why, have not I already informed you? Gentleman, I have both a tontine and an annuity on the scoundrel's life of three thousand a year. I might have insured his life, but his appetite was so voracious and regular, his cheeks so round and rosy, a very Falstaff without stuffing. On truffle patties and perigord pies he would breakfast, dine, and sup, with intermediate refreshments. I could not believe it, but the apothecary said that his blood was one mass of inflammation. Gentlemen, I must beg leave to retire; I must see how the scoundrel does. The Lord preserve his precious life. Over-gorged, by G—!"

This accident broke the purport of the visit. "We must return again," said Vaurien, "when Bob is quite recovered or quite dead."

There is much just as well as refined sentiment in the picture that is exhibited in Chapter XIX. of an English woman poised between a Briton and a Gaul; or between what we call physical and moral love—"Vaurien, fascinated in her [Emily's] presence; Charles, enchanted in his absence; one was to be looked at, and the other was remembered. The one was all that imagination could form of the agreeable, and the other all that sentiment could form of the tender." There is also much delicacy of sentiment in Chap. XXI. on Loving by Anticipation.

We think it is scarcely worth while, in a Sketch of the Literature, Philosophy, and Politics of the age, to insist so much on the wild extravagancies of Godwin, Holcroft, and others of the same stamp,

who know no other masters in science than the Jacobins of France; nor on Crazy Myths; nor yet on the History of the Jews, which forms by far the largest section in the work; although we should be sorry to miss some of the observations on the circumstances that form the Jewish character, particularly those that direct their literary pursuits.

Our Author animadverts on a practice, which he considers as prevalent, of nameless writers composing books which are, from vanity, fathered by other persons, who, no doubt, pay an extra price for the gratification of their vanity. The writers thus employed must be men in indifferent circumstances, we are to presume, otherwise they would not sacrifice the hope of praise for the convenience of money. It is possible that such men may possess good natural parts as well as acquired accomplishments; of which we have an indisputed instance in Mr. Badcock, who is now known to have been the author of a great part, at least, of the BAMPTON Lectures. There is no species of composition that requires greater taste, judgment, and genius, than to select from an immense variety of materials such particulars as are interesting to all times and ages, to arrange them in a clear order, and, without repetition, to involve them, under sublime and affecting views, in one copious and majestic stream of narration. Does it require less power in the unfortunate writer, who is reduced to the necessity of composing historical works in the name of another, under the chilling damps of obscurity and poverty, than it would do under the genial influence of fortune, and the animating hope of approbation and applause? We particularize historical composition, because it is to this that our Author chiefly refers. But the same question may be put with regard to every other species of composition. It is by the composition itself, not the circumstances of the writer, whether *anonymous* or fictitiously named, that his merit or demerit is to be determined. Dr. Johnson wrote a great variety of pieces, and, among others, sermons, preached, and perhaps published, by elegymen. And he says, that "a man may write at all times, and in all humours, if he will set doggedly to work;" that is, rouse his faculties into due exertion: which is certainly true; yet Vaurien considers anonymous authors, at least those that are employed by others, as totally destitute "of invention and imagination," and as

forming mechanical books with mechanical pens (See Vol. II. p. 162—164); as if such writers employed some physical power in their works, and not the usual instruments and powers of thought, the ordinary modes of reasoning, and the usual laws of the association of ideas. Precisely on the same ground he might represent as mere machines the most renowned Pleaders before Courts of Judicature, whose subjects, in general, are none of their own chusing. The absurdity of Vaurien in this matter is not greater than the petulance of joining a vulgar cry against men who are forced to write for bread; who may, possibly, possess as great powers as those who write for fame. Nay, if what he says be true, that there are persons in London who can write with plausibility on any subject, "in sunshine or in rain," the presumption is clearly in favour of the poor and laborious writer.

The strictures of Vaurien on this class of writers will fall with the less weight, that it is evident he is not a man of education, but unacquainted even with the common divisions of science, as appears from his sneers at the recommendations of a certain writer in the Reviews of the Study of "Universal or PHILOSOPHICAL GRAMMAR;" words which he represents as "unintelligible, though formidable, confusing, and alarming" (See Vol. II. p. 164). Is this bold Critic to be informed, that philosophical grammar, by connecting words with ideas, ideas with the principles and operations of the mind, and these again with the properties and powers of matter, opens to every ingenious and cultivated mind a wide and beautiful field of speculation, and gives precision to the style, as well as to the sentiments of an author? The Philosophical Inquiry of Mr. Harris on the subject of Universal Grammar is generally known, not only to those who have had the advantage of a liberal and scientific, but even to boys who have received what is called a common classical education. And this subject of philosophical grammar has, of late, received much ingenious, pleasing, and satisfactory illustration in Mr. Horne Tooke's *Enquiry into the Principles of Grammar*; or, *Diversions of Purley*; particularly in his observations on the abstract meaning of the Particles.

But we were not surprised to find our

Author, though possessed of lively parts, and a knowledge of the world, unacquainted with the existence of such a science as Philosophical, after perceiving his frequent errors against English Grammar.—Examples: "Mr. Justice, who [whom] I do not name," Vol. I. p. 17. "She was resolved to visit two kinds of persons; first, those *who* she did know; and, secondly, those *who* she did not know," Vol. I. p. 269. The nominative *who* is used instead of the accusative *whom* throughout the whole of these volumes. "His great soul can *alone* receive," Vol. I. p. 29. Meaning "his great soul alone can receive." "While his fever was *only visible* in his hollow eyes," Vol. I. p. 103. This would seem to import that his fever might possibly have been *more* than visible. But his meaning must doubtless be, that his "fever was visible only in his hollow eyes." "Except a total ignorance of Greek, Charlotte Fenton was the nymph of his soul," Vol. II. p. 177. Would it be possible for Aristotle himself, were he to rise from the dead, or any of his Commentators, to make either a logical or grammatical analysis of the above sentence?—The writer of these Sketches possesses fancy, acuteness, and a considerable knowledge of the world. He has also read, and made excerpts from, a great variety of books. He is, however, very imperfectly acquainted with the sciences, and the general principles common to all science. He does not seem to have had the advantage of a good education. Though a judicious and humorous observer on the ways of men, he is by no means fitted to describe the Literature and Philosophy of the times. We have farther to add, that he seems, in very many instances, if we rightly guess his allusions, which are indeed very obvious, to pay more regard to the effect he wishes to produce on the affections and emotions of his reader, than either to matter of fact, or candour of judgment. Yet, on the whole, it is but justice to Vaurien to say, that though he is no great Critic in either Philosophy or Literature, and although there is scarcely any natural bond of connection between the numerous facts and fancies he has heaped together, he is, nevertheless, an intelligent, entertaining, and instructive writer.

Narrative of a Five Years Expedition against the revolted Negroes of Surinam, in Guiana, on the Wild Coast of South America, from the Year 1772 to 1777, elucidating the History of that Country, and describing its Productions, viz. Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Trees, Shrubs, Fruits, and Roots: with an Account of the Indians of Guiana, and Negroes of Guinea. By Captain J. G. Stedman; illustrated with Eighty elegant Engravings, from Drawings made by the Author. 2 Vols. 4to. London. Printed for J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church-Yard, and J. Edwards, Pall Mall. 1796.

[Continued from Page 180.]

THE following singular circumstance, which occurred to the Author in consequence of an attack from a South American bat, may amuse the reader:

"On waking about four o'clock this morning, in my hammock, I was extremely alarmed at finding myself weltering in congealed blood, and without feeling any pain whatever. *Having* started up, and run for the surgeon, with a fire-brand in one hand, and all over besmeared with gore; to which *if added* my pale face, short hair, and tattered apparel, he might well ask the question,

"Be thou a spirit of health, or goblin damn'd?

"Bring with thee airs from Heaven, or blasts from Hell?

"The mystery however was, that I had been bitten by the *vampire*, or *specere*, of Guiana, which is also called the *flying dog* of New Spain, and, by the Spaniards, *perrovalador*. This is no other than a bat of a monstrous size, that sucks the blood from men and cattle when they are fast asleep, even, sometimes, till they die; and, as the manner in which they proceed is truly wonderful, I shall endeavour to give a distinct account of it.—Knowing by instinct that the person they intend to attack is in a sound slumber, they generally alight near the feet; where, while the creature continues fanning with his enormous wings, which keeps one cool, he bites a piece out of the tip of the great toe, so very small, indeed, that the head of a pin could scarcely be received into the wound, which is, consequently, not painful; yet through this orifice he continues to suck the blood, until he is obliged to disgorge. He then begins again, and thus continues sucking and disgorging till he is scarcely able to fly, and the sufferer has often been known to sleep from time into eternity. Cattle they generally bite in the ear, but always in such places where the blood flows spontaneously, perhaps in an artery—but this is entering rather on the province of

the medical faculty. Having applied tobacco-ashes as the best remedy, and washed the gore from myself and from my hammock, I observed several small heaps of congealed blood, all round the place where I had lain, upon the ground; upon examining which, the surgeon judged that I had lost at least twelve or fourteen ounces during the night.

"As I have since had an opportunity of killing one of these bats, I cut off his head, which I have drawn in its natural size, and as a great curiosity, with the whole figure flying above it, on a smaller scale. Having measured this creature, I found it to be between the tips of the wings thirty two inches and a half; it is said that some are above three feet, though nothing like in size to the bats of Madagascar. The colour was a dark brown, nearly black, but lighter under the belly. Its aspect was truly hideous on the whole, but particularly the head, which has an erect shining membrane above the nose, terminating in a shrivelled point," &c.

Captain S. met with the same accident twice afterwards during a march through the forests of Guiana; by which it should seem that attacks from these formidable blood-suckers are carefully to be guarded against in those exposed situations.

A circumstance is related in the Twenty-fifth Chapter which confirms the common opinion that frogs can exist in very confined situations.

"On the 26th one of my men brought me a snake which he had just killed; it was about four feet long, and not thicker than the barrel of a musket; when, perceiving a mob near its middle bigger than my fist, I had the curiosity to cut it open, and an enormous frog made its appearance, perfectly alive and entire, a small spot on the back of its head and neck excepted, which was blue and slimy, as if beginning to putrify. For the sake of experiment, I fastened him, with a string to his foot, upon a grass-plot near the river, for three days; when, finding the

the poor animal hearty and well, I gave him his liberty, with a caution to keep a better look-out for the future."

Probably the signs of putrefaction, which appeared in the creature in its prison, might arise rather from the digestive power in the stomach of the snake, than from the exclusion of the natural air, which these animals are said to endure without apparent inconvenience.

Captain S. during his residence at the Hope, was visited by a neighbouring Gentleman, whom he conducted up his ladder; for he had to construct his habitation, to prevent the too frequent intrusion of visitors, that it could only be entered at the top. The Gentleman had no sooner entered his aerial dwelling, than he leaped down from the top to the ground, rearing like a madman with agony and pain; after which he instantly plunged his head into the river. On looking up, Capt. S. discovered the cause of his distress to be an enormous nest of wild bees, or *truffet-truffets*, in the thatch, directly above the proprietor's head, as he stood within his deer; when our Author immediately took to his heels, as his visitor had done, and ordered the bees to be demolished by the slaves without delay. A tar trap was now brought, and the devastation was just going to commence, when an old negro stepped up, and offered to receive any punishment his Master should direct if any one of these bees should ever sting the owner of *his duelling in prison*. "Master," said he, "they would have stung you long ere now, had you been a stranger to them; but they being your tenants, that is, gradually allowed to build upon your premises, they naturally know both you and yours, and will never hurt either you or them."

Capt. S. instantly assented to the proposition, and ordered his boy Quaco to ascend the ladder quite naked, which he did, and was not stung: he then ventured to follow himself, and declares, upon his honour, that, though he shook the nest so as to make its inhabitants buzz about his ears, not a single bee attempted to sting him. He immediately released the old negro, whom he had tied to a tree during the experiment, and rewarded him with a gallon of rum, and five shillings, for the discovery. "This swarm of bees," adds our Author, "I have since kept unhurt, as my body guards, and they have made many *overruns* take a desperate leap for my amusement, as I generally sent them up my ladder, upon

some frivolous message, when I wished to punish them for injustice and cruelty, which was not seldom."

We have inserted this testimony to the sagacity of bees, which to some may appear to savour of improbability and fable, because it may be considered by others, as we protest it is considered by us, as an evidence rather of the Author's veracity. Certainly it agrees with an opinion very generally received in the villages of this county with respect to the *domestic bees*, of which no apprehension is entertained by the established inhabitants of the mansion, by which their little colony is protected, as it is rarely known, even when much disturbed, to violate the laws of hospitality.

Hitherto we have abstained from selecting any specimens of the horrid punishments too frequently inflicted on the Coast of Sumatra, and too frequently, perhaps, detailed in these volumes. We shall now, however, present our readers, with a single instance of this dreadful justice, which we have chosen because our Author was himself a spectator of it; because the sufferer was a very atrocious criminal; and is also an exemplary proof of that wonderful inflexibility and contempt with which these savages make it their glory to endure the bitterest tortures their foes can inflict. But we suspect that there is some partiality in Capt. Stedman's favourable account of the crime for which this cruel punishment was inflicted.

"This Negro, whose name was Neptune, was no slave, but his own master, and a carpenter by trade; he was young and handsome; but having killed the overseer of the estate Altona, in the Para Creek, in consequence of some dispute, he justly forfeited his life. The particulars, however, are worth relating: This man, having stolen a sheep to entertain a favourite young woman, the overseer, who burnt with jealousy, had determined to see him hanged; to prevent which the negro shot him dead among the sugar-cans: for these offences, of course, he was sentenced to be *broken alive upon the rack* without the benefit of the *coup de grace*, or mercy-stroke. Informed of the dreadful sentence, he composedly laid himself down on his back on a strong cross, on which, with arms and legs expanded, he was fastened by ropes: the executioner, also a black man, having now with a hatchet chopped off his left hand, next took a heavy

heavy iron bar, with which, by repeated blows, he broke his bones to shivers, till the marrow, blood, and splinters flew about the field; but the prisoner never uttered a groan nor a sigh. The ropes being next unloosed, I imagined him dead, and felt happy; till the Magistrate stirring to depart, he writhed himself from the cross, when he fell on the grass, and damned them all, as a set of barbarous rascals; at the same time, removing his right hand by the help of his teeth, he rested his head on part of the timber, and asked the by-standers for a pipe of tobacco, which was infamously answered by kicking and spitting on him; till I, with some American seamen, thought proper to prevent it. He then begged that his head might be chopped off; but to no purpose. At last, seeing no end to his misery, he declared, that though he had deserved death, he had not expected to die so many deaths. "However," said he, "you Christians have missed your aim at last, and I now care not were I to remain thus one month longer." After which he sung two extempore songs, with a clear voice, the subjects of which were to bid adieu to his living friends, and to acquaint his deceased relations, that in a very little time he should be with them, to enjoy their company for ever, in a better place. This done, he calmly entered into conversation with some Gentlemen concerning his trial, relating every particular with uncommon tranquillity. "But," said he, abruptly, "by the sun it must be eight o'clock, and, by any longer discourse, I should be sorry to be the cause of your losing your breakfast." Then, casting his eyes on a Jew, whose name was De Vries, "A-propos, Sir," said he, "won't you please to pay me the ten shillings you owe me?"—"For what to do?" "To buy meat and drink, to be sure; don't you perceive I am to be kept alive?" which speech, seeing the Jew stare like a fool, this mangled wretch accompanied with a loud laugh. Next observing the soldier who stood sentinel over him biting occasionally on a piece of dry bread, he asked him, "how it came to pass that he, a *robite mar*, should have no meat to eat along with it?" "Because I am not so rich," answered the soldier. "Then I will make you a present, Sir," said the negro; "first pick my hand, which was chopped off, clean to the bones; next begin to devour my body, till you are glutted; when you will have both bread and meat, as best becomes you;" which

piece of humour was followed by a second laugh; and thus he continued till I left him, which was about three hours after the dreadful execution."

We shall subjoin to this shocking detail our Author's reflections on it, as intirely agreeing with our own, together with a singular occurrence which took place on his visit to the same spot some hours after.

"Though I never recall to my remembrance without the most painful sensation this horrid scene, which must revolt the feelings of all who have one spark of humanity, I cannot forbear exhibiting to the public the dreadful spectacle in a drawing. If the reader, however, should be offended with this shocking exhibition, and my dwelling so long on this unpleasant subject, let it be some relief to his reflection to consider this punishment not inflicted as a wanton and unprovoked act of cruelty, but as the extreme severity of the Surinam laws on a desperate wretch, suffering as an example to others for complicated crimes, while, at the same time, it cannot but give me, and I hope many others, some consolation to reflect, that the above barbarous mode of punishment was hitherto never put in practice in the British Colonies.

"I must now relate an incident which, as it had a momentary effect on my imagination, might have had a lasting one on some who had not investigated the real cause of it, and which it gave me no small satisfaction to discover. About three o'clock in the afternoon, walking towards the place of execution, with my thoughts full of the affecting scene, and the image of the sufferer fresh in my mind, the first object I saw was his head, at some distance, placed on a stake, *nodding* to me backwards and forwards, as if it had really been alive. I instantly stopped short, and, seeing no person in the Savannah, nor a breath of wind sufficient to move a leaf or a feather, I acknowledged that I was rivetted to the ground where I stood, without having the resolution of advancing one step, for some time; till, reflecting that I must be weak indeed not to approach this dead scull, and find out the wonderful phenomenon, if possible, I boldly walked up, and instantly discovered the natural cause by the return of a vulture to the gallows, *robo* perched upon it, as if he meant to dispute with me for this feast of carrion; which bird, having already picked out one of the eyes, had fled at my first approach.

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proach, and, striking the skull with its talons as it took its sudden flight, occasioned the motion already described. I shall now only add, that this poor wretch, after living near six hours, had been knocked on the head by the commiserating centinel, the marks of whose musket were perfectly visible by a large open fracture on the skull."

Our Author mentions a custom often practised at Surinam by those who can afford it, of bathing young children in Madeira wine and water; and that his little boy was immersed in this liquid by the generous hospitality of a friend. The reasons for this practice, so strange to an *European*, he does not declare; perhaps he does not know: but the same custom prevailed among the *ancient Spartans*, as is related by Plutarch in his *Life of Lycurgus*; and he also gives this reason for it: "They supposed," says he, "that an ablution in this mixture determined the strength or weakness of the infant's constitution, which, if it were defective, would, in consequence of such a bath, dry and pine away; but if healthful, would become heartier and lustier."

So much having been said in these extracts concerning Joanna and her little boy, the reader will, probably, not be uninterested in what remains to be told of her history, though the catastrophe be melancholy. Capt. S. on quitting Surinam for ever, wished to take with him to Europe his faithful companion; but, notwithstanding her ardent affection for him, his intreaties were ineffectual. Her attachment to her native country, her sense of justice to Mrs. Godefroy, whose debt was still undischarged, and a decent pride, which must necessarily experience mortification, on being degraded from the first rank among her own class in America to an humble and contemptible condition in Europe, overbalanced every motive of love and tenderness placed in the opposite scale. Captain S. left Guiana on the 1st of April 1777. In the month of August 1783 he received the melancholy tidings, that

on the 5th of November preceding, his beloved mistress expired, as some suspected by poison administered by the hand of jealousy and envy, on account of her prosperity, and the marks of distinction which her superior merit had attracted. Her adopted mother Mrs. Godefroy, who bedewed her remains with tears, ordered her to be interred under the grove of orange-trees where she had lived. Her boy was sent to the Captain, with a bill of near two hundred pounds, his own property, by his inheritance from his mother. His education being finished in England, he went two voyages to the West Indies with the highest character as a sailor, and served with honour as a Midshipman during the dispute with Spain, on board his Majesty's ships the *Southampton* and the *Lizard*. Unfortunately for his friends, he perished at sea off the island of Jamaica.

Though Captain S.'s partiality for a race of beings with whom he was tenderly connected induced him to collect, as it appears to us, with more diligence than caution, instances of the oppression which they are said to endure, yet, every reasonable allowance being made, there can be no question that much unnecessary evil exists in this system of servitude. Power will always be abused by some, when not circumscribed by law; but the *Legislator* should dwell in the country for whose benefit his regulations are designed, and be acquainted with the *prejudices* and *wants* of its inhabitants. Inaccuracies in the style of this work occur here and there, which we have marked with *italics* in our extracts. These may well be pardoned in a soldier and a traveller, who, as he tells us, was often compelled to write his observations with a pencil on his *cartridges*, or on a *bleached bone*. Their novelty and variety make abundant compensation for any grammatical irregularities; and after all the exceptions of fastidious criticism, there are few readers who will not be gratified by Capt. Stedman's narrative.

R. R.

The Nun; by Diderot. Translated from the French. Two Vols. London. Robinsons. 1797.

M. DIDEROT, and some literary friends, amused themselves by practising a pleasant artifice upon the *Marquis de Croismare*, one of their society, who had lately retired from Paris to his country residence in Normandy. This gentleman, a person of singular hu-

manity, had interested himself considerably in the cause of a *Nun*, who had appealed judicially against her vows, into which she had been forced by her parents. Without having seen her, without knowing her name, he went and solicited in her favour all the Counsellors of the Great Chamber

Chamber of the Parliament of Paris. In spite of this generous intercession, the unfortunate *reclus* lost her cause, and her vows were adjudged valid.

In recalling this whole adventure to their minds, the Marquis's literary associates resolved to revive it to their own advantage. They took it for granted, that this *Nun* had been so fortunate as to escape from her convent; and, in consequence, they made her write to the *Marquis de Croismare*, to intreat assistance and protection. They employed themselves at their *petit souf-fés*, amidst loud bursts of laughter, in composing those letters which were to make the good Marquis weep; and at those meetings they also read, with the same expressions of mirth, the kind answers which were returned by this generous and worthy friend.

They soon however perceived, that the calamities of their *heroine* began to interest too deeply their tender benefactor. Accordingly they adopted the expedient of taking her off by death, preferring the uneasiness which he would feel upon this event to the certain danger of inflaming his imagination, if she were permitted longer to survive. After his return to *Paris*, all the circumstances of this *conspiracy* were unfolded to him. He laughed, as may be supposed, at the trick, and the misfortunes of the poor *Nun* served only to strengthen the bonds of friendship among those she had left behind.

It is a singular circumstance, that if the imagination of the *Marquis de Croismare* was heated by this pleasantry, that of *Diderot*, on his part, was no less ardently inflamed. He began to write in detail the whole history of the *Nun*. He has not completed his work, but still it must be allowed to be a *pathetic and interesting romance*. It contains, however, no mixture of *love*. It may be reckoned one of the most *severe satires on cloisters* that ever was composed; and, perhaps, not the less dangerous, as it seems only to speak of them with praise. It cannot be denied, but, that like other *satires*, it sometimes *exaggerates the evils* which it would remove, and *seldom* places in the opposite scale the *good*, which, in whatever proportion, is still to be found in every human society. The character of the Superior, *Madame Moni*, and of *Fabier Lemoine*, are indeed both excellent in very different ways, but they are both passed over in a hasty and perfunctory manner, while the vicious and superstitious personages of the drama exhibit

themselves minutely, and in detail. This may be conformable enough to the purposes of *oratory* and *popularity*, but is utterly inconsistent with *truth*, and with *real philosophy*.

Of the *amiable pictures* which a *nunnery* may display, the following may be presented to the reader, as no unfavourable specimen of our Author's talent for diving into the depths of the human heart.

"I performed my *noviciate* without aversion. I pass rapidly over those two first years, because they contained nothing melancholy to me, but the secret feeling that I was slowly approaching a state for which I was not formed. Sometimes it was renewed with violence; and as often as this happened, I recurred to my good superior (*Madame Moni*), who embraced me, who unbosomed my soul, who displayed to me her arguments with force; and always concluded with telling me—"And have not other situations, too, their crosses? We are apt to be sensible only of our own. Come, my child, let us fall on our knees, and pray." She then knelt down, and prayed aloud, but with so much *unction*, eloquence, mildness, elevation, and force, that you would have said she was inspired by the Spirit of God. Her thoughts, her expressions, her images, penetrated to the very bottom of the heart. At first you listened, by degrees you were elevated, you were united with her; the soul was thrilled, and your partook her transports. Her design was not to seduce, but certainly this she accomplished. We left her with a heart enraptured, our countenances displayed joy and extasy, we shed tears so delightful! It was an impression which she herself took, which she long retained, and which those to whom it was communicated likewise preserved. It is not to my own experience that I refer, it is to that of all the nuns. Some of them have told me, that they have felt the want of her consolation as that of an exquisite pleasure, and I believe I required only a little more habit to reach that point; nevertheless, at the approach of my *profession*, I experienced a melancholy so profound, that it exposed my good superior to severe trials; her talents forsook her: she herself acknowledged it to me. "I don't know," says she, "what passes within me; it seems, when you come, as if God retired, and his Spirit were silent. It is in vain that I animate myself, that I seek ideas, that I attempt to exalt my soul; I feel myself an ordinary and humble woman."

" Ah, my dear mother ! " said I, " what presentiment ! if it were God that rendered you dumb."

" One day that I felt myself more uncertain and more depressed than ever, I went to her cell ; my presence at first rendered her speechless ; it seemed that she read in my eyes, in my whole person, that the profound sentiment I carried within me was beyond her strength, and she was unwilling to struggle without the certainty of being victorious : nevertheless she made the attempt : by degrees she warmed ; in proportion as my sorrow subsided, her enthusiasm increased. She threw herself suddenly upon her knees ; I followed her example. I imagined I was to partake her transports ; I wished it. She pronounced some words ; then all at once she was silent. I waited in vain, she spoke no more ; she rose, she burst into tears, she took me by the hand, and squeezing it between her's, " Oh, my dear child ! " said she, " what a cruel effect have you produced upon me ! Observe the consequence ; the Spirit has withdrawn—I feel it. Go, let God speak to you himself, since it is not his pleasure to communicate himself by me."

" In reality, I know not what had passed within her ; whether I had inspired her with a distrust of her power, which has never been dissipated ; whether I had rendered her timid, or really broken her correspondence with heaven ; but the talent of consolation returned to her no more.

" Upon the eve of my profession, I went to see her ; she laboured under a melancholy equal to my own. I wept, and so did she ; I threw myself at her feet ; she blessed me, she raised me up, embraced me, and again sent me away, saying, " I am weary of life, I wish to die. I have asked of God never to see this day, but it is not his will. Go, I will speak to your mother ; I will pass the night in prayer ; pray you also ; but go to bed, I command you."—" Allow me," answered I, " to join you : "—" I allow you from nine o'clock till eleven—no more, no more. At half past nine o'clock I will begin to pray, and you will begin also ; but at eleven o'clock you will allow me to pray alone, and you will take repose. Go, dear child, I shall watch before God the remainder of the night."

" She wished to pray, but could not. I slept ; and in the mean time this holy woman went through the passages, knocking at every door. She awoke the nuns,

and made them go down without noise to the church. All of them repaired thither ; and, when they were there, she invited them to address themselves to heaven in my favour. This prayer was made in silence : then she extinguished the light, all repeated together the *Miserere*, except the Superior, who, prostrate at the foot of the altar, *macerated* herself in a cruel manner, saying, " O God ! If it be for any fault that I have committed that you have departed from me, grant me forgiveness ! I do not ask you to restore me the gift of which you have deprived me, but that you would address yourself to this innocent, who sleeps, while I here invoke you in her favour."

This is a faithful and animated picture of *glowing* and *bumble piety* ; and such, we trust, is not barely the creature of *Fancy*, but may be found both *within* and *without* the precincts of the *cloister*. We are surprized to observe the translator, who is in general sufficiently correct, using the word *macerate* for *correcting with lashes* in the above, and in several other passages of this Work. He must have confounded ~~it~~ with another word of a similar sound.

As a contrast to the above description, read the following account of the sufferings our unfortunate heroine endured after the death of the Superior, her friend, and when another of a very opposite disposition had succeeded. We will hope, however, for the credit of conventual institutions, and of humanity, that the scene has never been *realized*.

" They no longer complained of me to the Superior, but they did every thing in their power to render my life uncomfortable. They forbade the nuns to come near me, and I soon found myself deserted. I had a few friends, who contrived, by stealth, to get the better of the restraint which was imposed upon them ; and now that they could not pass the day with me, they visited me at night, or at forbidden hours. Spies were set upon us ; they surprized me, sometimes with one, sometimes with another. This sort of imprudence was all they wished for, and I was punished for it in the most inhuman manner. They condemned me for whole weeks to pass the service upon my knees, apart from the rest of the choir ; to live upon bread and water ; to remain shut up in my cell ; to perform the meanest offices in the house. Those whom they called my accomplices, were no better treated. When they could not find me in a fault, they

they took one for granted : they sometimes gave me orders which it was impossible to execute, and punished me for not obeying them ; they changed the hours of service and of eating ; they deranged, without my knowledge, the whole *cloistral order* ; and with all the attention I could bestow, I was every day culpable, and every day punished.

" I had courage ; but there is no degree of fortitude that can support deterioration, solitude, and persecution. Things came to such a height, that they made a sport of tormenting me ; it was the amusement of a band of fifty persons. It is impossible to enter into a minute detail of their malicious tricks : they prevented me from sleeping, from watching, and from praying. One day they stole some of my clothes ; another day they carried off my keys, or my breviary ; my lock was spoiled : they hindered me from doing my duty ; and what I did they never failed to derange. They ascribed to me actions and speeches of which I was not the author ; they made me responsible for every thing ; and my life was one continued scene of real or pretended faults, and of chastisements.

" My health was not proof against so long and severe trials. I fell into a state of dejection, spleen, and melancholy. At first I had recourse to the altar for energy of mind, and I found some at times. I wavered between resignation and despair ; sometimes submitting to all the rigour of my fate, at other times meditating my deliverance by violent means. There was a deep well at the bottom of the garden. How often have I looked at it ! There was by the side of the well a stone

seat. How often have I sat upon it, with my head leaning upon the brink ! How often, in the tumult of my ideas, have I suddenly got up and resolved to put an end to my sufferings ! What prevented me ? Why did I then prefer lamentation, crying aloud, trampling my veil under my feet, tearing my hair, and *maiming* my face with my nails ?"

After a variety of unheard-of persecutions and hardships, *our Nun* is removed to another convent, where she experiences as extraordinary kindness. The *Superior*, however, is represented as *irregular and careless* in her *discipline*, and *licentious* in her *morals*. In consequence of disappointment in an improper attachment to the *business* of the story, she becomes insane, and dies the terrible victim of guilt and despair. *The Nun* is soon after accused of *forcery* by an aged and superstitious *Superior*, who succeeds, and who believes her predecessor to have been deluded and destroyed by it. The old vexations and persecutions are renewed, and the *Nun* is persuaded by a young *Beneditine* to elope from the house. By his assistance she succeeds in her scheme ; and after repelling some attempts which he makes on her virtue in their flight, finds herself at last with a *Madame Madin*, from whose house her correspondence with the *Marquis de Croismare* commences.

Of all the establishments of which *France* has been *deprived*, none will be less regretted than its *monastic institutions*. The *good* they may have once generated has passed away for ever ; and they could only be the seats of *tyrannical dominion*, the *nurseries of indolence and apathy*.

R. R.

The Influence of Local Attachment with respect to Home ; a Poem. 8vo. Johnson. 1796.

THIS is a pleasing Poem on a pleasing subject. Mr. Polwhele, who is the author of it, sets out with observing, that it is natural to prefer our own home to the rest of the world, and that neither philosophy nor sensuality have power to destroy this local attachment. He then enquires whence this preference, whence the pleasure we derive from it ? and illustrates his sentiments on the subject by instances drawn from nations opposite to each other in manners, customs, laws, and climate. The Second Part shews, that local attachment may be seen, 1st, on the spot where it originates ; 2dly, during absence from that spot ; and 3d, on our return to that spot after absence. The subject is interesting ; and we agree with Mr.

Hayley, that the author has treated it with considerable spirit and felicity of expression. In one of the notes at the end of the Poem is inserted the Winchester Dulce Domum ; of which, in fact, this may be considered as an amplification.

THE PHILANTHROPE : after the Manner of a Periodical Paper. 8vo. Cadell and Davies. 1797.

THIS Publication never appeared in any other form than the present. It is evidently intended as an imitation of the *Spectator*, *Tatler*, *Rambler*, and other publications of the like kind, which have done honour to the nation, and have contributed to the improvement of the morals of it. The present Volume abounds with entertainment and in-

struction ; it contains many pleasing and useful essays and views of human nature ; such as, according to the author's concluding wish, may amuse the leisure, solace the fatigue, relieve the languor, animate the ingenuity, or divert the solicitude, of the reader. In this Volume political discussions are expressly avoided. We cannot, however, forbear recommending to the reader's attention the 30th Essay On the character of Lord Bolingbroke.

THE QUIZ ; by a Society of Gentlemen. Vol. I. 12mo. Parsons. 1797.

These Essays, on the same plan as the preceding, are less elegantly written, but shew the author to be a man of sense and observation. They are calculated for the improvement of mankind, and may be recommended to the perusal of the reader. It seems to be the author's design to add another volume ; and from the entertainment we have derived from the present, we shall be glad to see it.

Memoirs of the Life of Simon Lord Lovat ; written by himself in the French Language, and now first translated from the Original Manuscript. 8vo. Nicol. 1797.

This is a genuine performance ; and to those who are fond of perusing accounts of the intrigues of courts will afford considerable entertainment. The first part contains a narrative of some transactions in Scotland previous to the year 1702, chiefly disputes with the Athol family ; with a defence of his Lordship respecting crimes imputed to him. The second is entirely taken up with complaints of the ill treatment he received at the court of St. Germain's, after he had devoted himself to its interest ; and, supposing the facts to be as he states them, his complaints are not unfounded.

A Summary View of the present Population of the principal Cities and Towns of France, compared with the principal Cities and Towns of Great Britain and Ireland. By an unprejudiced Traveller. 8vo. Kearsley.

This statement of the population of the principal cities and towns of the two empires is seasonably presented to the public, to meet the exaggerations and *fanfaronnade* of a Government which, without one fourth part of our naval power, now threatens a descent on

these coasts, for the purpose of subjugating (with as much facility as they have done the degenerate and nerveless race of Lombardy) a people famed in battle, and spirited as themselves. The present author supposes the actual population of France at the present period to be reduced from twenty to sixteen millions, and that the British empire counts a population of fourteen millions. He deprecates with great propriety, as destructive, a peace which will leave the enemy in quiet possession of the Low Countries ; to add three millions of subjects to her diminished population ; to appropriate exclusively to herself the traffic and toil of those territories ; to cut off absolutely all access to us with South Germany and Switzerland ; to open the Scheldt ; resound an emporium at Antwerp ; keep Holland in subjection ; extend her coasting navigation, and approximate her domain to the Baltic countries, from whence she draws her naval stores. In this opinion we agree with the author. In an Appendix, some of the horrible scenes are described which have been acted in France since the Revolution.

Scarcity of Specie no Ground for Alarm ; or, British Opulence unimpaired. By Simon Pope. 4to. Richardson. 1797.

Mr. Pope defends the late order for stopping the payment of cash at the Bank, and insists that a redundancy of its circulating coins is not the truest criterion of the flourishing condition of a country. His Pamphlet is intended to cherish an opinion of the flourishing state of the kingdom, and the stability of the Bank in particular ; " the credit of which," he asserts, " in consequence of the Legislative Act it has undergone, has come forth from the Mint, stamped with a property splendid, intrinsic, and immense."

Observations on the Late Act for augmenting the Salaries of Curates. By Eusebius, Vicar of Lilliput. 1s. 6d. Cadell and Davies.

An accurate and animated representation of the hardships which may attend the rigorous application of the Curate's Act, when extended to livings of eighty or one hundred pounds a year ; with some just and poignant observations on the little attention and encouragement paid to probity and learning in the present age.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 16.

RAYMOND and AGNES ; or, the CASTLE of LINDENBERGH, a

serious Ballet, interspersed with Songs and Chorusses, was acted the first time at Covent-Garden. It is chiefly taken from

from two parts of the late novel of the Monk; one part of which, however, seems to have been derived from Smollet's *Count Fathom*; and forms, on the whole, an exhibition interesting and grand. The scenery is beautiful and picturesque; the dresses superb; and the machinery ingenious and well designed. The contrivance of the whole is by Mr. Farley, who in spectacles of this kind promises much future entertainment. The music is by Mr. Reeve.

APRIL 8. This evening, after the performance of *Lady Teazle*, in the *School for Scandal*, Miss Farren took leave of the Stage. The House was excessively crowded, and at the conclusion of the play Mr. Wroughton came forward, and, instead of the usual lines which terminate the play, delivered the following Address before the curtain dropped, all the performers remaining on the stage, and Miss Farren herself, apparently in a state of much agitation, supported by Mr. King and Miss Miller.

But, ah! *this* night, adieu the mirthful
mien,
When Mirth's lov'd fav'rite quits the mimic
[Scene! *Looking towards Mrs. Farren.*]
Started *Thalia*, would assent refuse,
But *Truth* and *Virtue* sued and won the *Muse*.
[*Great applause.*]
Aw'd by sensations it could ill express,
Tho' mute the tongue, the bosom feels not
less;
Her *speech* your kind indulgence oft has
known,
Be to her *silence* now that kindness shown:

Ne'er from her mind th' endear'd record will
part,
But live, the proudest feeling of a grateful
heart!

This Address was received with bursts of applause; after which Miss Farren came forward, and made her curtsy first to the right, then to the left, and lastly, to the front of the House. The curtain then dropped, and the Lady's theatrical life terminated.

Miss Farren may be now spoken of as a departed actress. Her father is said to have been a surgeon in Cork, whose fondness for the Stage induced him to quit his profession, and join a strolling company, where he afterwards married, and had a number of children. Miss Farren was early initiated on the Stage; and after performing at Liverpool was engaged by Mr. Colman, at the Haymarket. Her first appearance there was on the 9th of June 1777, in *Miss Hardcastle*, in "*She Stoops to Conquer*." She soon was engaged at Drury-lane Theatre, where she has ever since continued, except a few performances at Covent-garden during the coalition between the Managers of the two Houses. On the secession of Mrs. Abingdon she took possession of all her characters; and it is but justice to say, that she performed them in a manner to leave no regret on the minds of the Public for the loss of her predecessor. She leaves, however, no performer equal to succeed her, and retires to rank and affluence with the applause and regret of every one who has been delighted with her performances.

P O E T R Y.

OSRIC—THE LION.

A ROMANCE.

SWIFT roll the Rhine's billows, and water
the plains,
Where Falkenstein Castle's majestic remains
Their moss-covered turrets still rear;
Oft loves the gaunt wolf midst the ruins to
prowl,
What Time from the battlements pours the
lone owl
Her plaints in the passenger's ear.

No longer resound through the vaults of yon
hall [ball;
The song of the minstrel, and mirth of the
Those pleasures for ever are fled;

There now dwells the bat with her light-
shunning brood;
There ravens and vultures now clamour for
food;
And all is dark, silent, and dread!

Ha! dost thou not see, by the Moon's trem-
bling light,
Directing his steps, where advances a Knight,
His eye big with vengeance and fate?
'Tis Osric—the Lion, his Nephew who
leads,
And swift up the crackling old staircase pro-
ceeds,
Gains the hall, and quick closes the gate.

Now

Now round him young Carloman casting his
eyes,
Surveys the sad scene with dismay and sur-
prize,

And fear steals the rose from his cheeks ;
His spirits forsake him, his courage is flown ;
The hand of Sir Osric he clasps in his own,
And while his voice falters he speaks :—

“ Dear Uncle,” he murmurs, “ why linger
we here ?

’Tis late, and these chambers are damp and
are drar ;

Keen blows through the ruins the blast ;
Oh ! let us away and our journey pursue ;
Fair Blumenberg’s Cattle will rise on our
view,

Soon as Falkenstein Forest is past.

“ Why roll thus your eye-balls, why glare
they so wild ?

Oh ! chide not my weakness nor frown,
that a child

Should view these apartments with dread ;
For know, that full oft have I heard from my
Nurse,

There still on this Castle has rested a curse,
Since innocent blood here was shed.

“ She said, two bad spirits, and ghosts all in
white,

Here use to resort at the dead time of night,
Nor vanish till breaking of day ;
And still at their coming is heard the deep
tone

Of a bell—loud and awful—Hark ! hark !
’twas a groan !

Good Uncle, oh ! let us away !”

“ Peace, serpent !” thus Osric—the Lion,
replies,

While rage and malignity gloom in his
eyes ;

Thy journey and life here must close :

Thy Castle’s proud turrets no more shalt
thou see ;

No mere betwixt Blumenberg’s Lordship and
me

Shalt thou stand, and my greatness op-
pose.

“ My Brother lies breathless on Palestine’s
plains,

And thou once removed, to his noble do-
mains

My right can no rival deny ;

Then, stripling, prepare on my dagger to
bleed ;

No succour is near, and thy fate is decreed ;
Commend thee to Jesus, and die !”

Thus saying, he seizes the boy by the arm,
Whole grief rends the vaulted hall’s roof,
while alarm

His heart of all fortitude robs ;

His limbs sink beneath him ; distracted with
fears,

He falls at his Uncle’s feet, bathes them with
tears,

And—“ Spare me ! Oh ! spare me !” he
fobs.

But ah ! ’tis in vain that he strives to ap-
pease

The miscreant ! in vain does he cling round
his knees,

And sue in soft accents for life ;

Unmov’d by his sorrow—unmov’d by his
prayer,

Fierce Osric has twisted his hand in his hair,
And aims at his bosom a knife.

But e’er the steel blushes with blood, strange
to tell,

Self-struck, does the tongue of the hollow
ton’d bell

The presence of midnight declare :

And while, with amazement, his hair bristles
high,

Hears Osric a voice, loud and terrible, cry,
In sounds heart-appalling—“ Forbear !”

Straight curses and shrieks thro’ the chambers
resound,

With hellish mirth mingled ; the walls shake
around ;

The groaning roof threatens to fall ;

Loud bellows the thunder ; blue lightnings
still flash ;

The casements they clatter ; chains rattle ;
doors clash ;

And flames spread their waves through the
hall.

The clamour increases ; the portals expand ;
O’er the pavement’s black marble now rushes
a band

Of dæmons all dropping with gore ;

In visage so grim, and so monstrous in
height,

That Carloman screams as they burst on his
fight,

And sinks without sense on the floor.

Not so his fell Uncle : he sees that the throng
Impels, loudly shrieking, a female along,

And well the sad spectre he knows :

The dæmons with curses her steps onward
urge ;

Her shoulders with whips form’d of serpents
they scourge,

And fast from her wounds the blood flows.

“ Oh ! welcome,” she cry’d, and her voice
spoke despair ; [share,

“ Oh ! welcome, Sir Osric, the torments to
Of which thou hast made me the prey :

Twelve

Twelve years have I languish'd thy coming
to see ;

Ulrika, who perish'd dishonoured by thee,
Now calls thee to anguish away !

" My ruin completed, thy love became hate ;
Thy hand gave the draught which consign'd
me to Fate ;

Nor thought I death lurk'd in the bowl ;
Unfit for the grave, stain'd with guilt, swell'd
with pride,

Unblest, unabsolv'd, unrepenting I dy'd,
And dæmons straight seiz'd on my soul !

" Thou com'st, and with transport I feel my
breast swell !

Full long I have suffer'd the torments of
hell,

And now shall its pleasures be mine !
See, see, how the fiends are athirst for thy
blood !

Twelve years has my panting heart furnish'd
their food,

Come, wretch, let them feast upon thine !"

She said, and the dæmons their prey flock'd
around ;

They dash'd him with horrible yell on the
ground,

And blood down his limbs trickl'd fast :
His eyes from their sockets with fury they
tore ;

They fed on his entrails, all recking with gore,
And his heart was Ulrika's repast.

But now the grey cock told the coming of
day ;

The fiends with their victim straight vanish'd
away,

And Carloman's heart throb'd again :
With terror recalling the deeds of the night,
He rose, and from Falkenstein speeding his
flight,

Soon reach'd his paternal domain.

Since then all with horror the ruins behold ;
No shepherd, though stray'd be a lamb from
his fold,

No mother, though lost be her child,
The fugitive dares in these chambers to seek,
Where fiends nightly revel, and guilty ghosts
shriek,

In accents most fearful and wild !

Oh ! shun them, ye pilgrims, tho' late be the
hour,

Tho' loud howl the tempest, and fast fall the
show'rs,

From Falkenstein Castle be gone !

Here still their said banquet Hell's denizens
share ;

Here Oflic—the Lion, still raves in despair ;
Breathe a prayer for his soul, and pass on !

T O A R O B I N
FREQUENTING THE BOTTOM OF MY
GARDEN.

I.

GENTLE Robin, minstrel sweetest
Of the ever vocal grove,
Why whene'er my eye thou meetest
Break'tt thou off thy song of love ?

II.

For a song I've hither sought thee ;
Whither wing'st thy fearful way ?
See the mealy boon I've brought thee,
To reward thy generous lay.

III.

Is it thou suspectest treason
Lurking in the preffer'd fare ?
Little wouldst thou think thou'dst reason,
Didst thou know me, to beware.

IV.

Dost thou never find beside thee
Scatter'd crumbs from hand unknown ?
I the daily meal provide thee !
From my hands the bounty's thrown.

V.

Oft the frugal offals dealing
Would my absent parent stand ;
I, to sooth a filial feeling,
Still extend the liberal hand.

VI.

Ev'ry note I hear thee utter
Calls her image to my mind ;
Ev'ry time I see thee flutter
Minds me who to thee was kind.

VII.

Thou'rt the medium of affection
'Twixt a son and mother dear ;
Love to thee, upon inspection,
Does the face of duty wear.

VIII.

Let then faith thy fear embolden,
Freely peck, and pay a song ;
Fear no mischief while I'm holden
By a tie of love so strong.

Nunciate.

S O N N E T.

I.

W H E N, as we trace yon winding shore,
We climb yon mountain's giddy
height,
Faintly the surge is heard to roar,
And the bold landscape fades from sight,

II.

Steeple and tow'rs, that on the plain
With wonder strike the gazing eyes,
Seen from aloft are seen in vain,
Or please with their diminished size.

III.

So, when a man his eye extends,
From Povei's high elevated station.
O'er Life's low plains, where level friends
Once claim'd his love and admiration,
Their dwindled stature or escapes unseen,
Or yields diversion to his pride and spleen.
Nuneaton. C.

L I N E S

WRITTEN ON THE BANKS OF THE WAN-
DLE * AT THE CLOSE OF DAY.

ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND ON HIS
RETIRING INTO THE COUNTRY.

— — — — *tecum libeat mihi sordida ruva
Atque humiles habitare castris, et fegire cervos*
VIRG.

STILL Ev'ning o'er the scene hath spread
Shadowy Twilight's murky gloom ;
The sun to western skies hath fled,
The air a thousand shrubs perfume.

O ! then from Fashion's giddy train,
From Folly's loud intemperate roar,
Let me retire to tread the plain,
To rove near Wandle's flow'ry shore.

I love to catch the last faint ray
That Phœbus shoots athwart the plain,
As o'er the dewy heath I stray,
Or wander thro' the rip'ning grain.

Or in some lonely shade reclin'd,
Where Philomela's plaintive song
May soothe to peace my troubled mind,
While lazy Wandle winds along.

Toulmin ! with thee, the world forgot,
Pleas'd from its cares I would retire,
Enjoy my calm sequest'ring cot,
And tune to soft'ning love my lyre,

Then let maniac Envy rave,
Let Malice dart his shafts in vain,
We'd sink unenvied to the grave,
The humble tenants of the plain.

EDWIN.

SARAH'S DREAM.

By E. S. J.

Author of WILLIAM and ELLEN.

THE silver Moon was shining bright,
And soft the sighing breezes blew,
When Sarah rose at dead of night,
And lightly trod the spangled dew.
Her heart was like to burst with grief ;
For Joseph's sake she sore did weep ;
When Morpheus stole and gave relief,
And clos'd her tearful eyes to sleep.
Lull'd by the waves upon the bed
Of 'tangled sea-weed on the shore,
A whispering spirit softly said,
" Sweet Sarah, Love, oh ! weep no more."

* Wandle, a small river in Surry, which falls into the Thames at Wandsworth, and origi-
nally gave name to that village.

All tempest tost upon the Coast,
She saw her well-known Joseph stand ;
With hollow eye his shiv'ring Ghost,
And palid was her Joseph's hand.
The tears ran streaming from his eyes,
While list'ning to the Ocean's roar,
" Ah, me ! how oft," the phantom cries,
" With thee I've trod this well-known shore,
My body feeds the hungry Bear,
Which on the gloomy Coast doth prow ;
The gloomy Coast to him is dear,
And dearer is the Tempest's scowl,
Twelve stormy days and stormy nights
At random on the Ocean drove,
All cheerless, to the Northern lights
Against the stormy sea we strove.
The wind sung dreary thro' the shrouds,
With dread dinny fill'd ev'ry soul ;
The gulls scream'd darkling in the clouds,
Foretold us of the Tempest foul.
The screaming gull was dear to me ;
Perhaps upon my native Coast
That bird did come and tell to thee,
How Joseph for thy love was lost.
Without a sail, without a mast,
Upon the fullen savage shore,
Our friendless bark with fury dash't,
Sweet Sarah, Love, oh ! weep no more.
Oh ! listen to a faithful Ghost,
Whose only fault was loving thee ;
Upon the main all tempest tost,
And bur'd in the wombly sea.
Twelve stormy days and stormy nights
We strove to veer the hateful shore ;
All cheerless to the Moon's pale lights,
Sweet Sarah, Love, oh ! weep no more.
Yon holly boughs, which gladden now
Their silver bosom to the Moon,
Have often heard thy Joseph's vow,
As we did wander here alone
This sea-weed here, which smells so sweet,
Has oft been witness to my pain ;
I little thought with ghostly feet
That I should seek thee here again.
Yon willow boughs did seem to weep,
But all their weeping was in vain ;
My body's bury'd in the deep,
And lies beneath the stormy main.
I blame not thee, sweet Sarah dear,
I smil'd on Death for love of thee ;
And all I ask is but a tear ;
In peace I lie beneath the sea.
Thou shalt some other Joseph find,
Sweet Maid, who shall prove kind to thee,
As ever was thy Joseph kind,
Sweet Sarah, weep no more for me."
The cock crew loud, the Spirit fled,
And scarcely touch'd the pebbled shore ;
The morning rear'd her rosy head,
And Sarah wept her love no more.

E. S. J.

SONNET

SONNET TO THE OWL,
WRITTEN IN A COUNTRY CHURCH-
YARD.

O THOU who shroud'st thee in yon ivy'd
tow'r,
Where Phœbus never shot his garish
eye,
Nor deign'st to quit thy lonesome secret bow'r
'Till Night with cobweb mantle robes the
sky;

II.

Then slowly sailing round the cloister's
gloom
Thou chauntest forth thy harsh unhallow'd
lay,
Telling thy sorrows to the pale-eyed moon,
And * mocking her † who sings on yon-
der spray.

III.

Perhaps in pity 'tis you wailing moan
To view me wand'ring cheerless and un-
blest,
Like hapless Petrarch, in these shades alone,
To guard the spot where Laura's ashes rest.

IV.

Te see me frantic clasp the "mould'ring
heap"
Beneath whose turf her maiden reliques sleep.

T. ENORT.

Enough, 5th April 1797.

L I N E S

ON THE PRESENT TASTE FOR PU
PLEASURE IN LONDON.

— *Migravit ab aure voluptus
Cinnis, ad incertis oculis, & gaudia vana.*

(REAT Shakspeare's nature, Otway's tale
of woe,

The fire of Dryden, and the pomp of Rowe,
Young's dignity, and Southern's tearful
strain,

Solicit now Londinum's sons in vain;
Jonson's stern humour, Vanburgh's sprightly
ease,

And Congreve's flashes, now no longer please.

Purcell's soft notes. Corelli's melody,

And Handel, wond'rous Master, to untie

The hidden chains and links of Harmony,

With unavailing efforts tempt the ear

Their varied powers of magic sounds to

hear.

Sated with excellence, to whim we fly,

And own no sense but the capricious eye;

* As the notes of the owl and nightingale are both equally mournful, though the former's are of a dissonant unpleasing turn, and the latter ravishingly plaintive, yet, as both these birds are silent in the day, and are often heard in some solitary spot together, I think the term "mocking" is peculiarly appropriate, though I have never known any writer to have made the above comparison.

† The nightingale.

‡ Alluding to the author of "The Nurse"

Vol. XXXI. A 7, 1797. M m 2

With rare see the Antic's French grimace
And gestures, never stealing into grace;
The human form, in Nature's high disdain,
Contorted, as in agony of pain;
Th' extended quivering foot with rapture
view,

Critics sublime of Pantomima's *foe*. S.

SONNET TO A REDBREAST,
WRITTEN IN OCTOBER 1796.

DOMESTIC Songster of the waning year,
I bid thee welcome, and thy wild notes
greet;

Altho' they tell th' approach of winter drear,
No artful concert's to my ear so sweet.

Emblem of poverty!—how hard thy fate
When wintry tempests scowl along the sky!
Methinks thou wait'st the absence of thy
mate,

Singing thy love-lorn song:—just so do I.

Peace to the † Bard who, taught by Nature's
law, [free;

From tyrant man at once could set thee
Oft have I read the plaintive tale of woe,
Oft shed a tear for innocence and thee:

Come then, sweet bird! nor wander to and
fro,

Welcome to dwell beneath this humble
roof with me.

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

S O N N E T

TO A YOUNG LADY,

WRITTEN ON HER BIRTH-DAY.

SWEET artless Maid, of beauty rare,
We celebrate the day which gave thee
birth; [mirth,

Whilst laughter-loving Health joins in our
And gay Contentment's smiles all gladly
share;

Time points to the revolving year, [fade:
And whispers soon thy roseate charms will
So hast thou seen, beneath the hawthorn
shade, [appear,

The flow'ets droop when wintry storms
Long may'st thou bloom a flow'r so fair,

And frowning Poverty far from thee keep;
Nor pale-ey'd Sorrow cause thee e'er to
weep,

But Virtue guard thee with a parent's care;
And with each year may life's pure joys in-
crease,

'Till Angels waft thee to the realms of peace!

Carlisle.

R. ANDERSON.

... words wil-

of their just rights.

Lives

D R O S S I A N A.
NUMBER XCI.

[Continued from Page 168.]

LORD BACON.

"THE multitude of Penal Laws, says this oracle of human wisdom, 'expounds the curse of the Prophet, *Pluet super eos laqueos.*' And which are more than showers of hail and rain to cattle, for they fall upon men." The severity, indeed, no less than the multitude of those snarls to mankind, are to be much complained of in this country, second, as Lord Bacon says, to no other country in Europe for good laws. Upwards of one hundred and sixty crimes are punished with death in our Criminal Code; that punishment, of all terrible things the most terrible (according to an Ancient), is inflicted equally on him who destroys the image of his Creator, and on him who cuts a hop-bine. Our Legislators seem, like Draco, to have written their laws with human blood, and to have regarded the life of a man in no higher estimation than the appendage of a plant. Against this disproportion of crime to punishment many persons have insisted; the virtuous Sir Thomas More, the eloquent Dr. Johnson, the learned Sir William Blackstone, and the experienced and benevolent Mr. Colquhoun*. Amidst the many reforms that have been projected in Parliament, none surely would do more honour to it, and perform more service to those from whom it derives its power, than a reform of our Penal Statutes; Statutes but too often made, as Lord Bacon says, upon the spur of the occasion, and without that general reference to the disposition of man, without which no great good can ever be effected. Hence many crimes go unpunished from the severity of the punishment; prosecution changes its name very properly into that of perfection. Many great crimes, as breach of trust, incur no punishment at all.

It would surely be wise and humane in the Legislature to interfere in this chaos of legal and of moral confusion, and to appoint Commissioners to reduce into a general system of Criminal Law a code of offences and of punishments that may bear their proper proportion to each other, and to whose assistance the most learned Judges and the most excellent practical Magistrates shall be called.

The time and the pains bestowed upon

this noble work would be amply compensated by its utility to the country, and by the applauses with which it would be received by their grateful fellow-citizens; and then Blackstone's celebrated wish would be realized, "*Ut pœna ad paucos, metus ad omnes perveniet.*"

Mr. Colquhoun, for many good reasons, is strenuous for the appointment of a public Prosecutor for the Crown in all criminal cases, assisted by Deputy Prosecutors under the Attorney-General for the time being. "An establishment," adds he, "of this sort, even at a very small salary, would be considered as an honourable *entrée* to many young Counsel, who, in protecting the public against the frauds, tricks, and devices of old and professed thieves, by which at present they escape justice, would also, by keeping the stream pure, allow no advantage to be taken of the prisoner."

On the subject of Criminal Law the exquisite Instructions of Catherine the late Empress of Russia, "*Beccaria on Punishments, with Voltaire's Comment,*" and "*Les Loix Penales, by De Valaze,*" Alençon, 1704, octavo,—may be perused with great advantage.

FREDERIC THE SECOND, KING OF PRUSSIA,

says, in one of his Letters to Voltaire, "I have been very ill this winter; but since my recovery I go on nearly as I used to do.

"With respect to my old method of not sparing myself, I still persist in it. The more care one takes of one's self, the more delicate and weak the body becomes. My situation requires labour and action, and I make my body and mind yield to their duty. It is not a matter of necessity that I should be alive, but it is completely so that whilst I am alive I should be active. I have always been the better for this method of conducting myself. I do not, however, recommend it to any one, and am contented with following it myself.

"I have now survived twenty-six years a stroke of the apoplexy which I had in 1749. I hope that you will do the same with your semi-apoplexy, which is not very dangerous, if you observe a strict regimen, and eat no suppers. I hope that we shall still preserve you

Magistrate's Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, octavo, 1796, whether to advise most, the benevolent Atten-

a long time, for the satisfaction of those who think *."—

Potsdam, Dec. 4, 1775.

STANISLAUS, KING OF POLAND.

To great elegance of manners this unfortunate Prince adds great powers of eloquence, for he might be justly stiled the best public speaker in his own dominions. Eloquence, however, without arms, can effect but little to preserve a kingdom invaded by superior force. This accomplished Prince saw, the other day, at Vilna, an acquaintance of Mr. Charles Fox, to whom he

desired his compliments and acknowledgements, for having, by his speeches in our House of Commons, hurled him from the Throne of Poland. To that honourable and upright Patriot, as well as to the versatile Mr. Burke, is Europe indebted for the division of Poland, and that order, or rather disorder of things that is at present taking place in many parts of the Continent; the conduct and speeches of these good souls, pending the Russian armament, having thus forcibly rendered them the benefactors of their country and of mankind.

STATE PAPER.

AUTHENTIC COPY OF THE ARTICLES OF THE TREATY OF PEACE CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE POPE AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

ART. I.

THERE shall be Peace, Friendship, and Good Understanding between the French Republic and Pope Pius the VIth.

II. The Pope revokes all adhesion, assistance, and concession, open or secret, given by him to the Coalition armed against the French Republic, and to every Treaty of Alliance, Offensive and Defensive, with whatever Power it may be. He engages himself not to furnish, either for the present or any future war, to any Power armed against the French Republic, any succours in men, ships, arms, warlike stores, or provisions of money, under any title or denomination whatever.

III. His Holiness shall disband, within five days after the ratification of the present Treaty, the troops of the new formation, retaining only the regiments existing before the Treaty of Armistice signed at Bologna.

IV. The ships of war or corsairs of the Powers armed against the French Republic shall not enter, or at least shall not make any stay during the present War, in the Ports or Roads of the Ecclesiastical States.

V. The French Republic shall continue to enjoy, as before the War, all

the rights and prerogatives which France had at Rome, and shall be treated in every respect as the most respectable Powers, and particularly so as to what relates to its Ambassador or Minister, its Consuls or Vice-Consuls.

VI. The Pope shall renounce, absolutely and entirely, all the rights which he may pretend to have in the Cities and Territories of Avignon, the Comtat Venaissin, and its dependencies; and shall transfer, give up, and abandon the said rights to the French Republic.

VII. The Pope in like manner renounces for ever, and gives up and transfers to the French Republic, all his right to the Territories known by the title of the Legation of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna; and no attack shall be made on the Catholic Religion in those Legations.

VIII. The Citadel and Villages forming the Territory of the City of Ancona, shall remain in the hands of the Republic till a Peace with the Continent shall be concluded.

IX. The Pope engages, for himself and his successors, not to transfer to any one the titles of Seignories attached to the Territory by him ceded to the French Republic.

X. His Holiness engages to pay and deliver at Foligno, to the Treasurer of the French army, before the 5th March 1797, the sum of 1,500,000 of French

* Voltaire certainly deserves great praise for his writings in favour of Toleration, and for those against the Torture, and many other abuses in the ancient regimen of France. Had he confined himself to these topics, had he not attacked Revealed Religion, and the venerable and important doctrines of the Immateriality and the Immortality of the Soul, had he not by that dangerous brilliancy of wit, and that seduction in writing which he possessed, ridiculed the sacred Scriptures, and made *irreligion easy to the meanest capacity*, he might well have been classed amongst the illuminators of the human race, and would have had the fairest claims to those immortal laurels which his grateful countrymen would willingly have bestowed upon the Emendator of their Laws and the assertor of their just rights.

Livres Tournois, of which 1,000,000 shall be in specie, and 500,000 in diamonds and other valuable effects; besides the sum of 1,600,000 remaining due according to the 9th Article of the Armistice signed at Bologna on the 5th Messidor, in the 4th Year of the Republic, and ratified by his Holiness on the 27th of June.

XI. In order to settle finally what shall remain to be paid, in order to the complete execution of the Armistice signed at Bologna, his Holiness shall provide the army with 800 cavalry horses accoutred, and 800 draft horses, bulls, and buffaloes, and other objects produced from the Territory of the Church.

XII. Besides the sum mentioned in the preceding Articles, the Pope shall pay to the French Republic, in specie, diamonds, and other valuables, the sum of 15,000,000 of French Livres Tournois, of which 10,000,000 livres shall be paid in the course of March and five in the course of April next.

XIII. The VIIIth Article of the Treaty of Armistice signed at Bologna, concerning the manuscripts and objects of Art, shall be carried into complete execution as speedily as possible.

XIV. The French army shall evacuate Umbria, Perugia, and Camerino, as soon as the Xth Article of the present Treaty shall be executed and accomplished.

XV. The French army shall evacuate the Province of Macerata, excepting Ancona and Fano, and their Territories, as soon as the first five millions of the sum mentioned in the XIth Article of the present Treaty shall have been paid and delivered.

XVI. The French shall evacuate the Territory of the City of Fano, and the Duchy of Urbino, as soon as the second five millions of the sum mentioned in the XIth Article of the present Treaty shall have been delivered; and the IIIrd, Xth, XIth, and XIIth, shall have been executed. The last five millions, making up the whole of the sum stipulated to be paid by the XIIth Article, shall be paid at the farthest in the course of April next.

XVII. The French Republic cedes to the Pope all its right to the different religious foundations in the City of Rome and at Loreto; and the Pope cedes entirely to the French Republic all the allodial property belonging to the Holy See, in the three Provinces

of Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna, and particularly the estate of Mesola and its dependencies, the Pope reserving to himself, however, in case they shall be sold, a third of the sum arising from such sale, which shall be remitted as part of his contribution.

XVIII. His Holiness shall disavow, by his Minister at Paris, the assassination of the Secretary of Legation, Basseville; and, in the course of the year, the sum of three hundred thousand livres shall be paid to and divided amongst those who have suffered by this event.

XIX. His Holiness shall set at liberty all persons in confinement on account of their political opinions.

XX. The Commander in Chief shall permit all the prisoners of war from the troops of his Holiness to return home as soon as he shall have received the ratification of this Treaty.

XXI. Until a Commercial Treaty shall be concluded between the French Republic and the Pope, the Commerce of the Republic shall be re-established and treated by the States of his Holiness on the same footing as the Nation most favoured in its Commerce.

XXII. Conformably to the 6th Article of the Treaty concluded at the Hague in April, in the 3d year, the Peace concluded by the present Treaty between the French Republic and his Holiness is declared to extend to the Batavian Republic.

XXIII. The Post of France shall be re-established at Rome, in the same manner as it existed before.

XXIV. The School of Arts, instituted at Rome for all the French, shall be re-established, and shall continue to be conducted as before the War. The Palace belonging to the Republic, where this school is held, shall be restored without waste.

XXV. All the Articles, Clauses, and Conditions, of the present Treaty shall be, without exception, obligatorily for ever, as well on his Holiness as on his successors.

XXVI. The present Treaty shall be ratified with the shortest possible delay.

Made and signed at the Headquarters of Tolentino, by the said Plenipotentiaries, 19th Feb. 1797.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE,
CACAULT.

To Cardinals Maltei, L. Galeppi,
L. Duca, Braschi, Onesti, and
Camillo, Marquis of Massia.

JOUR.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST SESSION of the EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 209.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

THE Bill for empowering the Bank of England to issue notes under 5l. was read a third time, and passed.

The Bank Small Note Bill, and six private Bills, received the Royal Assent by Commission.

The Lord Chancellor left the Woolfick, and stated, that in consequence of the Marquis of Lansdowne having inadvertently spoken and voted in the House on Tuesday, without having taken the oaths required by law, he had incurred certain penalties and disqualifications, which an Act of Parliament only could remove. He held a Bill in his hand for that purpose, to which his Majesty had graciously assented, and he moved to bring it in: which being granted, the Bill was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed.—Adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

THANKS TO SIR JOHN JERVIS.

Earl Spencer, in a speech of the highest panegyric on the late important victory over the Spaniards, moved, "That the thanks of the House should be conveyed by the Lord Chancellor to Sir John Jervis, for his brilliant and decided victory over the Spanish fleet, on the 14th of February 1797."

The Duke of Bedford hoped Ministers had it in contemplation to move for some more signal mark of gratitude to him; he also thought the present motion not worded sufficiently strong to convey to posterity that this was more than an ordinary victory. He suggested, therefore, that the words "so greatly superior in number" should be inserted after the words "Spanish fleet."

Lord Spencer had no objection to the introduction of any words which the House were inclined to think would more strongly express their sense of his service.

The Duke of Clarence bore testimony to the merits of Sir John Jervis; gave several instances, from his own knowledge, of the excellent state and discipline in which the men and ships were invariably kept which were under his command; and, without meaning

the slightest offence to any other, hesitated not to declare him the very best Officer in his Majesty's service.

Lord Guildford approved of the introduction of the words, as highly necessary to distinguish a service that was, perhaps, the very salvation of the country; it was the most signal victory we had ever achieved; and he hoped it would ever remain so, for he hoped no British fleet would ever again be left to engage so great a superiority.

Lord Spencer, with much warmth, contended against such a responsibility being thrown upon his situation as that a British Squadron should never have to contend with a superior force:—he had in this instance, as he should in every other, supplied the Admiral with every support it was in the power of the country to enable him to do.

Lord Hood paid many compliments to the abilities and valour of Sir John; he said, it appeared as if the gallant Admiral was aware that some great achievement was necessary to dispel our present gloom, and therefore, confident in the valour, spirit, and discipline of the Officers and men whom he had in command, he boldly hazarded a risk which could only be equalled by his success; no compliment, in his opinion, the House could pay, would more than counterbalance the service the country had received.

After a variety of observations on the subject, it was at length agreed, that the motion, with the amendment of *great superiority* of the Spanish fleet should be adopted; and the thanks of the House to Sir John Jervis, and to the Flag Officers, mentioning them by name, and the Captains, Officers, and Seamen of the victorious fleet, were voted.

CAUSE OF THE LATE ORDER OF COUNCIL.

The Duke of Bedford, after a long speech, moved, "That a Select Committee, of fifteen Peers, be appointed to enquire into the causes for issuing the Order in Council of the 26th of February last."

Lord

Lord Grenville did not object to the appointment of a Committee, convinced, the more the matter was investigated, the more it would be to the credit of the Bank; but he could not agree to its being an open Committee; therefore he moved to leave out the word *Special*, and insert the word *Secret* in its stead.

The Duke of Bedford strongly contended against this, upon the ground that, so far from its being likely to be satisfactory to the public, it would be considered as a mockery, and add to the alarm.

Lord Grenville's amendment was then put and agreed to; after which he moved that the Committee be appointed by ballot.—Carried by a Majority of 39.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16.

The Earl of Albemarle rose to make his promised motion on the Naval Defence of Ireland. His Lordship entered into a copious detail of the naval operations, as well on the part of the enemy as the British fleets, respecting the attempt on Ireland, from the period of the French fleet quitting Brest, until the time of Lord Bridport's return to Portsmouth; and, from the whole, he argued, that neglect and mismanagement on the part of the British, were the causes why the enemy's fleet did not fall into our hands. He concluded by moving, "That this House do resolve itself into a Committee to inquire into the measures taken for the protection of Ireland by a naval force, on the late attempt of invasion."

On the question being put from the Woolstack,

Earl Spencer, in an argumentative speech of considerable length, replete with nautical detail, successfully replied to the Noble Earl. He rested with confidence on the decision of the House, conscious that the whole of what had taken place proceeded from causes out of the reach of human controul. He stood acquitted to himself.—He could not command what depended on the weather and the elements.—Could any person be found who could combat and controul these irresistible opponents, to him he would cheerfully resign the management of the British Navy, and would rejoice at the circumstance. For his part, he had made the best use of the means entrusted to his hands, and employed them in such a manner as a sense of duty, and the safety and honour of the country, had dictated.

Lord Hood opposed the motion, which he thought might be productive of much mischief, without answering any good purpose. Instead of these kinds of disputes, if all parties would cordially unite in support of Government, he had no doubt but that our endeavours would be successful, and that we should obtain a safe and honourable peace.

Earl Fitzwilliam considered the inquiry as necessary, to satisfy the people of Ireland that the defence of their country was not a secondary consideration, and that the security of England was not so much preferred to it, that their shores were left unprotected, when an attack from an enemy was reasonably to be expected.

Lord Grenville replied, so far from the safety of Ireland having been neglected, it had been the object of particular attention.

Earl Carlisle, Marquis of Abercorn, Earl Moira, the Duke of Bedford, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, supported the motion. After which the House divided upon Lord Albemarle's motion.—Contents, 14; Proxy, 1; in all, 15.—Non-Contents, 74; Proxies, 20; in all, 94; Majority, 79.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21.

Earl Moira rose to bring forward a motion on the state of Ireland. He set out with admitting the apparent delicacy of the question, and with anticipating the various objections which might be urged against his proposition; he allowed the propriety of the separate and independent Legislatures of both kingdoms adhering to the constitutional bounds prescribed to them in particular cases, and was aware of the allowable jealousy which, on such occasions, should be entertained by either; but such a line of reasoning could not apply to the present occasion. He contended that, when an urgent necessity arose, when circumstances took place in which the general safety or welfare of both kingdoms were involved, it was proper, it was necessary, that either the one or the other should boldly step forward, and, with manly openness, avow its sentiments in such a manner as to evince to the public the purity of its motives, and that it was on great and obvious grounds of public utility alone that its interference was offered. His Lordship then moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, imploring his paternal and benevolent intervention to remedy

medy the discontents which unhappily prevail in his Majesty's kingdom of Ireland, and threaten seriously to affect the dearest interests of the British Empire."

On the question being put, Lord Grenville rose.—His Lordship began by regretting the absence of his Noble and Learned Friend (the Chancellor), from whose experience and abilities their Lordships would receive much assistance. He imagined that the Noble Earl who brought forward the motion might conceive he had very strong grounds to proceed on; or he would not have urged their Lordships to entertain such a very objectionable proposition; a proposition which would in effect go to violate the solemn contract made between the Legislators of Great Britain and Ireland, to tear asunder the bonds of union between the two countries, and to strike at the very foundations of the British Empire. His Lordship deemed the proposed call upon his Majesty to be at least highly superfluous; there was no need of imploring his paternal intervention; the whole tenor of his conduct towards Ireland shewed there was no necessity for urging him. Respecting the subject of the separation of the Legislative Powers of the two countries, and confirming the independence of that of Ireland, his Lordship went into an historical detail. The business was first taken up about 14 years ago, and he recited the different concessions which were made with this view, in the order in which they took place:—the renunciation of her claims on the part of Great Britain, the repeal of the 6th of George I. and the subsequent indulgences which were granted to the Irish in matters of Constitutional and commercial regulation; these were granted to that nation by the most solemn Acts of the British Parliament, and against all these, he must contend, the Noble Earl's proposition directly militated. On this ground it was that he principally opposed it, and he would trouble their Lordships no farther than to say, he deemed it his duty to give the motion his decided negative.

Earl Fitzwilliam spoke in favour of the motion. He considered the present as a case of exigency affecting the dearest interests of both countries, and in which no impropriety could obtain in the Legislature of the one addressing their common Sovereign to interpolate and remedy those grievances which so seriously threatened both.

The Earl of Liverpool expressed his decided disapprobation of the Motion. He considered the adoption of it as directly trenching upon the Legislative independence of Ireland, as it was clearly a matter of internal regulation.

The Marquis of Lansdowne supported the Motion.

The Question being called for, the House divided on Lord Moira's motion. Contents, 29; Proxies, 1—Non-Contents, 72; Proxies, 20. Majority against the motion, 71. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

The Earl of Oxford rose to make his promised motion for a Negotiation for peace.—He prefaced it with a very short Address, in which he referred, in general terms, to what he alledged to be the distressed situation of the country, and the necessity that existed for a speedy pacification, in order to save it.—He also censured the conduct of Ministers with regard to the late Negotiation for peace, and contended for their insincerity on the occasion; at the same time, he insisted on the sincerity and earnest wishes of the French Government to terminate the Negotiation amicably.—He then moved an Address to his Majesty, of considerable length, and embracing a variety of topics.—The leading features of the proposition were to the following effect:—The situation of the country was set forth as embarrassed in such a manner, that the speedy restoration of peace was essential to its preservation and welfare. The general bad conduct of Ministers was insisted on, and particularly in the affair of the late negotiation for peace, in which their insincerity was obvious. At the same time, the good-wishes of the French Directory for peace were no less evident; and these points were illustrated by copious quotations. The proposed Address then referred to Constitutional topics, and urged the propriety of restoring to Englishmen the ancient and free Constitution of their country, as the best means of insuring permanent prosperity. Above all, the necessity of peace was insisted on, and his Majesty was implored to order steps to be taken towards accelerating these desirable ends, &c.

On the question being put,

Lord Grenville observed, that it was totally unnecessary to reply in any detail to the very extraordinary string of propositions their Lordships had just heard.

With

With respect to the prominent feature in the motion—that which respected the Negotiation for peace, it was a subject which the House had recently discussed, and solemnly decided. In this view he would move, that the Address of their Lordships on that occasion, namely, of the 30th of December last, be read: this, he observed, contained every necessary argument against that part of the motion; and it would be seen, that, so far from the Negotiation being terminated by this country, it was insolently and abruptly broken off by the Government of France.

The Address abovementioned was accordingly read by the Clerk; on which

The Duke of Norfolk rose.—He observed, that the circumstance of their Lordships having come to such a decision, even allowing it to have been unanimous and just, was certainly no reason why they should not consider and deliberate upon the subject again when occasion required. He contended, that the insincerity of Ministers was apparent; and he had no hope of an adequate peace, until the negotiation of it was entrusted to able and wise persons. He reprobated the idea of making the cession of Belgium by France a *sine qua non* in the Negotiation: if that was insisted upon, we never should have peace.

The Earl of Morton said, he deemed it incumbent on him to resist the motion, with a view to the consistency and dignity of the proceedings of the House, and pressed the House to recollect, that the French had not only broken off the Negotiation for peace, but originally commenced the war—we were not the aggressors.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said, he certainly would support the motion.

A late decision of the House on the subject was no ground that they should not take it up again; and it would hardly be denied him, that the present alarming state of the country did render such discussion necessary. His Lordship generally censured the conduct of Ministers with respect to the late Negotiation, and concluded with asserting, that the situation of this country was as well known in France as it was in England.

The Earl of Guildford said, he would support the motion, as he would every other proposition that had a tendency to the re-establishment of peace.

Earl Spencer thought the adoption of the motion, instead of accelerating peace, would retard it. It would, in effect, be holding out to France and to Europe, that we were willing to make peace upon any terms.

The Earl of Carlisle was decidedly against the motion. He was surprised to hear the sincerity of Ministers in their wishes for peace doubted. He saw no possible reason why they should be otherwise.

Lord Grenville entered into a very able and spirited reply, and successfully refuted the various arguments which had been urged in favour of the motion; after which the question was called for, and the House divided—For the motion, 16; Proxy, 1.—Against it, 52; Proxies, 19.—Majority, 54.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Land Tax Commissioners Bill, together with ten private Bills.

The different Bills on the Table were forwarded in their respective flags, and their Lordships adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1.

ACCOMMODATION NOTES.

MR. WILBERFORCE BIRD stated the great inconvenience that arose to manufacturers not having the means of paying their workmen on a Saturday, in consequence of the scarcity of specie. The giving currency to the paper of the Bank of England, and the Banks in Westminster and the Borough of Southwark, would be of little avail in the re-

mote parts of the kingdom, where the tradesmen and labourers could not have half the confidence in a Guinea Bank Note issued from Charing Cross or the Strand, that they would if issued by a man of known opulence and respectability in their own neighbourhood. He concluded by moving “for leave to bring in a Bill to suspend the Act for a time limited, which prohibited manufacturers and bankers from issuing small

small notes in payment, as far as related to manufacturers and bankers not residing in London, Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark."—Agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill for permitting the Bank of England to issue notes under the value of five pounds; the report was immediately brought up, read a first and second time, and agreed to.—Upon the question being put and carried that the Bill be engrossed.

Mr. Pitt observed, that the state of the public interest required that the Bill should be read a third time on that night, yet he had no objection that some more time should be given for its consideration.—Bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Fox then moved, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Causes of the Order of Council."

After some little more debate, the House dividing, there appeared for Mr. Fox's motion 67; against it 161.

Mr. Sheridan afterwards moved, "That Mr. Fox's name be added to the Secret Committee," which was negatived by a majority of 91. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2.

Mr. Wilberforce Bird brought up his Bill for suspending the restrictions of two Acts, the one of the 15th, and the other of the 17th, of his present Majesty, and permitting the issue of small notes.—The Bill was read a first time; and on the question for the second reading,

Mr. Sheridan asked if the issue of those notes was limited to Bankers only?

Mr. Bird said, the operation of the Bill was general, and would extend to merchants, &c.

After some observations from Mr. Sheridan and Alderman Lushington, on the danger of an unlimited issue of small notes,

Mr. Bird moved, that the House do now resolve itself into a Committee; which being agreed to, the report was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow, if then engrossed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Bill for allowing Traders and others to issue small Notes, after some conversation as to the mode of enforcing payment of those Notes, in which Mr. Pitt alluded to the probability of a new Copper Coinage, the Bill was read a third time.

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A clause was brought up by way of rider, subjecting the Issuer of a Note, on non-payment, to a penalty of twenty shillings, with debt and costs; and also, on refusing to comply, to authorize Justices of the Peace to issue a warrant of distress on the party's effects.

The Thanks of the House were voted to Sir John Jervis, also to Vice-Admirals Thompson and Parker, Rear-Admiral Nelson, and to the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, on board his Majesty's fleet, for the brilliant and splendid victory gained over the Spanish fleet on the 14th of February.

Mr. Whitbread rose, in pursuance of his notice, to move for a Committee of Enquiry into the measures adopted by Government respecting the late descent attempted by the enemy on the Coast of Ireland; which was got rid of after a long debate, by Mr. Dundas's moving the previous question; there appearing for the previous question 209.—Against it 62.—Majority 147.

The Chairman of the Committee to enquire into the concerns of the Bank of England reported, that they had entered into a full examination of the engagements of the Bank, and of its funds for discharging the same—that they had found the outstanding engagements, on the 25th of February last, to amount to the sum of 13,770,390*l.* and that the funds and security applicable to the payment of the same amounted to 17,597,280*l.* leaving a balance of nearly FOUR MILLIONS, exclusive of a debt due from the Government of the country to the Bank of 11,680,800*l.* (upon which an interest of three per cent. was annually paid); so that they had left after the discharge of all demands upon them nearly FIFTEEN MILLIONS sterling.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

HIGH PRICE OF BUTCHERS MEAT.

Mr. Mainwaring rose to make his promised motion on this subject. It appeared, that the high price of meat was, in a great degree, owing to the practices of jobbers, who went round the country to buy up large quantities of cattle, which were afterwards jobbed again from them, and sometimes went through three or four hands before they reached the market. The last of these jobbers sent them to London, with a fixed price on their heads, contrary to the practice of the grazier, who would sell them for the price of the day. It was in evidence before the Committee last Session, that one of these jobbers had gained in the spring

spring of 1795 no less than 2000l. and there were a variety of instances where they had cleared other considerable sums. More recently they had gone into the further practice of buying up lean cattle from the breeders, and selling them again to the graziers.—The carcass butchers also, instead of purchasing cattle in Smithfield, met them at the distance of some miles, and purchased half the supply intended for the London market. Smithfield market was thus made to appear thin. It might be said that there were already laws to prevent this; but the present mode of prosecution was so expensive and dilatory, it subjected a complainant to so much attendance, first, before a Grand Jury, and then at the Assizes, that offenders were seldom sued, nor had they in general known houses at which they could be found. The House would, of course, be very cautious when they were called upon to interfere with any trade; but they would be also careful to cherish the labouring classes, which were the true supporters of our national importance and wealth. The report was then read; after which Mr. Mainwaring moved for leave to bring in a Bill for more effectually preventing the forestalling, engrossing, and regrating of live cattle.

Mr. Alderman Combe seconded the motion.

Leave was given, and Mr. Mainwaring and Mr. Alderman Combe were ordered to bring in the Bill.

The order of the day being read for the commitment of the Quakers Bill, Mr. Pierrepont objected to the Speaker's leaving the Chair; the Bill, which he had maturely considered, being, in his opinion, fraught with dangerous consequences.

Mr. Serjeant Adair thought that all the objections to the Bill might be removed in the Committee. He then went over his former arguments in defence of it.

The Solicitor General repeated his objections, contending that the Bill went to 'pick the pocket of one man, to relieve the pretended scruples of another's conscience.' The conscientious part of the Quakers, whom he much esteemed, did not desire the Bill.

Mr. Jefferys, of Poole, said a few words for the Bill, and Mr. Hobhouse and the Attorney General opposed it; after which the House divided; for the Speaker's leaving the Chair 12.—Against it 28.

On a subsequent motion, the further consideration of the Bill was postponed to that day three months.

THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

The Order of the Day for taking the Reports of the Committee of Secrecy into consideration being read,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the Reports related to two particular accounts; one, the competency of the Funds to defray the outstanding engagements of the Bank; and the other, the necessity of continuing and confirming the Order of Council on the 26th of February last. In regard to an enquiry in Parliament, he considered it as a proper and necessary measure, because the House and the Public would thereby have an opportunity of seeing, that it was not without a due sense of the necessity, that Government had suspended the further payments of the Bank in specie, because, if the Bank had cash enough to assist the public, it was impossible that their ultimate security should not be established on clear grounds. He should take the general sense of the House on the necessity of continuing the restriction; and afterwards, he should wish to have the real situation and resources of the country enquired into; the pressure of the present burdens, and the probable effects of new ones; the measures most important for the preservation of the public safety, and the effect of the measures hitherto adopted. He was solicitous for a firm and candid investigation into all these subjects; and having so declared himself, he concluded by submitting his first motion, "That it be an Instruction to the Chairman of the Committee to move the House for leave to bring in a Bill to confirm the restrictions imposed by an Order of Council of the 26th of February last on the payment of specie by the Bank for a limited time."

Mr. Fox began by stating, that he could not coincide in the measure proposed of guaranteeing the notes issued by the Bank; for it tended to cement Government and the Bank; and every thing that went to unite distinct functions in the public department, was, in his opinion, a great and additional calamity to the nation. Any Minister who advised his Majesty to prorogue his Parliament until public credit was restored, should it last for five years, ought, in his opinion, to be impeached. Mr. Fox, after reviewing the necessity of the measure

fures which led to the Order of Council, which he termed not only a breach of faith, but an act of robbery, proceeded to state his objections to the appointment of a Secret Committee to enquire into the causes of the necessity. He declared he should oppose going into a Secret Committee by ballot, convinced as he was, from the experience of many years, that a Committee of that kind was the same as if actually appointed by the Minister.

Sir J. Sinclair objected to the word *confirm*, as tending to give a legislative sanction to the Order of Council.

Mr. Pitt explained, that nothing more was meant by the word, than to give a legal force and credit to a measure which the Committee had declared to be necessary.

The question, "that leave be given to bring in the Bill," was then put and carried without a division.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

THE BANK.

Mr. Sheridan, in conformity to notice, brought forward his motion on the affairs of the Bank. In a speech of considerable length, he entered upon a general review of the relative situation of the Bank to Government and the Public; commented on the reports of the Committee, on which he founded his motion; pointed out the critical state of public credit; deprecated a forced paper currency, which he considered as the prelude to national insolvency, and as an opiate in a fever; and concluded by moving as a resolution, "That it is the opinion of the House, that immediate steps ought to be taken to enable Government to discharge the sum of 11,686,000*l.* or a part due from it to the Bank."

Mr. Grey seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt very ably replied to the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman, and concluded with moving the previous question.

Mr. Sheridan explained, as did Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Fox supported the motion of his Hon. Friend.

A division then took place.—For the previous question 185—Against it 45. Majority 140.

MONDAY, MARCH 13.

SINECURE PLACES AND PENSIONS.

Mr. Harrison called the attention of the House to a subject of no small interest and importance to the country, at a period when the public expenditure so far exceeded the income that there ap-

peared hardly a possibility of supporting any longer the accumulated burden to which this calamitous war had given rise. The public burdens, he said, were not merely occasioned by the war expenditure; they were materially increased by the erection of new offices, and the profusion and prodigality of Ministers in every department, for the benefit of their satellites and dependants. This prodigality ought to arouse the jealousy and indignation of the Guardians of the Public Purse. If the present system of corrupt influence was not checked quietly within the walls of this House, it would be done tumultuously without. By that new-fangled monster called *Confidence*, the offspring of a too-confiding House of Commons, were the discussions and deliberations of the House influenced, and to this undue influence was to be ascribed that train of accumulated burdens which were so grievously felt by the country. He then mentioned a few places and fees, not amounting to any considerable sum, which he wished to be applied to public purposes; among them were the salary of the third Secretary of State, which he stated at 500*l.* a year, and certain fees, arising from Contingent Bills in the War Department, amounting to about 550,000*l.* He animadverted on the profligacy of Administration, and the distresses of the Public from the consequent accumulation of taxes, and concluded by moving, as a resolution, "That the extent of supplies voted to Government since the commencement of the war, and the enormous increase of taxes upon the people, made it incumbent upon the House to enquire, Whether some alleviation of their burdens may not produced by the abolition of certain superfluous offices, pensions, and exorbitant fees, and likewise what saving may accrue from an economical reform in the public expenditure."

Lord W. Russell seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt, after alluding to some irrelevant observations made by the mover and seconder of the motion, remarked, that the mover appeared to have two different objects in view; the first relative to the making retrenchments, and correcting profusion in the established offices of Government, and in sinecure places and pensions—the second to an enquiry into the state of the national expenditure, and proposing a check on the expences of the state. This latter was already comprehended in a resolution

N n 2

which

which had passed the House, to enquire into the finances of the country, and to consider of the most practicable means for obtaining a diminution of the public expenditure. "The Hon. Gentleman means to include in the investigation which he proposes, subjects of the most extensive and complicated nature. He wishes to embrace all the ordinary and extraordinary expences of the different branches of Government. He extends his enquiry into the disbursements of Army, Navy, and even public establishments. I am ready to admit (said Mr. Pitt) that as far as this proposition goes, it forms a subject worthy the consideration of the House; and the magnitude of it appears to be such, that no man can say what will be the effect of it, or to what particular measures it may lead. Yet, the Hon. Gentleman in bringing before the House considerations of such extensive views, and of such high importance, adopts a very singular mode of proceeding. He does not think proper to offer matters, so momentous and complicated in their relations, in a direct manner, to Parliamentary discussion; but states them as the object of a collateral enquiry, and introduces them immediately after his motion for re-tractment in the offices of Government. But certainly the Hon. Gentleman will not deny that there is an extreme difference between both objects; for the check which he proposes on the public expences very much exceeds in importance that reform which he wishes should take place in the establishment and salaries of public offices. The distinction between these two objects being so evident, as the latter does not form any part whatever of the proposition formerly submitted to the House by the Hon. Gentleman, nor of the notice which he gave of his motion of this night, I must consider the manner of introducing it not only irregular, but inadequate to the magnitude of the enquiry which he proposes to establish. I also think it necessary to remind Gentlemen, that the objects which it comprehends form the grounds of my motion for the appointment of the Committee which has this night been chosen by ballot. I stated in general terms, previous to my bringing forward that motion, the various points to which the attention of the Committee was to be directed; but I could not, until I APPOINTED THAT COMMITTEE, proceed to offer, in a specific manner, each of

those points. I therefore only stated, that it was my wish and desire to move, as an instruction to the Committee, that, after enquiring into and ascertaining the whole state of the finances of the country—after reviewing the whole amount of the debt which had been incurred during the war—after investigating the provisions which had been made to meet it—after considering the probable amount of the total expence of public service for the whole of the year 1797, and the sums now applicable to defraying it; the Committee should exercise a full power in forming and digesting a plan for controlling the public expenditure, and to enquire and report upon the best and most practicable means of obtaining a diminution thereof. I therefore am not a little surprized, after stating these measures in general terms—measures which have been sanctioned by the unanimous concurrence of the House, in consequence of the appointment of the Committee for the professed and acknowledged consideration of those very objects, that the Hon. Gentleman should now bring forward a motion to the same end, and without any previous notice whatever.

After reasoning with much ingenuity and effect on the justice and propriety of the offices under consideration, Mr. Pitt called the attention of the House to the reduction that had already been made, and the savings that had been made in consequence. Under this notion of an economical reform in 1782, and a subsequent enquiry by the Treasury, 273 offices had been abolished, and the expences reduced from 171,000*l.* to 60,000*l.* The salaries of the Exchequer Office had been materially reduced, as had the Auditors of Imprests. The savings from these were nearly 60,000*l.* The Pension List had been reduced since 1783 above 48,000*l.* and during the same period Sinécures in the Customs to the amount of 130, the expence of which was 10,680*l.* had been suppressed. In the Excise there was a saving of nearly 12,000*l.* and Lotteries, &c. were under such regulation as prevented corrupt influence.

To ascertain the state of the expenditure compared with the income, was a fair subject of investigation. Convinced as he was, that any attempt at enquiry, with a view to the production of an efficient resource from the materials proposed, would end in disappointment, he

he should move the previous question, not wishing to preclude the House from enquiry, should it afterwards be judged expedient. He accordingly moved the previous question.

Mr. Sheridan supported the original motion; he admitted there were many Offices that were not overpaid, but there were a very great number that called either for abolition or reformation. He observed, the Gentleman opposite to him had places to the amount of 10,000*l.* per ann. but allowed he was a very active servant of the public. The Minister himself also had a sinecure, and undoubtedly deserved it, for having brought the country into its present happy and prosperous situation. Adverting to the number of Peers created by the present Administration, 160, he censured it as a lavish distribution of Ministerial Favours.

Mr. Rose said, that of the offices enumerated by Mr. Sheridan, there were *three* which he did not at present hold, and *one* which he never possessed. To the situation of Clerk of the House of Lords he was appointed in consequence of an Address of the House of Peers to his Majesty. His salary as Secretary to the Treasury was rightly stated at 3200*l.* a year, which was 2000*l.* a year less than any of his predecessors.

Mr. Wyndham considered the motion in a ridiculous point of view, and expressed his indignation at any petty system for saving the ends of farthing candles and the parings of cheese!

Mr. Fox said, the sinecures alluded to in the motion were merely the power of holding nominal places under Government, without a plea of necessity or the sanction of a grant from the Crown. Mr. Burke's reform did not confine itself to a subject of one or ten thousand pounds. Its object was the saving of millions. He lamented that Mr. B. had associated with and supported an administration constituted on principles directly opposite to those maintained in most of his own books.—He contended that had it not been for the support Ministers received from persons holding sinecure places, the fate of France would never have been so formidable as to have distressed this country with such heavy calamities; had it not been for the influence of the Crown, France would not have possessed Belgium, Holland, or Italy.—With regard to the argument that the influence of Parliament could act in contradiction to its sentiments, he

had the authority of Mr. Burke, who in one of his late pamphlets had asserted that the minority spoke the sentiments of the majority. Alluding to Mr. Wyndham and others who had seceded from their former connexions, he said, he was convinced, such as quitted their friends, and swerved from the principles to which they were formerly attached, knew not their own motives. Their views of ambition end in reducing them to a state of insufficiency and indiscretion. These secessions of persons from their established connections created a jealousy in the minds of the people that was pregnant with public mischief. However he and his friends might be desirous to be employed as ostensible agents of the country, he wished the present motion might pass, in order to prove to the people, that the view of possessing a place was not merely that of emolument; on this principle he wished to destroy the existence of sinecure places.

Mr. Rose, in some warmth, observed, that Mr. Fox, who had dissipated his own fortune, was not, he thought, the most proper advocate for public economy.

Mr. Fox in reply observed, that Ministers in their wish to insult him on his having spent his own fortune, were not angry for his having dissipated it, but for not having been mean enough to repair it.

Some warm words passed between Mr. Fox and Mr. Rose, as to the reversions held by both of them. Mr. Fox said, several Exchequer and other offices, *after the lives of the present possessors*, ought to be abolished.

Upon a division there appeared, For the previous question 167, against it 77.

The members of the Committee are, Fra. Gregor, J. H. Addington, Rowland Burdon, Henry Thornton, John Harrison, R. B. Sheridan, C. Abbott, John Crews, R. P. Carew, Esqrs. Right Hon. Dudley Ryder, Hon. St. And. St. John, Cha. Yorke, Esq. Rt. Hon. T. Steele, Tho. Stanley, and Wm. Baker, Esqrs.

Mr. Sheridan moved, that the name of Mr. Fox be added to the Committee. Ayes 75, Noes 148.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill to erect the Corporation of Surgeons into a College.

Mr. Pitt moved the second reading of

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of the Bill for continuing and confirming the Order of the Privy Council to the Bank.

Mr. Fox said he should not oppose the second reading; but wished to know if it were to be obligatory on Government to receive Bank of England notes in payment of taxes; and whether Bank paper was to be legal payment between individuals, for neither of which he saw any provision in the Bill;—he thought also a clause should be added to limit the Bank in their advances to Government.

Mr. Pitt said, Mr. Fox had now stated matter which more properly belonged to the Committee on the Bill.

Mr. Hobhouse violently objected to the Bill *in toto*, as an act of robbery and depredation upon the public creditor.

Mr. Grey confessed, that as the Order of Council had taken place, it would be impossible to open the door suddenly again. He was therefore for the second reading of the Bill. But what he wished to notice was, a paper which had been laid upon the table, and which contained very *alarming* information. From that paper it appeared, that on Saturday last Ministers had issued 220,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills, for the purpose of being paid to the agents of his Imperial Majesty, which Bills must be converted into specie, and could only be sent in specie to the Emperor.—The Bills were sold in the market at three, and three and a half per cent. discount; on whom was this loss to fall; on the Emperor, or on this country? The whole matter, he thought, was worthy the most serious attention of the House.

Mr. Pitt observed, that the Emperor's bills had been drawn and accepted long before the Order of Council was issued.—they formed part of the 500,000*l.* voted the Emperor before the recess, and we could not avoid paying them. Exchequer Bills were issued for this purpose, and part of the discount fell upon the Emperor.

The Bill was then read a second time, and committed for Monday, and the House was ordered to be called over on Monday se'nnight.

MONDAY, MARCH 20.

Mr. Pitt remarked, that the Order for the Commitment of the Bill for confirming and continuing the late Order of Council respecting the Bank stood for this day; but some circumstances had come to his knowledge since the notice

was given, which induced him to postpone the Commitment of the Bill. He therefore moved, that the Order of the Day should be discharged, and that the Bill should be committed on Wednesday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Abbot, in a speech of some length, urged the inconveniences that resulted from the defective manner in which the laws were promulgated, and expatiated on the Resolutions which he afterwards submitted to the Committee. It was his intention, he said, to move that the resolutions should be taken into consideration at a future period, and, in the interval, that they should be printed. He concluded by moving eight Resolutions, of which the following is the substance.

1. It is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient that his Majesty's printer, instead of 1126 copies of Acts, as he now prints, be authorised and directed to print 3550 copies of every public Act, 200 of every public local Act (including Road, Canal Acts, &c.), and 200 of every private Act. The second and third Resolutions related merely to the mode of distributing those public and private Acts through the medium of the Post Office. The fourth enjoins the Chief Magistrates of towns corporate, Scotch boroughs, and Sheriffs of counties, on receiving those copies, to preserve them for public use, and transmit them to their successors in office. The fifth charges the parties interested in the prosecution and event of private bills to transmit the copies to the Magistrates in their respective districts, without any additional charge to the public. The sixth directs the King's printer to state the general heads of the statutes, together with the general substance of each Act. The seventh provides that the duration of any temporary law be expressed in the title of the Bill, and at the end of it, and no where else. And the eighth enjoins, that all statutes intended to be revived shall be included in one Bill, describing the statutes respectively; and those of a temporary nature in another Bill, describing the precise duration and continuance.

The House resumed, the Chairman brought up the Report, and the Resolutions were ordered to be taken further into consideration this day se'nnight.

The other Orders being disposed of, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22.

Sir John Sinclair rose to submit the notice he had given of his intention to propose a measure for the cultivation of waste and other lands. It was unnecessary, he remarked, to dwell on the importance of a subject so intimately connected with the prosperity of the country. If it had been adopted when recommended by the Board of Agriculture, he asserted, that we should not now be suffering so much from a national calamity. In 1795, and the following year, no less than a million quarters of foreign wheat had been imported at the expence of 3,000,000*l.* sterling, which contributed in a great degree to the present scarcity of coin.—He concluded by requesting Gentlemen to give the subject the most serious attention, and moved, That a Committee be appointed to take into consideration the most effectual means of promoting the cultivation and improvement of Waste Lands, Common Arable Fields, Common Meadows, &c. within this kingdom.

The motion passed, and a Committee was appointed.

Mr. Keene moved, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting a list of the number of French prisoners in Great Britain, and how they were disposed of; also an account of the number of foreigners who have come into this country, from the 1st of May 1792, and now resident therein, distinguishing the laity and clergy, and the number of each respectively.

Mr. Secretary Dundas said, that Government were now using their utmost diligence to ascertain the number; and when the examination was completed, he had no objection to lay before the House the result of their researches.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bank Indemnity Bill, and the Clause for indemnifying the Bank for having stopt payment being read,

Mr. Fox said, he could not consent to a clause of this nature, as he considered obedience to the Order of Council, on the part of the Bank, as culpable rather than meritorious. The intimate connection that subsisted between Government and the Bank, made him extremely jealous in giving his consent to put the latter more under the controul of the former. If the rumour were true, there would be an end of public credit.

The rumour he alluded to was, that the Bankers had gone to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, requesting his interference with the Bank for more liberal discounts.—He urged the danger of making the King's Ministers the medium of accommodation at the Bank, and represented the interference of the hand of power as incompatible with the stability of public credit, and repugnant to the principles of the Constitution. Reprobating, as he did, the interference of Ministers, he should give his negative to the clause.

Mr. Pitt contended, that the Report of the Committee was sufficient authority for confirming the Order, and the indemnity was necessary to relieve the Bank from the penalties for their obedience to that Order. As to the interference so much reprobated by the Honourable Gentleman, he admitted that the Bankers had communicated to him the necessity of a supply of cash for the accommodation of their customers, and that he had used what influence he possessed as an individual, to further their views. He urged the propriety of agreeing to the clause.

Mr. Pollen was for delaying the passing of the Bill until the Secret Committee brought up their Report.

The Solicitor General entered into a general defence of the clause.

Mr. Sheridan attacked the clause in detail.—If the Committee adopted this clause without inquiry, they established this pernicious principle, that the Bank are bound to obey, and that they are sure of indemnity. He said, he could not conceive it possible to make Bank-notes a legal tender on the part of the Bank, without extending the regulation to the whole class of Bankers also.

Colonel Wood, the Attorney General, and others, spoke; after which, the clause was agreed to without a division.

The Committee next proceeded to the discussion of the restrictive clause, which, after the adoption of a variety of amendments, was agreed to.

On account of the lateness of the hour, and the discussion which was likely to arise on the filling up of the blanks, it was moved, that the Chairman should report progress, and ask leave to sit again on the resumption of the House. Leave was given accordingly.

Mr. Fox said, he had no objection to make way for the discussion of the Bank Bill,

Bill,

Bill, by postponing his motion on the state of Ireland, which stood for to-morrow, to a future day.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 23.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the Petition from the Debtors in Lancaster Castle,

Colonel Stanley said, the object of his motion was to increase the allowance to persons charged in execution for debt, under the 2d Geo. II. from fourpence to sixpence a day. He therefore moved, as a Resolution, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to amend part of an Act of the 2d Geo. II. for the relief of persons confined for debt.

The Report was brought up, and leave given in conformity to the Resolution.

Mr. Fox rose to make a motion respecting the state of Ireland. He observed, that the business he had to bring before the House was not only of great importance, but likewise of great urgency, on account of the distracted condition of the sister kingdom. He entered into a detail of the circumstances that led to these discontents, the causes of which were fit subjects of investigation: First, the House ought to enquire how far the people of Ireland have had the benefit of the concessions that had been made; secondly, whether measures had been taken to allay the discontents among the Roman Catholics, who constituted five-sixths of the people of Ireland; and thirdly, to inquire into the causes of the discontents in the north of Ireland. The general dissatisfaction he ascribed to the calamities brought on by the war, in which the interests of the people were not consulted, and to their constitutional grievances. Ireland, he said, had not a Legislature even virtually representing the people, and they had as little share in the Government as the subjects of the most arbitrary Monarch. The concessions that had been made, he contended from a variety of facts, had not produced an independence on the Ministers and Cabinet of this country; it had only precluded the controul of the Legislature.

He took a rapid review of their political history from its dependence on this country, traced their progress to civilization and comparative freedom, and asserted, that the representation was so conducted, for purposes of emolument and corruption, as to bear only a faint resemblance to the representation of this

country, with all its abuses (and flagrant they were), though they profess to be established on similar principles.

We were now, he said, in a state similar to the period of 1774, when we were to govern America by force, or make concessions. He related a variety of occurrences which preceded the American War, similar to those that have taken place in Ireland. The proclamation, for instance, for disarming the inhabitants of Massachusetts Bay, to the proclamation lately issued by General Lake at Belfast, and the disposition of the French to aid them in their resistance to the Government of Great Britain; though Government might disarm, experience proved their inability to keep the people disarmed.

He hoped, that on so urgent an occasion, no objections would be taken in point of form. The necessity of the interference ought to supersede all considerations of this nature. He concluded by moving, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to take into his royal consideration the disturbed state of Ireland, and to adopt such lenient measures as may tend to restore tranquillity, and conciliate the affections of his Irish subjects."

Sir F. Burdett seconded the motion.

Mr. Pitt objected to the motion, on the ground that the Legislature of this country, having abdicated the power of enforcing any requisition by our authority, we could not constitutionally interfere with an independent Legislature. Besides, the motion was, in his opinion, nugatory, as it went to advise his Majesty to extend his paternal regard to the sister kingdom; a circumstance which he had never ceased to do during a long and happy reign.

Lord Wycombe, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Hobhouse, spoke in favour of the motion; and Lord Hawkesbury, Lord F. Campbell, and Colonel Fullarton, against it.

Mr. Fox replied; after which a division took place on the motion,

For it	84
Against it	220

Majority 136

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24.

Mr. Ryder, in a Committee of the whole House, moved, that the Chairman be directed to move the House for leave

leave to bring in a Bill to repeal part of an Act of the present Session, permitting the importation, and prohibiting the exportation of corn, with a view to take off the prohibition altogether, and to put the regulations respecting grain on the old footing. The Report was ordered to be received on Monday.

The House, in an adjourned Committee on the Bill for Indemnifying the Bank for suspending the payment of

Notes in Specie, Mr. Hobart in the Chair, proceeded to read the residue of the Clauses.

Mr. Pitt then moved, that the blank should be filled up with the words "until the 24th of June 1797," which was put and carried.

The Committee having gone through the remaining parts of the Bill, the Report was ordered to be received.—Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20, 1797.
*Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Har-
vey to Mr. Nepean, dated on board the
Prince of Wales, Fort Royal Bay, Mar-
tinique, Dec. 4, 1796.*

YOU will please to acquaint their Lordships, that a few hours after I anchored with the Squadron in this Bay, the 2d inst. I received a letter from Capt. Barton, of his Majesty's ship Lapwing, acquainting me that he had destroyed the French ship Le Decius and La Vaillante brig, off St. Martin's, and that two French frigates, La Theus and La Pensée, were at anchor off St. Martin's, referring me to Lieutenant St. Clair for further information.

In consequence of the two frigates lying at St. Martin's, I immediately ordered the Bellona and Invincible to St. Kitt's, and directed Capt. Wilton to obtain such information as was necessary at that island, and then proceed towards St. Martin's and Anguilla, using his best endeavours to take or destroy the French frigates and protect the island of Anguilla; and he sailed the same evening on that service.

Captain Barton having referred me to Lieutenant St. Clair, whom he detached in a Danish schooner with his letter, it appears that the French had landed about 300 men on the island of Anguilla, the 26th ult. and that after having plundered the island, and burnt several houses, and committed every devastation possible, attended with acts of great cruelty, that on the appearance of the Lapwing they re-embarked their troops the night of the 26th, and the following morning early the Lapwing came to action with the Decius of 26 guns, and Vaillante brig, mounting four thirty-two and twenty-four pounders, as a gun vessel; that after a close action

of about an hour the brig bore away, and in half an hour after the Decius struck her colours. The brig ran on shore at St. Martin's, and by the fire of the Lapwing was destroyed; that on the Lapwing taking possession of the Decius, it was found she had about 80 men killed and 40 wounded, being full of troops; that the following day the Lapwing was chased by two large French frigates, and Captain Barton found it necessary to take the prisoners and his men out of the Decius, and set fire to her, when he returned to St. Kitt's, and landed 170 prisoners.

I shall take the earliest opportunity of transmitting any further accounts which may be sent by Captain Barton; but it evidently appears that Captain Barton's conduct was highly meritorious by the capture and destruction of this force of the enemy, and saving the island of Anguilla from further depredation.

The French troops employed on this service were picked men from Gaudaloupe; and there is great reason to suppose the greatest part of them have been taken or destroyed. Many of the soldiers were drowned in attempting to swim on shore.

The Lapwing had but one man killed (the Pilot) and six men wounded.

I am, &c.

(Signed) HENRY HARVEY.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JAN. 20, 1797.
*Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral
Kingmill, Commander in Chief of his
Majesty's Forces and Vessels at Cork, to
Mr. Nepean, dated on board the Poly-
phemus, Jan. 13, 1797.*

PLEASE to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Druid is arrived at Kinsale, detached from the Unicorn and Doris, with

a large French ship, armed *en flute*, captured by them, named *La Ville d'Orient*, having on board 400 of the enemy's hussars, completely equipped, besides some mortars, cannon, muskets, powder, clothing, &c. being one of the ships on the expedition against this country; and the *Unicorn* and *Doris* were left following up the intelligence they had received, for the further annoyance of the enemy.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20, 1797.
Copy of a Letter from Captain Barlow, Commander of his Majesty's Ship *Phœbe*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. Secretary of the Admiralty, dated Carusland-Bay, Jan. 13, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that on the 10th inst. Cape Clear bearing N.N.W. distant about 20 leagues, his Majesty's ship under my command fell in with the French corvette *L'Atalante*, of 16 guns, manned with 112 men, commanded by Lieutenant Dordelin, which, after a chase of eight hours towards the N. E. quarter, she came up with and captured. The *Atalante* is a very fine brig, coppered, having 30 feet keel, and is only three years old. Should their Lordships think proper to order her to be inspected, she will, I think, be deemed fit for his Majesty's service. As soon as I shall have landed the prisoners, and received the *Phœbe's* men from the corvette, I purpose proceeding to sea in further execution of their Lordships orders of the 3d inst.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,
ROB. BARLOW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 20.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Jan. 17, 1797.

LIEUTENANT GARDINER, of his Majesty's ship *Hind*, arrived here this morning in the *La Favorite* national privateer of eight guns, four pounders, and 60 men, captured by the *Hind*, in company with the fleet commanded by Lord Bridport, from whom he parted the 13th inst. in the lat. of 48 deg. North, long. 8 deg. 30 min. West.

Lord Bridport looked into Bantry Bay on the 8th inst. no French ships were there then.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JAN. 20.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Jan. 17, 1797.

HIS Majesty's sloop *Spitfire* arrived

this morning with the national brig *L'Allerger*, of 200 tons, laden with ammunition and entrenching tools, being one of the vessels on the expedition to Ireland, which she captured the 12th inst. about 30 leagues to the westward of Ushant, the *Spitfire* having been driven to that situation by strong gales of northerly wind.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 21.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's Frigate *Indefatigable*, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Jan. 17, 1797.

I HAVE the honour to make known to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on Friday last the 13th inst. at half past noon, in latitude 47 deg. 30 min. N. Ushant bearing N. E. 50 leagues, we discovered a large ship in the N. W. quarter, steering under easy sail for France: the wind was then at west, blowing hard, with thick hazy weather. I instantly made the signal to the *Amazon* for a general chase, and followed it by the signal that the chase was an enemy. At four P. M. the *Indefatigable* had gained sufficiently upon the chase for me to distinguish very clearly that she had two tier of guns, with her lower deck ports shut, and that she had no poop.

At 15 minutes before six we brought the enemy to close action, which continued to be well supported on both sides near an hour, when we unavoidably shot ahead; at this moment the *Amazon* appeared astern, and gallantly supplied our place; but the eagerness of Capt. Reynolds to second his friend had brought him up under a press of sail, and, after a well supported and close fire for a little time, he also unavoidably shot ahead. The enemy, who had nearly effected running me on board, appeared to be much larger than the *Indefatigable*, and, from her very heavy fire of muelquetry, I believe was full of men: this fire was continued until the end of the action with great vivacity, although she frequently defended both sides of the ship at the same time.

As soon as we had replaced some necessary rigging, and the *Amazon* had reduced her sail, we commenced a second attack, placing ourselves, after some raking broadsides, upon each quarter; and this attack, often within pistol shot, was by both ships unremitted for above five hours: we then sheered off to secure our masts.

It

It would be needless to relate to their Lordships every effort that we made in an attack which commenced at a quarter before six P. M. and did not cease, excepting at intervals, until half past four A. M. I believe ten hours of more severe fatigue was scarcely ever experienced; the sea was high, the people on the main deck up to their middles in water; some guns broke their breechings four times over, some drew the ring bolts from the sides, and many of them were repeatedly drawn immediately after loading; all our masts were much wounded, the main top mast completely unrigged, and saved only by uncommon alacrity.

At about twenty minutes past four, the moon opening rather brighter than before, shewed to Lieutenant George Bell, who was watchfully looking out on the forecastle, a glimpse of the land; he had scarcely reached me to report it when we saw the breakers. We were then close under the enemy's starboard bow, and the Amazon as near her on the larboard; not an instant could be lost, and every life depended upon the prompt execution of my orders; and here it is with heartfelt pleasure I acknowledge the full value of my Officers and ship's company, who with incredible alacrity hauled the racks on board, and made sail to the southward. The land could not be ascertained, but we took it to be Ushant, and in the Bay of Brest, crippled as we were, I had no particular fears, but before day we again saw breakers upon the lee bow; the ship was instantly wore to the northward; and being then satisfied that the land we had before seen was not Ushant, the lingering approach of day-light was most anxiously looked for by all; and soon after it opened, seeing the land very close ahead, we again wore to the southward in twenty fathoms water, and a few minutes after discovered the enemy, who had so bravely defended herself, laying on her broadside, and a tremendous surf beating over her. The miserable fate of her brave but unhappy crew was perhaps the more sincerely lamented by us, from the apprehension of suffering a similar misfortune. We passed her within a mile, in a very bad condition, having at that time four feet water in her hold, a great sea, and the wind dead on the shore, but we had ascertained, beyond a doubt, our situation to be that of Houdierne Bay, and that our fate depended upon the possible chance of weathering the Penmark

Rocks. Exhausted as we were with fatigue, every exertion was made, and every inch of canvas set that could be carried, and at eleven A. M. we made the breakers, and by the blessing of God weathered the Penmark Rocks about half a mile.

The Amazon had hauled her wind to the northward, when we stood to the southward; her condition I think was better than ours, and I knew that her activity and exertions were fully equal to any that could be effected under similar circumstances; the judgment with which she was managed during so long an action, and the gallantry of her attacks, could not but merit the highest commendation, and to the heart of a friend it was peculiarly gratifying. I have full as much reason to speak highly of my own Officers and men, to whom I owe infinite obligations. The Lieutenants Thompson, Norway, and Bell, Lieutenants O'Connor and Wilson of the Marines, and Mr. Thompson the Master, have abundant claims upon my gratitude, as well as every inferior Officer in the ship. The sufferings of the Amazon are unknown to me; and I am singularly happy to say that my own are inconsiderable. The First Lieutenant, Mr. Thompson, a brave and worthy Officer, is the only one of that description wounded, with eighteen men, twelve of which number have wounds of no serious consequence, consisting chiefly of violent contusions from splinters.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ED. PELLEW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 21, 1797.
Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Bridport to Mr. Nepean, dated at Sea, the 16th of January 1797.

CAPTAIN COUNTESS, of the *Dædalus*, informs me, that on the 8th inst. off Ushant, in company with the *Majestic* and *Incendiary*, he captured *Le Suffrein*, a French transport, which had been taken by the *Jason*, and recaptured by *Le Toutu* frigate, and was going to Brest. She had two mortars, a quantity of small arms, powder, shells, and some intrenching tools on board, which he sunk to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Sir Thomas Williams, of his Majesty's Ship Unicorn, to Mr. Nepean, dated Carisland Bay, Jan. 18. 1797.

In the evening of the 10th inst. the wind changed to the N. W. when I shaped a course which I calculated would fall in with Lord Bridport; the following after-

noon I took a private ship of war L'Eclair, of 18 guns and 120 men, and the same evening joined the British fleet.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 24, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Bligh, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Brunswick, Mole St. Nicholas, St. Domingo, Oct. 31, 1796.

A SMALL French schooner privateer, mounting one gun and three swivels, and twenty-five men, called Le Capitaine Gervieux, was brought in here the 18th inst. captured by his Majesty's ship Adventure and armed schooner Le Dauphin Royal, belonging to St. Domingo. She had sailed from Aux Cayes two days, and had taken nothing.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 31.

Copy of a Letter from Richard Onslow, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Red, to Mr. Nepean, dated on board his Majesty's Ship Nassau, Yarmouth Roads, Jan. 29, 1797.

SIR,

BE pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's hired armed cutter Griffin anchored in these Roads yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, with the French privateer lugger La Liberté, her prize, carrying three carriage guns, four swivels, and eighteen men: She was taken at the entrance of the ship-wash, after a chase of three hours and a half. This is one of the vessels that has infested the coast for some time past. I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. ONSLOW.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 7, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Bazeley, Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Feb. 5, 1797.

SIR,

ENCLOSED herewith is a copy of a letter I have received from Capt. Bazeley, of his Majesty's sloop Harpy, giving an account of the Lion cutter having captured a small French privateer, off Dungeness.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN BAZELEY.

*Harpy, off Dungeness, Feb. 3, 1797.
Six o'Clock, P. M.*

SIR,

I Have the honour to acquaint you that at five o'clock this evening, stretching close in with Dungeness Point, we fell in

with his Majesty's armed cutter Lion, bringing to a stop, stern of a convey running to the Eastward, which proved to be the Reguin Republican privateer, belonging to Dieppe, with twenty men, and armed with muskets.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

HENRY BAZELEY.

*John Bazeley, Esq. Rear Admiral
of the White, &c. Downs.*

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, FEB. 14, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Gosselin, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Syrena, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated off Cherbourg, Feb. 2, 1797.

SIR,

YOU will be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, being off Cherbourg with his Majesty's ship under my command, I this day captured Le Sanispeur French cutter privateer, carrying two swivels, some small arms, and 18 men. She left Cherbourg the 5th of January, and had not taken any thing.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. LE M. GOSSELIN.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 18.

Extract of a Letter from Vice Admiral Onslow to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Nassau, in Yarmouth Roads, Feb. 17, 1797.

BE pleased to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ship Espion is just arrived in these roads; she separated from the Martin sloop on the night of the 14th inst. in a heavy gale of wind; the latter has the charge of the Buonaparte privateer. I inclose, for their Lordships' further information, Captain Dixon's letter.

Espion, at Sea, Feb. 16, 1797.

SIR,

I Have the honour to inform you, that, at ten A. M. on the 14th inst. the Texel bearing S. E. distant eighteen leagues, chase was given to a ship under Danish colours, on the weather bow, which, after making every effort to get away, was overpressed with sail, and at six P. M. brought-to by the Espion and Martin. She proved to be La Buonaparte French privateer, mounting 16 six-pounders, and one long twelve-pounder, with a complement of 120 men, but had only 82 on board; she sailed from Cherbourg on the 1st inst. since

since which she had cruized on the Coast of Scotland, and had only captured one sloop in ballast, which was liberated; eight six-pounders were thrown overboard during the pursuit; all the day the weather was extremely boisterous, and it was with infinite difficulty and hazard the exchange of prisoners was effected. One boat belonging to the *Espion* was lost, but happily no lives; and it is but justice to the Officers and seamen of both ships to declare they performed the service with manly spirit and determination; as during the night it blew very hard at N. N.W. The *Martin* and prize unavoidably separated from the *Espion*; Capt. Sutton had been previously desired to stay by the prize, and see her into Yarmouth.

The privateer is quite new, sails remarkably fast, and is in every respect well found as a vessel of war.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) MANLY DIXON.

Vice-Admiral Onslow, Yarmouth.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, FEB. 18.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Halstead, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Phoenix, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, Feb. 11, 1797.

SIR,

BE pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that the *Jeune Emilie*, a French privateer brig, of ten guns and 62 men, was captured by his Majesty's ship *Triton* this evening. She has been only 40 days from St. Maloe's, has taken an English sloop called the *Friendship*, from Lisbon to Liverpool, with fruit, and an English ship cutter of marque, ten nine-pounders, and 21 men, called the *Battalion*, from Liverpool to Jamaica, after an action of three quarters of an hour.

I have also to acquaint you, for their Lordships' further information, that the *Triton* captured the French privateer cutter *Recovery*, of 14 guns and 46 men, on the 10th inst. which had been a few days from Havre, and had taken an English smuggler, and an American ship bound to Bombay; the latter was re-taken a few hours afterwards by the *Stag*.

I have the honour to be, &c.

L. W. HALSTEAD.

ADMIRALTY

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 10.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Portsmouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Feb. 17.

LIEUTENANT SANDERS, of the *Phoenix*, who had charge of the *Difficile* privateer, informs me she was captured by the *Phoenix*, *Triton*, and *Scourge*, last Sunday night at half past eleven o'clock. She mounts 18 guns, and had 206 men on board, and sailed three days before from Breft.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 21.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Young, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Greyhound, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Feb. 18.

SIR,

I REQUEST you will inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 18th inst. at seven A. M. I fell in with, five leagues to the Westward of Beachy-head, *Le Tartre* French privateer brig, of 16 guns, four-pounders, and 60 men, from Dieppe, on a cruise, had taken nothing.

I feel myself much obliged to Captain Cheshyre, of his Majesty's sloop *Plover*, on seeing the *Greyhound* in chase, and his being to leeward, by hawling athwart, occasioned the capture of the privateer much sooner than she otherwise would have been.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JAMES YOUNG.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 21, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Rear Admiral Bazelley, Commanding his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated Feb. 19.

YOU will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's ship *Eurydice*, Captain Talbot, arrived here yesterday, and has brought in with him a fine French lugger privateer. I inclose herewith a copy of his letter to me, giving an account of her capture.

Eurydice in the Downs, Feb. 11, 1797.

SIR,

Last Sunday morning, immediately on receiving the intelligence you sent me by the *Phoenix* cutter, relative to the privateers which have sailed from Ostend and Dunkirk, I proceeded, together with the *Queen* and *Narcissus* cutters, to the northward, in hopes of meeting with some of them.

On Monday night, at half past nine o'clock, being then a few leagues to the Southward and Westward of the Galleoper, we fell in with and captured, after a chase of three hours and a half, Le Flibustier, French lugger privateer, of 65 tons, mounting 14 four and three-pounders, with six swivels, and manned with 63 men: she had sailed the night before from Dunkirk, and had not taken any thing; is a very fine vessel, sails fast, and was bound to the Northward to cruize for our Baltic trade.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN TALBOT.

Rear-Admiral Bazeley, Downs.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 25, 1797.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Givon, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Scourge, to E. Nepean, Esq. dated Plymouth Sound, Feb. 22, 1797.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's sloop Scourge, under my command, at half past twelve P. M. on the 21st instant, the land bearing N. E. by E. distant five or six leagues, captured, after a chase of three hours, a French privateer, called Le Furet, pierced for fourteen, but only mounting ten guns, having the other four in her hold. She had on board, when taken, fifty men, besides twenty-two English prisoners, seven of whom were wounded; she is commanded by Benoist Giron, had been twenty days from L'Orient, is coppered, and a fast sailer.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

H. R. GLYNN.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 25, 1797.

A LETTER this day received by the Duke of Portland, from Lord Milford, Lord Lieutenant for the county of Pembroke, dated Haverfordwest, Feb. 23, five P. M. contains information, that two frigates, a corvette, and a lugger, appeared off the coast of Pembrokeshire the 22d inst. and on the evening of that day disembarked some troops, reported by deserters to be about 1200, but without field pieces.

It appears that the most active exertions were made by the Lord Lieutenant and Gentlemen of the county and its neighbourhood, in taking proper measures on this occasion; and that the

greatest zeal and loyalty were manifested by all ranks of people, who crowded to offer their services against the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Orchar, commanding the North Devon Volunteers, to the Duke of Portland, dated Harland Abbey, Feb. 23, 1797.

I Think it my duty to state to your Grace, that I yesterday received an express from Ilfracombe, mentioning that there were three frigates * off that place; that they had scuttled several merchantmen, and were attempting to destroy the shipping in the harbour. They begged that I would immediately order the North Devon Regiment of Volunteers under my command to march to their assistance. In consequence of this representation, I ordered the men to get ready to march as soon as possible. I have great satisfaction in saying, that in four hours I found every Officer and man that was ordered on the parade at Bideford (fifteen miles from home) ready and willing to march to any place they should be commanded to go to. I cannot express the satisfaction I felt at seeing the men so willing to defend their King and Country, at the same time as silent, orderly, and sober, as might be expected at a morning parade of an old regiment. The greatest exertions were made by all descriptions of people to assist, and to render every service in their power. As I was preparing to march, I received an account from Ilfracombe, that the French ships were gone from the coast, and that tranquillity was restored again to the town. How far the report was well founded I cannot possibly say; but as this affair may be misrepresented and exaggerated, I trust your Grace will excuse me troubling you with this letter; and I flatter myself it must give you pleasure to hear of the loyalty of this neighbourhood, and that the behaviour of the Volunteers and Inhabitants will meet the approbation of his Majesty.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 26, 1797.

LETTERS, of which the following are Extracts, have been this day received from the Right Hon. Lord Milford, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Pembroke, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

* These are the same vessels mentioned in the foregoing Letter of Lord Milford.

*Haverfordwest, February 24, 1797,
Six o'Clock, A. M.*

Since I had the honour of writing last to your Grace by express, I have received information of the French ships having sailed, and left 300 men behind, who have surrendered themselves prisoners. The great spirit and loyalty that the Gentlemen and Peasantry have shewn on this occasion exceeds description. Many thousands of the latter assembled, armed with pikes and scythes, and attacked the enemy, previous to the arrival of the troops that were sent against them.

*Haverfordwest, February 24,
Nine o'Clock, P. M.*

I have the honour and pleasure to inform your Grace, that the whole of the French troops, amounting to near fourteen hundred men, have surrendered, and are now on their march to Haverfordwest.

I have taken the first opportunity of announcing this good news to your Grace, and shall have the honour of writing again to your Grace by tomorrow's post.

WHITEMALL, FEB. 27, 1797.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received from the Right Hon. Lord Cawdor, by his Grace the Duke of Portland, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Fishguard, Friday, Feb. 24, 1797.

MY LORD,

In consequence of having received information, on Wednesday night at eleven o'clock, that three large ships of war and a lugger had anchored in a small Roadstead, upon the coast in the neighbourhood of this town, I proceeded immediately, with a detachment of the Cardigan Militia and all the Provincial Force I could collect, to the place. I soon gained positive intelligence they had disembarked about 1200 men, but no cannon. Upon the night's setting in, a French Officer, whom I found to be second in command, came in with a Letter, a copy of which I have the honour to inclose to your Grace, together with my answer: In consequence of which they determined to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and accordingly laid down their arms this day at two o'clock.

I cannot at this moment inform your Grace of the exact number of prisoners, but I believe it to be their whole force; it is my intention to march

them this night to Haverfordwest, where I shall make the best distribution in my power. The frigates, corvette, and lugger, got under weigh yesterday evening, and were this morning entirely out of sight.

The fatigue we experienced will, I trust, excuse me to your Grace for not giving a more particular detail; but my anxiety to do justice to the Officers and men I had the honour to command will induce me to attend your Grace, with as little delay as possible, to state their merits, and at the same time to give you every information in my power upon this subject.

The spirit and loyalty which has pervaded all ranks throughout the country is infinitely beyond what I can express.

I am, &c.

CAWDOR.

*Cardigan Bay, 5th of Ventose,
5th Year of the Republic.*

SIR,

The circumstances under which the body of the French troops under my command were landed at this place renders it unnecessary to attempt any military operations, as they would tend only to bloodshed and pillage. The Officers of the whole corps have therefore intimated their desire of entering into a negotiation, upon principles of humanity, for a surrender. If you are influenced by similar considerations, you may signify the same by the bearer, and in the mean time hostilities shall cease. Salut and respect,

TATE, Chef de Brigade.

To the Officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's Troops.

Fishguard, Feb. 23, 1797.

SIR,

The superiority of the force under my command, which is hourly increasing, must prevent my treating upon any terms short of your surrendering your whole force prisoners of war. I enter fully into your wish of preventing an unnecessary effusion of blood, which your speedy surrender can alone prevent, and which will entitle you to that consideration it is ever the wish of British troops to shew an enemy whose numbers are inferior.

My Major will deliver you this letter, and I shall expect your determination by ten o'clock, by your Officer, whom I have furnished with an escort, that will conduct him to me without molestation.

I am, &c. CAWDOR.

To the Officer commanding the French Troops.

FROM

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

Paris, March 17. The Directory sent a message to the Council of Five Hundred yesterday, stating that Royalty and Anarchy still threaten the country, and the Directory find themselves unable to oppose them with sufficient strength, because they are not seconded by the public functionaries. This occasioned a most violent debate in the Council, which was then adjourned to this day.

March 19. Yesterday the debate was resumed respecting the civic oath, when the proposal of Fabre was adopted, that each Elector should make the following declaration: *I promise attachment and fidelity to the Republic, and the Constitution of the year 3; and I engage to defend them with all my power, against the attacks of Royalty and Anarchy.*

ARMY OF ITALY.

Head-Quarters at Valvasone, 27th Ventose (March 17.)

Bonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

SINCE the battle of Rivoli, Citizens Directors, the army of Italy occupied the Banks of the Piave and Lavis: the Emperor's army, commanded by Prince Charles, occupied the other Bank of the Piave, had its centre behind the Cordevole, and supported its right on the Adige, from the side of the Salurne.

On the 20th Ventose, in the morning, the division of General Massena repaired to Feltré; at his approach, the enemy evacuated the line of Cordevole, and marched to Bellurne.

General Serrurier's division advanced to Aols amidst the most horrible weather; but wind and rain, on the eve of a battle, have always been an omen of success to the army of Italy.

On the 22d, at day-break, the division crossed the Piave, facing the village of Vider; notwithstanding the rapidity and depth of the water, we only lost a young drummer. The Chief of Squadron Lalle, at the head of a detachment of cavalry, and the Adjutant-General Le Clerc, at the head of the 21st light infantry, worsted the hostile corps which wanted to oppose our passage, and advanced rapidly to St. Salvador; but the enemy, at the first news of the passage, were afraid of being surrounded, and evacuated their camp of La Cam-pau.

General Guieux, at two o'clock in

the afternoon, passed the Piave at Ospe-daletto, and arrived in the evening at Conegliano.

Our cavalry, in the course of that day, encountered several times that of the enemy, had always the advantage, and took eighty hussars.

On the 23d General Guieux, with his division, arrived at Sacile, fell on the enemy's rear-guard, and, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, took one hundred prisoners from them. A corps of Hulsans wanted to capitulate. Citizen Siabek, Chief of Squadron, was killed, and General Dugua slightly wounded.

At the same time General Massena's division, having reached Bellurne, pursued the enemy, who had retreated towards Cadore, hemmed in their rear-guard, took 700 prisoners, among whom were 100 hussars, a Colonel, and General Lusignan, who commanded the whole centre. Lusignan having disgraced himself in his conduct towards our sick at Brécia, I gave orders to conduct him to France, without being exchanged.

On the 26th, General Guieux's division set out from Pardepone, at five o'clock in the morning; that of General Serrurier left Paliano at four, both directing their march to Valvasone.

General Guieux's division passed beyond Valvasone, and arrived on the banks of the Tagliamento at eleven o'clock in the morning. The hostile army was entrenched on the opposite side of the river, of which it pretended to dispute the passage. My Aide-de-Camp, the Chief of Squadron Croisier, went at the head of twenty-five guides to reconnoitre it as far as the entrenchments, and was received with grape-shot.

General Bernadotte's division arrived at noon. I immediately gave orders to General Guieux to march to the left, in order to cross the river on the right of the enemy's entrenchments, under the protection of twelve pieces of artillery. General Bernadotte was to cross it on the right; both divisions formed their battalions of grenadiers, ranged themselves in order of battle, having each half a brigade of light infantry before them, supported by two battalions of grenadiers, and flanked by the cavalry.

The light infantry manœuvred as riflemen; General Dammertin on the left, and General Lespinaſſe on the right,

light, made their artillery advance, and a brisk cannonade was opened. I gave orders for every half brigade to file off in a close column on the wings of their second, and of their first and third battalion.

General Duphot, at the head of the 27th light infantry, threw himself into the river, and presently gained the opposite bank. General Bon supported him with the grenadiers of Guieux's division. General Murat made the same movement on the right, and was likewise supported by the grenadiers of Bernadotte's division. The whole line put itself in motion, each half brigade *en echelon*, with squadrons of cavalry, to fill up the empty spaces from behind. The hostile cavalry wanted several times to charge our infantry, but without success; the river was crossed, and the enemy routed in every direction. They attempted to assail our right with their cavalry, and our left with their infantry. I sent General Dugua, and the Adjutant-General Kellermann, at the head of the cavalry of reserve, assisted by our infantry, commanded by the Adjutant-General Merieur; they worsted the enemy's cavalry, and took prisoner the general who commanded them.

General Guieux ordered the village of Gradisca to be attacked; and, notwithstanding the darkness of the night, he captured it, and completely routed the enemy; Prince Charles had just time enough left to save himself.

General Serrurier's division passed the river, in proportion as it arrived, and ranged itself in battle array to serve as a corps of reserve.

In that day we took from the enemy six pieces of cannon, one General, several superior officers, and made from four to five hundred prisoners. The quickness of our display and manœuvre, and the superiority of our artillery, alarmed the enemy to such a degree, that they would not make a stand, and profited by the night to take flight.

The Adjutant-General Kellermann received several cuts with the sabre in charging at the head of the cavalry with his usual courage.

I am going to occupy myself in rewarding the Officers who distinguished themselves in the different actions.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

General Bernadotte to the Austrian Commander of Gradisca.

Head-Quarters before Gradisca, 29 *Ventose*. (March 19)

YOU have defended yourself, Sir,
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like a brave man, and by your conduct have acquired the esteem of soldiers. But any further obstinacy would be a crime, which I would make fall on you principally; and for the purpose of justifying myself to posterity, I now summon you to surrender, in ten minutes. If you refuse, I will put your troops to the sword. Spare blood! The principles of philanthropy, which ought to animate a Chief, impose on you this obligation. The scales are prepared, and the grenadiers and chasseurs demand the assault with loud cries.

Answer.

I am, with esteem, the General of Division,

BERNADOTTE.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory. Head-Quarters at Gradisca, 30th Ventose (March 20).

Citizens Directors,

I have given you an account of the passage of the Piave, of the battles of Longara, of Saeile, and of Tagliamento.

The 28th, the division of General Bernadotte departed at three o'clock in the morning, marched round Palmanova, and took position on the torrent of the Torre, where the hussars met him.

The division of General Serrurier took position on the right, that of General Guieux on the left. I sent Citizen Lefale with the 24th regiment of Chasseurs to Udine.

The enemy at our approach evacuated Palmanova, where we found 30,000 rations of bread, &c. It was but ten days before that Prince Charles seized that place from the Venetians; he wished to occupy it; but he had not had time to establish himself there.

General Massena arrived at St. Daniel, at Osopo, at Gemona, and pushed his advanced guards into the desiles.

The 29th General Bernadotte advanced and blockaded Gradisca; General Serrurier marched opposite Saint Pietro, for the purpose of passing the Isonzo. The enemy had several pieces of cannon, and some battalions on the other side, for defending the passage.

I ordered different manœuvres to alarm the enemy, and the passage was effected without opposition. I cannot forget the trait of courage of Citizen Androssy, Chief of Brigade of Artillery, who, ordered to try whether the river was fordable, precipitated himself into the water, and passed and repassed on foot.

PASSAGE OF L'ISONZO, AND THE CAPTURE OF GRADISCA.

General Serrurier reached Gradisca by his march upon the heights which governed this town.

To make a diversion, and to preclude the enemy from the discovery of our manoeuvre, General Bernadotte caused the riflemen to attack them in their entrenchments; but our soldiers, impelled by their natural ardour, advanced with their fixed bayonets to the very walls of Gradisca. They were there received by a heavy discharge of musquetry and grape shot.

Five thousand prisoners, the flower of Prince Charles's army, ten pieces of cannon, and eight standards, were the fruits of this manoeuvre. We at the same time passed L'Isonzo, and took Gradisca.

General Serrurier, in the mean time, arrived upon the heights which commanded Gradisca, rendering every means of retreat impossible. The enemy, panic struck, saw no possibility of defence, and despaired of making their escape. General Bernadotte presented the summons subjoined, when the enemy capitulated.

General Bernadotte, obliged to support them, brought forward four pieces of cannon to force the gates; but they were defended by a *steepe* well entrenched.

The division of General Bernadotte conducted itself with that gallantry which guarantees our future success. General Bernadotte himself, his Aide-de-Camp, and Generals, braved every difficulty and danger. I solicit the rank of General of Brigade for Adjutant-General Mireur.

BATTLE OF CASASOLA.

The division of General Massena, carrying the first of La Chinfa, encountered the enemy, who wished to dispute the passage of the bridge of Casasola. The riflemen drove the enemy back, and immediately after the grenadiers of the 33d and 57th demi-brigade, in close columns, forced the bridge, beating the enemy, notwithstanding their entrenchments and *chevaux de frize*, pursuing them even to Pontieba, taking 600 prisoners, all belonging to the regiments lately brought from the Rhine. All the magazines which the enemy possessed on this side became also our property.

The rangers of the 10th regiment, with sword in hand, rushed forward into the enemy's entrenchments, and have

consequently new claims to the esteem of the army.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters at Goritz, 2d Germinal, 22d March.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Citizens Directors,

We entered yesterday into Goritz. The enemy's army have effected their retreat with so much precipitation, that it has left in our hands four hospitals, containing 150 sick, and all the magazines of provisions and warlike ammunition, of which I will give you an account by the next courier.

The division of General Bernadotte went yesterday to Camiza; his advanced guard and the rear guard of the enemy have had a rencontre at Carminia. The 19th regiment of Chasseurs charged the enemy with so much impetuosity, that they made 50 hussars prisoners, with their horses. General Massena pursued the enemy to La Pontieba.

BUONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters, at Goritz, 4th Germinal, 24th March.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Citizens Directors,

You will find subjoined an account of the articles we have found in Goritz. I will send to you by the next courier an account of those we have found in Trieste.

We are masters of the celebrated mines of d'Ydria; we have there found substance prepared for two millions. We are placing it in the waggons; and if this operation succeeds without any accident, it will be very useful to our finances.

BUONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters, Goritz, 4th Germinal, 24th March.

Buonaparte to the Executive Directory.

Citizens Directors,

General Guieux, with his division, went on the second to Cividale a Caporetto; he there encountered the enemy entrenched at Pusero, attacked them, and took from them two pieces of cannon and 100 prisoners, and pursued them into the defiles of Caporetto, in the Austrian Chinfe, and left the field of battle covered with Austrians.

General Massena with his division is at Travis. I have therefore reason to hope, that the 2000 men whom General Guieux has pushed before him, will fall into the hands of the division of Massena.

The

The General of Division Dugua entered Trieste last night.

BUONAPARTE.

Head-Quarters, at Gorice, 5th Germinal, (March 25,) Fifth Year.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory.

Citizens Directors,

I Gave you an account by my last courier, that a column of the army of Prince Charles was hemmed in between the division of General Massena, who was at Tarvis, and that of General Guieux, who, on arriving at Caporetto, pushed it into the defiles.

BATTLE OF TARVIS.

General Massena being arrived at Tarvis was attacked by a division of the enemy, which left Clagenfurth, and came to the assistance of the division that was hemmed in. After a conflict extremely obstinate, he put it to the rout, took a vast number of prisoners, among whom are three Generals. The Emperor's cuirassiers, who arrived from the Rhine, have suffered most severely.

ENGAGEMENT OF LA CHINSE.

Capture of the Place.

Meanwhile General Guieux drove the column which he had defeated to Pufero, as far as the Austrian Chinse, a post extremely well intrenched, but which was carried by assault after a very obstinate engagement, in which Generals Bon, Verdier, and the fourth half-brigade, as well as the 43d, particularly distinguished themselves. General Kables himself defended the Chinse, with 500 grenadiers; by the laws of war these 500 men ought to have been put to the sword; but this barbarous right has always been disclaimed, and never exercised by the French army.

The hostile column, seeing the Chinse taken, precipitated its march, and fell into the middle of the division of General Massena, who, after a slight combat, made the whole prisoners, 30 pieces of cannon, 400 waggons carrying the baggage of the enemy, 5000 men and four Generals fell into their hands. I am eager to apprise you of this event, because, under the present circumstances, it is indispensable that you should be informed of every thing without delay; I reserve it to give you a more detailed account of all these events as soon as I shall have received all the re-

ports, and as soon as every moment shall be less precious.

The chain of the Alps which parts France and Switzerland from Italy, separates the Italian part of Tyrol from the German part, the Venetian States from the dominions of the Emperor, and Carinthia from the county of Gorice and Gradisca. The division of Massena had crossed the Italian Alps, and came to occupy the defile of the Noric Alps. Our enemies were so awkward, as to enthrall all their baggage and part of the army, by the Noric Alps, who were that moment taken. The combat of Tarvis was fought above the clouds, on a height which commands Germany; in several parts to which our line extended the snow lay three feet deep, and the cavalry, charging on the ice, suffered accidents, the result of which were extremely fatal to the enemy's cavalry.

(Signed)

BUONAPARTE.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

A Detail of the operations of a detachment of the British troops in the service of the Nizam, by which the late alarming insurrection in the Decan was suppressed, has been published in the general orders of the Government of Fort St. George, together with a letter from General A. Clarke, expressive of his admiration of the general conduct of the division.

It appears, that all terms of conciliation and pardon having been refused by the rebels, and the Nizam's troops being unable to subdue them, the British detachment entered upon this service. They found the rebels intrenched in a large and strong fortress; which, after many days of preparation, they commenced the siege of, and on the 7th of April stormed. Colonel Dalrymple, the commandant of the troops, says, "The commanding officer of artillery having this morning reported a breach his continued fire had made practicable, and having, in the course of the whole of the morning, gradually brought forward the troops I intended to employ, I determined to make the assault, which accordingly took place between three and four o'clock in the afternoon; for several days preceding I had observed, from a commanding situation, that the enemy relaxed in their attention during the heat of the sun, which made me determine on the attack by day; another motive of equal influence induced me to chuse day-light for the operation,

* The Thermometer was up to 112 degrees in a Field Officer's marquee.

as the immense height of the beach, rocks of considerable magnitude situated there, and in the area of the fort, presented difficulties more to be apprehended by night, as far more formidable than the enemy to be encountered. The company of artillery, volunteers, and twelve companies of sepoy, composed the strength of the troops which assaulted, and which were followed by four companies of the Nizam's troops, who were desirous of having a share of the credit to be acquired, and whom I could not well refuse. Having a fine cover in the Puttah, which secreted the troops from the view of the enemy, so as to render all suspicion of what was meditated in a manner impossible, the party, on the signal given, moved out from the flank of the breaching battery, at the distance of 500 yards, and were so peculiarly fortunate, that the forlorn hope had gained the foot of the breach nearly before our troops were discovered crossing the interval; the enemy then collected about the beach, and made a formidable opposition. Though six or eight of our leading men were overset, and tumbled to the bottom, yet

their impetuosity was not to be resisted, and, though opposed with musketry, pikes, arrows, and stones, they soon prevailed; as no sooner had the major part obtained a footing on the summit, than the enemy fell back, and fled to a second wall, which was immediately attacked, and carried with more early success and better fortune."

In less than an hour, by vigorously pushing the assault in all quarters, the rebels sought refuge in every place it could be found, begging in the most humiliating terms for mercy, which was generally granted; so that not a person received any injury, after the fury of the first assault had subsided. The family of Darah Jahit, the chief insurgent, even in the moment of victory, as well as the houses of the people of rank, were held inviolate to all intrusion; as the troops respected the sanctity of custom too much to abuse the success they had obtained. Exclusive of the young Prince, the Begum, Ismael Khan, and the whole of the principal instruments in the rebellion, with about 1000 prisoners, are in the possession of the British troops.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 23.

A DREADFUL fire broke out in the Minorities, near the corner of Little Minories, which was not extinguished till near 30 houses were consumed, besides an immense quantity of property, a great deal of which was uninsured. The flames were so rapid, that it was with the greatest difficulty the inhabitants of some of the houses escaped their fury; several were much burnt.

Same day a Common Hall of the Livery was held at Guildhall; present, the Lord Mayor, the City Members in Parliament, five Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and a great number of Liverymen. A motion was made, "That an humble Address and Petition be presented to his Majesty upon the present alarming state of public affairs, and praying him to dismiss his present Ministers from his Councils *for ever*, as the first step towards obtaining a speedy, honourable, and permanent Peace;" which was carried in the affirmative, as were also several other Resolutions, tending to carry that into effect.

24. The Sheriffs of London went up to St. James's in state, to know the King's pleasure when his Majesty would

receive the Address of the Livery of London, voted on Thursday at the Common-hall; they were not admitted to the presence as usual, his Majesty sending out a message by the Duke of Portland, that his Majesty never received Addresses on the Throne, but from the *Corporation* of the City of London.

26. This afternoon, about four o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out at the old family mansion of the Duke of St. Albans, at Hanworth Park, near Hampton; which, in the course of three hours, destroyed every part of the building, and all the beautiful gallery of paintings, which were an heir loom with the house. Very little of the furniture was saved. The fire broke out at the back of the house, near the library, and was occasioned by a girl belonging to the farm-yard lighting her fire too near the windows; owing to the high wind, the flames caught the shutters, and the conflagration spread thro' the mansion before any assistance could be obtained.

APRIL 1. This day another numerous meeting of the Livery was held at Guildhall; when the Sheriffs having

reported that his Majesty declined receiving upon the Throne their address for the removal of Ministers; the following resolution was passed by the meeting with only one dissenting voice:

"That the answer given to the Sheriffs, when they attended to know his Majesty's pleasure as to the time of receiving their Petition, was given by the third secretary of State, one of the persons for whose removal they petitioned; that the Sheriffs do again attend at St. James's, and request a personal audience of his Majesty, at which, if granted, they do represent to the King, that it is the privilege of the Livery to present Petitions to the Sovereign on the Throne; and that the Sheriffs do make a report of this application to a future Hall *."

The Coinage of Gold and Silver since the Restoration has been as under:

Total Coinage from 1660 to	
1760,	44,111,817
Coined in the present Reign,	51,073,362

Total 95,187,179
From which sum deducting the re-coinage, and supposing, though highly

improbable, that full half has been illegally exported or manufactured, there ought still to remain above forty millions in circulation. The Gold Coin in circulation in 1794 amounted to 37,500,000l.

EMIGRANTS.—The following is a copy of the return of the numbers of these persons in England, which has just been delivered in to the Duke of Portland:

French Clergy supported by Government	5000
Lay people ditto, including women and children	2950
Clergy not supported by Government, as having means in themselves, or living by their industry, about	500
Emigrants not supported by Government, as having saved some wrecks of their fortune, including old people, women, children, maid-servants, &c. about	3000
To which may be added, in Jersey	700

*. * *A circumstantial Account of the MUTINY at PORTSMOUTH will appear in our next.*

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 8.

A T Thomastown, the seat of Lord Landaffe, Roger Scully, esq.

11. At the King's College, old Aberdeen, in his 83d year, Professor Thomas Gordon.

At Kelfo, the Rev. Dr. Bowmaker, Minister of Dunfer.

Alexander Lenox, esq. of Gilston, Scotland.

13. Mr. John Hagcomb, sen. builder, at Clapham.

14. At Winchester, the Rev. Robert Hare, M.A. of Hurstmonceaux-place, Suffex, prebendary of that cathedral, rector of Barton Starey, and late rector of Hurstmonceaux. He was son of Bishop Hare.

At Castletown, in the Isle of Man, in his 75th year, John Quayle, esq. many years clerk of the rolls, and comptroller of that island.

16. At Hillingdon-place, near Uxbridge, Mrs. Drake, relict of the late Admiral Drake, and daughter of Sir William Heathcote, bart.

At Camberwell, in his 79th year, William James Gambier, esq.

17. Alexander Macleod, esq. in the Isle of Sky, Scotland.

At Chelsea, aged 76, Mr. Samuel Wharton, one of the oldest footmen of the King.

At Irnham, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Mr.

Hutchins, chaplain to the Duke of Richmond.

18. Mr. Andrew Pritchard, Hackney-road, in his 84th year.

Sir Thomas Gunston, of Heatherton House, Somersetshire.

Mr. George Neal, gardener, at Clapham.
Mr. Abraham Badcock, bookseller, the carrier of St. Paul's Church-yard.

Mr. Robert Thompson, of the Close, New-castle, coin-factor.

Mr. George Glasfier, of Ripley, Surry.

19. Dr. Philip Hayes, professor of Music at the University of Oxford. He had just come to town in order to preside at the ensuing festival for the new musical fund. In the morning he had dressed himself to attend the Royal Chapel, St. James's, when he was taken ill, and died almost immediately. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, and is supposed to have been the largest man in England.

Henry Rice, esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House.

James Fitter, esq. of Laleham House, Middlesex, in his 85th year.

Lately, the Rev. Edward Vaughan, rector of Fressingfield, Suffolk, formerly fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

* The Sheriffs attended, according to the above Resolution; when his Majesty in person confirmed the Message before delivered by the Duke of Portland.

21. In Stanhope-street, the Right. Hon. Charles Fitzroy, Lord Southampton, general in the army, and colonel of the third reg. of dragoon guards.

At Poole, aged 85, Mr. Samuel White, a quaker, who is said to have been worth near 400,000*l*.

At Clifton, John Webb, esq. eldest son of the late John Webb, esq. member for Gloucester.

The Rev. Mr. Jervis, pastor of the dissenters, at Ipswich, aged 72.

At Abingdon, the Rev. James Powell, M. A. scholar of Trinity College, Oxford.

22. In Bloomsbury square, of an apoplexy, John Boniet de Mainauduc, fellow of the corporation of surgeons in London.

Mr. Thomas Sack, of Vauxhall.

23. John Drinkwater, M. D. of Salford, Lancashire.

Mark Weyland, esq. director of the Bank of England.

Lately, at Egham Hill, Lady Gould, relict of the late judge Sir Henry Gould.

Thomas Cotton, esq. at Hackney, in his 88th year.

Mrs. Raikes, wife of William Raikes, esq. of Alderman's-walk, Bishopsgate street.

John Tanner, esq. one of his Majesty's justices for Salisbury, in his 78th year.

James Drummond, esq. clerk of the Brew-house at his Majesty's Victualling-office, Deptford.

25. Mr. Charles Poyser, of Great Queen's-street, Lincoln's Inn fields.

At Hawick, Mr. William Robertson, sen. carpet manufacturer, aged 77.

Lately at Arran Quay, Dublin, Warden Flood, LL.D. judge of the Admiralty, and member for the borough of Taghmon.

26. Mr. Samuel Robinson, auctioneer, of Black-fryars-road.

Richard Lockwood, esq. one of the vendors of Epping Forest, in his 84th year.

James Baroor, esq. of the Sand-pits, near Birmingham.

John Gunston, esq. Edgar-buildings, Bath, brother of Sir Thomas Gunston, who died the 18th; and, on the 3d April, Mrs. Elizabeth Gunston, sister to the above gentlemen.

27. At Seven-oaks, in Kent, aged 84, John Pratt, esq. brother of the late Earl of Camden.

Mr. David Davis, of Durham House, Hackney.

Edward Brome, jun. of Watford, Herts, aged 25 years.

Lately, at Tiverton, aged 52, J. Ga. Stedman, esq. a major in the Scotch brigade, and author of "The Narrative of an Expe-

dition to Surinam," reviewed in our present Volume.

28. At Lewisham, Mr. Deputy John Meiry, many years one of the common council for Bishopsgate-ward.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Markham, one of the evening preachers at St. Dunstan's in the West, Fleet street.

At Lichfield, in her 79th year, Mrs. Mary Newton, sister of the late Bishop of Bristol.

At Westerham, in Kent, George Wenham Lewis, esq. justice of peace for that county.

At Bristol, the Rev. Samuel Webb, rector of Winford, and vicar of Box, in Somersetshire.

Mr. Joseph Foot, master shipwright's first assistant, of Plymouth-dock-yard.

At Wimbledon, Michael Bray, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

29. George Shakespeare, esq. late an eminent builder, at Pimlico.

At Chelsea, Lady Prime, relict of the late Sir Samuel Prime, knt. in her 84th year.

Mr. Marcus Beresford, youngest son of Francis Beresford, esq. of Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

Lately, at Brompton, near Chatham, aged 84, Mr. John Glover, master-gunner, of Chatham-lines.

30. At Southampton, the Rev. Mr. Barnoun, in his 88th year, 60 years minister of the French church there, and for the last four years of his life, vicar of Eling.

Lady Pitches, widow of the late Sir Abraham Pitches.

Lately, at Dronfield in Derbyshire, the Rev. Laurence Bourne, vicar.

31. At Upway, near Weymouth, G. Gould, esq.

In Paddington-street, Mr. Gustavus Vasa, aged 52 years, author of an interesting "Narrative of his Life."

At Woolwich, Capt. James Pollock, of the royal artillery.

Mr. Henry Grey, of Bamburgh, Northumberland, aged 102 years.

APRIL 1. At Exeter, the Rev. Robert Dodge.

Mr. John Willis, formerly a cabinet-maker in St. Paul's Church yard.

2. In Austin Fryars, Richard Grindall, esq. F. R. S. surgeon extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, and above 40 years surgeon to the London Hospital.

3. At Carlisle, William Giles, esq. late captain of the 19th reg. of foot.

Lately, at Horslaam, Sir William Smyth, bart. colonel of the West Essex regiment of militia.

4. Mrs. King, wife of Mr. Thomas King, auctioneer, of King-street, Covent garden, Mr. Richard Hill, jun. of Snow-hill.

At Chapel House, Kingston, Surry, the Rev. Hugh Laurence, rector of Grafton, Flyford, in Worcestershire, and master of the Grammar school at Kingston.

At Northampton, the Rev. Mr. Woolley, rector of Harrington, and vicar of Rotherstop in that county, and master of the grammar school at Northampton,

Basil Alves, esq. fort major of Edinburgh Castle.

Lady Johnstone, relict of Sir James Johnstone, of Westerhall, in Scotland.

Lately, at St. John's Hill, near Edinburgh, Dr. James Hutton.

5. William Wood, esq. late commissary of artillery in America and the West Indies.

Miss Harrison, eldest daughter of John Harrison, esq. member of Parliament for Thetford.

John Jackson, esq. of Old Burlington-street.

The Rev. William Mason, M.A. rector of Aston, and præcentor of York Cathedral, the elegant author of *Elfrida*, *Caradacus*, &c. An Account of this Gentleman, with his Portrait, were inserted in our Magazine for December 1783. Some further particulars in our next.

6. At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Templeman, rector of Longbury, Dorsetshire.

At Denham, in Cheshire, Sir Harry Manwaring.

At Bromley, Kent, in his 80th year, the Rev. George Farran.

Mr. John Maltby, Gilbert street, St. George's-fields.

7. J. J. Phynn, esq. Surry-street, aged 26.

Mr. Hall, engraver to his Majesty.

At East Pournie, Nicholas Gilbert, esq.

8. Mrs. Mackintosh, wife of James Mackintosh, esq.

Captain Thomas Owen, one of the oldest officers in his Majesty's navy.

At Ury, Scotland, Robert Barclay Allardice, esq. member of Parliament for the county of Kincardine, in his 66th year.

9. Robert Dallas, esq. at Kensington.

Thomas Powell, esq. of Nantcos, in Cardiganhire.

Sir John Dryden, bart. lineally descended from the great poet of that name.

10. Richard Shewbrick, esq. of Clay Hill, Essex.

Lately, Gérard Lernige Van Heythuysen, esq. He was interred at Cray, in Kent.

11. At Friday-hill House, Essex, Mrs. Hughes, wife of Captain Charles Hughes, of the royal navy.

Mr Thomas Scott, of Southampton-street, Pentonville, aged 53.

At Limerick, John Harrison, esq. mayor of that city.

Myson Hall, Yorkshire, Lady Sta-

pylson, wife of the Rev. Sir Martyn Stapylton, bart.

12. Mrs. Porson, wife of Richard Porson, M. A. Greek professor of the University of Cambridge.

At Rickling, near Saffron Walden, Essex, Thomas Hall Fiske, esq. in his 53d year.

13. In St. Martin's lane, Benjamin Richards, esq. in his 85th year,

At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Templeman, rector of Longbury, Dorsetshire.

Lately, John Giffard, esq. of Nerquis Hall, near Mold, in Flintshire.

14. John Jones, of Llwynon, in the county of Denbigh, aged 70. He was high Sheriff for that county in 1750.

Christopher Fowler, esq. of Soho-square.

Lately, at Ramsbury, Wilts, Henry Allen, esq. late of Francis-street, Bedford-square.

Lately, Mr. Smith Nathaniel Blagrove, of Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

15. Mr. John Bonbonus, of Bristol, merchant.

Lately, at Hadley, near Barnet, the Rev. Peter Newcome, formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge.

16. Mr. Peter Aylward, surgeon, at Portsea.

The Hon. George Baillie, of Jerviswood, Scotland.

Mr. George Adamson, of Wardrobe-place, Doctors Commons.

Lately, at Bath, Mr. De la Main, formerly a wine-merchant and dancing-master.

DEATHS ABROAD.

MARCH 3. At Nimwegen, the Rev. Melchior Justus van Effen, many years minister of the Dutch church in Austin-friars.

Nov. At Bermuda, of the yellow fever, his excellency Governor Campbell, who arrived there on the 22d.

At Norwich, in Connecticut, America, the Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D. bishop of that see.

Dec. At Presque Island, the American General Wayne.

Dec. 23. At Raleigh, the Hon. John Leigh, late Speaker of the House of Assembly of North Carolina.

Lately, at the Cape of Good Hope, colonel Thomas Grey, son of Sir Charles Grey.

Nov. At Calcutta, Miss Elizabeth Amelia Jackson, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Jackson, canon-residentary of St. Paul's.

MARCH 1796. At Botany Bay, Mr. Gerald, and about the same time Mr. Skyring, who were transported thither for sedition.

JAN. 9. At Cape St. Nicholas Mole, Lieutenant Theophilus Garencieres, of the Queen man of war.

Lately, at Colombo, in the island of Ceylon, Lieut. Col. George Patrick, of the 72d regiment.

EACH DAY: PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1907.

Bank Stock	per Ct. Reduc.	per Ct. 3 Confols	per Ct. 4 Scrip.	per Ct. 5 Scrip.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills. 3 dif.	English Lott. Tick.	Iris. Ditto.
25		50 1/2 a			73 1/2												
26 Sunday																	
27		50 1/2 a			73 1/2												
28		50 a			73												
29		50 1/2 a			73 1/2				50 1/2								
30		50 1/2 a			73 1/2												
31		50 1/2 a			73 1/2								4 dif.				
1		50 1/2 a			73 1/2												
2 Sunday																	
3		50 1/2 a			73 1/2										1 1/2		
4		50 1/2 a			73 1/2										1 1/2		
5		49 1/2 a			72 1/2										3		
6	48 1/2	49 1/2 a			72 1/2	6									2 1/2		
7	49 1/2	49 1/2 a			73 1/2												
8	49 1/2	49 1/2 a			73 1/2												
9 Sunday																	
10	50	50 1/2 a			74 1/2										2 1/2		
11	50 1/2	51 1/2 a			75 1/2	6 1/2							6 dif.		2 1/2		
12	50 1/2	51 1/2 a			75 1/2	6 1/2					149 1/2				2 1/2		
13	50 1/2	51 1/2 a			75 1/2						131				2 1/2		
14																	
15	50 1/2	50 1/2 a			75 1/2										2 1/2		
16 Sunday																	
17																	
18																	
19	51	51 1/2 a			76 1/2										2		
20	51	51 1/2 a			76										2 1/2		
21	50 1/2	50 1/2 a			75 1/2										1 1/2		
22	50 1/2	50 1/2 a			75 1/2												
23 Sunday																	
24	50 1/2	50 1/2 a			76 1/2										1 1/2		

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Confols is the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

T H E European Magazine,

For M A Y 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of the LATE MRS. POPE, of COVENT GARDEN THEATRE. And, 2. A View of OLD HOUSES in DUKE-STREET.]

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L O N D O N :

Printed for J. SEWELL, Cornhill,

and J. DEBRET, Piccadilly.

Vol. XXXI. MAY 1797.

Q 9

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Dionysius is received, and will be attended to.

We are under the necessity of apologizing to our poetical Correspondents, many of whose favours we are obliged to postpone.

The Elegy of Tibullus in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 6, to May 13, 1907.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1877.										COUNTIES upon the COAST.											
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans							
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.												
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0							
INLAND COUNTIES.										Effex	47	2	23	6	22	0	16	4	20	4	
										Kent	48	8	00	0	24	6	16	6	22	2	
										Suffex	46	4	00	0	22	3	18	3	00	0	
										Suffolk	42	9	00	0	18	9	13	11	16	7	
										Cambrid.	42	2	00	0	21	6	10	3	18	3	
Middlefex	49	10	21	3	22	7	17	0	22	1	Norfolk	40	7	00	0	15	11	6	17	0	
Surry	50	10	20	0	23	10	16	0	24	10	Lincoln	43	0	00	0	20	11	10	11	19	4
Hertford	45	5	00	0	23	5	14	9	26	10	York	42	1	23	7	19	4	11	5	22	2
Bedford	44	3	30	2	22	10	13	7	24	4	Durham	45	6	26	8	20	8	14	0	00	0
Hunting.	42	4	00	0	21	8	12	6	18	2	Northum.	38	11	25	3	19	10	12	5	00	0
Northam.	44	8	30	0	19	8	12	4	19	10	Cumberl.	53	7	36	3	26	10	16	7	00	0
Rutland	46	6	26	0	20	0	13	6	22	0	Westmor.	53	4	40	0	31	4	17	4	00	0
Leicester	48	5	00	0	22	2	13	8	26	4	Lancash.	50	3	00	0	24	4	17	0	28	8
Nottingh.	50	2	28	0	26	2	14	0	23	2	Cheshire	45	2	00	0	27	0	17	7	28	0
Derby	52	9	00	0	26	6	15	7	28	2	Glouc.st.	52	7	00	0	22	4	15	11	23	8
Stafford	50	7	00	0	28	8	16	10	28	7	Somerfet	55	8	00	0	25	4	12	8	00	0
Salop	49	10	35	0	28	9	17	6	32	0	Monmou.	56	4	00	0	30	5	00	0	28	10
Hereford	49	2	40	0	29	4	18	5	27	8	Devon	56	4	00	0	26	0	16	2	00	0
Worcest.	51	8	00	0	26	7	18	1	27	2	Cornwall	54	7	00	0	30	4	15	9	00	0
Warwick	51	6	00	0	28	0	16	0	28	2	Dorset	55	3	00	0	23	0	18	0	36	0
Wilts	49	4	00	0	22	2	18	4	34	8	Hants	51	5	00	0	22	9	18	10	27	6
Berks	50	4	00	0	21	7	18	6	26	10	WALES.										
Oxford	48	7	00	0	20	3	16	1	24	5	N. Wales	52	4	35	0	27	0	13	4	00	0
Bucks	48	3	00	0	21	0	15	4	27	3	S. Wales	55	0	00	0	28	8	9	4	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

APRIL.

DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
25	29.73	52	N. W.
26	29.57	54	W.
27	29.51	52	S. W.
28	29.60	48	S. W.
29	29.62	53	W.
30	29.61	52	W.

MAY.

1	29.63	53	N. W.
2	29.62	54	S.
3	29.61	53	W.
4	29.52	54	S. W.
5	29.49	52	W.
6	29.68	54	S. W.
7	29.62	52	S. W.

8	29.81	52	E.
9	30.02	51	N. E.
10	29.64	47	N. N. E.
11	29.76	51	N. E.
12	29.85	50	N. W.
13	29.94	52	W.
14	30.08	55	W.
15	30.06	53	E.
16	29.93	56	E.
17	29.88	59	S.
18	29.95	61	S. W.
19	30.02	61	S. E.
20	29.75	63	S.
21	30.06	60	S. W.
22	30.08	61	W.
23	30.37	58	E.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

For MAY 1797.

HORACE EARL OF ORFORD.

[Continued from Page 228.]

IN the Parliameht which met in 1754, Mr. Walpole was returned for King's Lynn; and about the same period he occasionally joined with many of the Literati of that time in assisting Mr. Moore in a periodical paper entitled "The World;" of which he wrote No. 6, 8, 10, 14, 28, 103, 160, 195, and the concluding World Extraordinary, containing the character of Henry Fox, afterwards Lord Holland. Two other papers intended for this work were afterwards printed in his "Fugitive Pieces."

In 1752 his first publication (except some Poems in Doddsley's Collection, and a *Jeu d'Esprit* in the *Museum* in 1746) appeared, entitled "*Ædes Walpoliana*," describing the beautiful building of Houghton and the pictures therein, since sold to the Empress of Russia*. In 1757 he published "A Letter from Xo Ho, a Chinese Philosopher at London, to his Friend Lien Chi, at Peking," chiefly on the politics of the day; a performance which went through five editions in a fortnight†.

At this period he devoted his attention more to literary pursuits than at any former time; and in the next year, 1758, preduced to the public some specimens of his printing press, then first exhibited to the notice of the world. Its first production was in 1758, of the sublime *Odes* of his friend Mr. Gray, and this was followed by the edition and translation of part of Hentzer's *Travels*, the First Edition of the *Catalogue* of Royal and Noble Authors, his *Fugitive Pieces*, and Lord Whitworth's *Account* of Russia; and to these succeeded others, of which mention will be made hereafter.

In 1761 he was again re-chosen for King's Lynn; and in the same year published two Volumes of his *Anecdotes* of Painters in England, compiled from the papers of Mr. George Vertue, purchased at the sale of the effects of that industrious antiquary. It will be allowed,

the remains of Mr. Vertue could not have fallen into better hands. In 1763 another Volume was added, and also the *Catalogue* of Engravers; and, in 1771, the whole was completed in a fourth Volume, though it was not published until the year 1780. In 1764 the romantic life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury appeared from the same press; and, on the dismissal of General Conway from the army for a vote given in Parliament, he, in the same year, defended his friend's conduct in a pamphlet entitled, "A Counter-Address to the Public on the late dismissal of a General Officer." 8vo.

In the succeeding year he published "The Castle of Otranto," translated, as the Title-page asserted, by William Marshall, Gent. from the original Italian of Onuphrio Muralto, Canon of the Church of St. Nicholas at Otranto; 8vo. But this disguise was soon laid aside; and, in the same year, a second edition appeared, with the initials of the real Author, whose work has since received all due honour.

In 1766 he is supposed to have indulged the vein of humour which he possessed in "An Account of the Giants lately discovered, in a Letter to a Friend in the Country," 8vo. since reprinted in Dilly's "Repository."

He also, about this period, visited Paris; and, while there, had an opportunity of forming a judgment of the insane Socrates, as Mr. Burke calls him, of the French nation, the celebrated Jean Jacques Rousseau. Believing him to be, what his subsequent conduct to Mr. Hume proved, an impostor, he fabricated a letter as from the King of Prussia, in order to ridicule his continual chimerical complaints of persecution. As this Letter was brought by the wrong-headed lunatic as one of his proofs of the duplicity of Mr. Hume, and having at the time made some noise, we shall here insert it, with Mr. Walpole's attestation on the subject.

* See a Catalogue of this Collection, and the prices paid for each of them by the Empress of Russia, in our first Volume, p. 95.

† This was reprinted in the *Fugitive Pieces*.

‡ It has been said, that the first edition of Mr. Gray's Poems, with Mr. Bentley's designs, was printed at Strawberry Hill: but this we have no doubt is a mistake.

"My dear John James,

"You have renounced Geneva, your native soil. You have been driven from Switzerland, a country of which you have made such boast in your writings. In France you are outlawed: come then to me. I admire your talents, and amuse myself with your reveries; on which, however, by the way, you bestow too much time and attention. It is high time to grow prudent and happy; you have made yourself sufficiently talked of for singularities little becoming a truly great man: shew your enemies that you have sometimes common sense; this will vex them without hurting you. My dominions afford you a peaceful retreat. I am desirous to do you good, and will do it, if you can but think it such. But if you are determined to refuse my assistance, you may expect that I shall say not a word about it to any one. If you persist in perplexing your brains to find out new misfortunes, chuse such as you like best; I am a King, and can make you as miserable as you can wish; at the same time I will engage to do that which your enemies never will; I will cease to persecute you when you are no longer vain of persecution.

"Your sincere friend,

"FREDERIC."

Mr. Walpole's Letter to Mr. Hume was in the following terms:

Arlington-street, July 26, 1766.

"I cannot be precise as to the time of my writing the King of Prussia's Letter; but I do assure you with the utmost truth, that it was several days before you left Paris, and before Rousseau's arrival there, of which I can give you a strong proof; for I not only suppressed the Letter while you staid there, out of delicacy to you, but it was the reason why, out of delicacy to myself, I did not go to see him, as you often proposed to me; thinking it wrong to go and make a cordial visit to a man with a letter in my pocket to laugh at him. You are at full liberty, dear Sir, to make use of what I say in your justification either to Rousseau or to any body else. I should be sorry to have you blamed on my account: I have an hearty contempt of Rousseau, and am perfectly indifferent what any body thinks of the matter. If there is any fault, which I am far from thinking, let it lie on me. No parts can hinder my laughing at their possessor, if he is a mountebank; if he has a bad and most ungrateful heart, as Rousseau has shewn in your case, into the bargain, he will have my

scorn likewise, as he will that of all good and sensible men. You may trust your sentence to such, who are as respectable judges as any that have pored over ten thousand more volumes.

"Your's most sincerely,

"H. W."

The Parliament in which he then sat drawing near a conclusion, Mr. Walpole resolved to retire from public business; and accordingly announced his intention by the following Letter, addressed to Wm. Langley, Esq. Mayor of Lynn.

"SIR,

"The declining state of my health, and a wish of retiring from all public business, have for some time made me think of not offering my service again to the town of *Lynn* as one of their Representatives in Parliament. I was even on the point above eighteen months ago of obtaining leave to have my seat vacated by one of those temporary places often bestowed for that purpose; but I thought it more respectful, and more consonant to the great and singular obligations I have to the corporation and town of *Lynn*, to wait till I had executed their commands, to the last hour of the commission they have voluntarily entrusted to me.

"Till then, Sir, I did not think of making this declaration; but hearing that dissatisfaction and dissensions have arisen amongst you (of which I am so happy as to have been in no shape the cause), that a warm contest is expected, and dreading to see in the uncorrupted town of *Lynn* what has spread so fatally in other places, and what I fear will end in the ruin of this constitution and country, I think it my duty, by an early declaration, to endeavour to preserve the integrity and peace of so great, so respectable, and so unblemished a borough.

"My father was re-chosen by the free voice of *Lynn*, when imprisoned and expelled by an arbitrary Court and prostitute Parliament; and from affection to his name, not from the smallest merit in me, they unanimously demanded me for their member while I was sitting for *Castle Rising*. Gratitude exacts what in any other light might seem vain glorious in me to say; but it is to the lasting honour of the town of *Lynn* I declare, that I have represented them in two Parliaments, without offering or being asked for the smallest gratification by any one of my constituents. May I be permitted, Sir, to flatter myself they are persuaded their otherwise unworthy representative

representative has not disgraced so free and unbiassed a choice.

"I have sat above five and twenty years in Parliament: and allow me to say, Sir, as I am in a manner giving up my account to my constituents, that my conduct in Parliament has been as pure as my manner of coming thither. No man who is or has been minister can say that I have ever asked or received a personal favour; my votes have neither been dictated by favour nor influence, but by the principles on which the Revolution was founded, the principles by which we enjoy the establishment of the present Royal Family, the principles to which the town of *Lynn* has ever adhered, and by which my father commenced and closed his venerable life. The best and only honours I desire would be to find that my conduct has been acceptable and satisfactory to my constituents.

"From your kindness, Sir, I must intreat to have this notification made in the most respectful and grateful manner to the Corporation and Town of *Lynn*. Nothing can exceed the obligation I have to them but my sensibility of their favours. And be assured, Sir, that no terms can outgo the esteem I have for so upright and untainted a Borough, or the affection I feel for all their goodness to my family and to me. My trifling services will be overpaid if they graciously accept my intention of promoting their union and preserving their virtue; and though I may be forgotten, I never shall or can forget the obligations they have conferred on,

"Sir, their and your
"Most devoted humble servant,
"HORACE WALPOLE;

"*Arlington-street,*
"March 13, 1767."
(To be concluded in our next.)

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

Harley-street, 15th May, 1797.

MR. EDITOR,

I TAKE the liberty to enclose you a paper on the subject of a CURE FOR THE SEA SCURVY. It is a copy of a Letter which I addressed last year to the First Lord of the Admiralty, who, I have every reason to think, has given it every due consideration; but as a discovery of so much real importance to mankind cannot be too generally known, I could wish you would record it in your list of Naval Communications.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
WILLIAM YOUNG.

IN all former wars it has been invariably found, that the mortality of our seamen from disease has far exceeded that of our loss by the enemy. The Hospital and Jail Fever and Sea Scurvy are the grand destroyers of that valuable body of men; the first of these diseases can only be avoided by air and a due attention to cleanliness, as has been repeatedly evinced in the India ships, where the disorder is so little known, that very crowded ships have frequently reached the place of their destination without the loss of a man; and it is a pleasing circumstance, to find, that the same means have produced equal benefits to our Navy. The second disease, namely, the Sea Scurvy, is not so easily guarded against, and in its effects has been found not less destructive and fatal; nor ought we to be surprised at this, when it is considered, that men are impressed from ships arriving from long voyages, during which they have been living upon salt provisions, and their blood in a state highly scorbutic from the want of vegetable

food. Various expedients have been adopted and introduced into use in our Navy to check the ravages of this truly formidable and cruel disease; but the very best yet fallen upon have hitherto been found insufficient to subdue it; they have only proved at best weak palliatives. Experience has evinced, that the only certain cure is vegetable diet; and it has always been deemed impossible to have this desideratum in sufficient quantity for the purpose during long voyages. My discovery goes to obviate that difficulty. I have found that desideratum; and your Lordship will doubtless be astonished when I assert, that I can insure to the largest ships' company in the British Navy a living vegetable diet occasionally, at as easy and cheap a rate as their daily allowance of bread, and most certainly in sufficient quantity to admit of every person on board, diseased of the scurvy, being put entirely upon that diet, by the simplest of means.

The discovery with me is not new. The idea occurred to me in the course of

of last war, whilst I resided in a very distant part of the world, and at a time when I could not benefit my country by the communication of it. Perhaps, since I came home, I have been but too criminal in not sooner making it known.

In the country where I resided, India, we feed our horses with a species of vetch, the same as is done here with oats; Europeans call it by the general name of gram; the natives call it bhoot; it is of an heart-like shape, not grown in this nor I believe in any country of Europe; though I am persuaded it would grow here, as it is produced in India only during the cold season. The Linnæan name of it I do not know. Our grooms, before they give this grain to our horses, always steep it for several hours in water, in large unglazed earthen pots, till it swells and begins to vegetate; an effect which is very soon produced in that warm climate. I have known it to split and put forth its bud in less than twenty-four hours in the hot season, in which state it is generally given to our horses, and is found to be a most heartening and nourishing food. If given dry, it is liable to swell in the stomach, and to produce the gripes or dry belly-ache.

When the vegetative or growing power is called forth and produced, this grain becomes a *living vegetable substance*, is raw to the taste, and has the flavour of the same grain in the pod, when it has acquired its mature growth, before it begins to ripen; and the same effect takes place with every other seed that I have yet observed when it begins to vegetate and grow. But as we have not this species of vetch in this country, we must select some other grain, common to be had, as a substitute for it. I would make choice of white or grey peas, as coming nearest to bhoot or gram in quality, and as being the most wholesome and palatable, in a growing state, of any grain we have. I believe that wheat or barley might, in some measure, answer the purpose of a vegetable diet; but I have my doubts of their wholesomeness in a growing state, and I think them besides too small. We know that all our d. corn, when steeped a certain time in water, will swell, and at length grow: it may then be said to be in its malting state, for this is the first process in making malt. I would propose, that every ship in our Navy, bound on a long voyage, and every vessel employed in the transport service, should

be supplied with some hogheads of good sound dry peas; the casks should be put up as tight as possible to exclude air and moisture. These should not be stowed in the hold, but in some other cool part of the ship, to avoid heating, lest the vegetative power of the grain should be called forth, which, if once excited and checked, cannot be reproduced, the living principle being extinguished and destroyed.

Next, let every ship be supplied with a certain number of kegs, or rather small tubs, of about two gallons each. Let these be filled about three-fourths with the grain you mean to use, say peas, and let sufficient water be poured over them just to cover them. They will soon begin to swell and absorb the greater part of the water. When they are completely swelled, you may, if you think fit, drain the remaining water off by a small vent at the bottom; but I do not think this material to the purpose. In summer I should suppose they will bud and begin to sprout in twenty-four hours, at latest in eight-and-forty; in a hot climate much sooner; and I should imagine, where the thermometer is above the freezing point, in three or four days. In very cold weather the process might be quickened by keeping them in some warm part of the ship, only taking care not to exclude the air. These small tubs might be ranged on the poop in fine weather, and kept between decks when it blew hard, lest the spray and marine acid impede the principle of vegetation. When they have swelled and shot forth their buds, they are then in the state we wanted to bring them to; they are actually a *living vegetable*, and in taste will be found to resemble green peas just arrived at their full growth before they begin to ripen. In order to preserve the men from the scurvy, it might be advisable to give them one or two meals weekly of this food, which would have the flavour of green peas; but what would perhaps be still better, I would recommend that they eat it in its raw state, either alone, or with vinegar and mustard as a sort of salad. Should it be thought that a sufficient supply of this article could not be had to allow of such frequent meals for a whole ship's company, I would then confine it to those men only who exhibited any symptoms of incipient scurvy, and make it their only diet. I can have no doubt of its salutary effects, provided the principle I set out with be acknowledged and admitted.

mitted, that a vegetable diet, containing fixed air, is the only cure yet known for the Sea Scurvy.

I flatter myself I have now succeeded in establishing what I asserted in the beginning of this Letter, that I could put a ship's company upon a vegetable diet at as cheap a rate as they can be supplied with bread; and I think I have gone beyond it, as common grey, and even white peas, are, in most years, much cheaper; nor is the simple process I have pointed out to be compared with the trouble and expence of making sea biscuit. If unglazed earthen jars or pans were used, the process would be more certain, as the astringent quality of oak might be injurious to it. If the former should be objected to, as being liable to be broken on board ship, I would then recom-

mend the use of elm tubs. Should any doubt be entertained of my principle, it may be easily ascertained by trying the experiment in a common flower-pot in a room. The only objection that occurs to me against it is, the additional consumption of water it would occasion, which in long voyages cannot always be spared. I feel the full force of this; but in an object of so much consequence as that of the health of our seamen, it ought to have but little weight, and any water left in the tubs or jars might be applied again to the same process, and after all need not be entirely lost, as it might serve for the purpose of boiling the salt provisions of the ship's company, which is now generally done with a mixture of salt and fresh water.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I WAS much pleased to find in your elegant repository some account of that learned and pious divine *Jobu Norris*. You will, I trust, pardon me, if in addition to your Memoirs, I say a word or two on his *Writings*, which have not been distinguished by that popularity which their eminent merit certainly deserves.

In metaphysical acumen, in theological learning, and in purity of diction, Mr. Norris acknowledges no superior. Mr. Locke, the reputed discoverer of the true theory of the mind, does not rank higher in that peculiar branch of science than our penetrating divine; for if his reply to Locke's Essay on Human Understanding be critically considered, it will be found to detect many fundamental errors in that celebrated treatise.

The piety of Norris was as conspicuous as his learning and abilities. The extreme fervour of devotion which appears throughout his works, may be termed enthusiasm, in this age, when moral precepts elegantly dressed, constitute clerical compositions.

The Theory of the Ideal World, may be considered as the capital work of Norris. The depth of thought, and the acuteness of logic, which he displays in this treatise on a very abstruse subject, justly entitle him to claim a high rank among metaphysicians. His philosophical pieces, with a peculiar vigour of mind, display a closeness of style, and a nice but just discrimination of causes and effects; and though in a treatise professedly on the subject, he decries the value of scholastic

Frampton upon Severn, Gloucestershire.

learning, yet he every where proves his familiarity with every branch of it; and perhaps he has made a more frequent and better use of logic, than any writer in the English language.

As the pious and sincere christian, as the fervent and zealous divine, Norris is above praise. The pure morality which breathes through his discourses, the seraphic fire which glows in his aspirations, may be too refined, may be too warm for the cool and rational taste of the present day; but the ardency of this divine heat is a strong proof of the natural sensibility of his heart, and of the sincerity of his religious professions.

Nor is the genius of Norris, as a poet, at all inferior to that of his contemporaries; specimens of genuine poetry, whose fire and sublimity are barely excelled by the *Paradise Lost*, are displayed in his *Miscellanies*: The following extracts are made from a Pindaric Ode, entitled *The Consummation*. The poetry is almost equal to the subject:

"The waves of fire more proudly roll,
"The fiends in their deep caverns howl,
"And with the frightful trumpet mix their
"hideous cry.
"Now is the tragic scene begun;
"The fire in triumph marches on;
"The earth's girt round with flames, and
"seems another Sun."

What a fine picture of the Saviour of Mankind do the following lines exhibit! They are in the fourth stanza of the same poem:

"Lo

" Lo with a mighty host he comes ;
 " I see the parted clouds give way ;
 " I see the banner of the Cross display.
 " Death's conqueror in pomp appears,
 " In his right hand a palm he bears,
 " And in his look redemption wears.

Many other passages might be produced, which would fully prove the justice of Norris's claim to the title of Poet. In the *Ode to M. Lamboly*, the greatest part of those images may be found, which have been so hacknied and wire-drawn by modern versifiers. I cannot resist the desire of transcribing a stanza from an ode, entitled *The Aspiration*. The poet laments that his soul is immured in the dark prison of the body, which prevents its full enjoyment of the divine presence.

" How cold this clime ! and yet my sense
 " Perceives, e'en here thy influence ;
 " Ev'n here thy strong magnetic charms I
 " feel,
 " And pant and tremble like the am'rous steel :
 " To lower good, and beauties less divine,
 " Sometimes my varying needle does decline ;
 " But yet so strong the sympathy,
 " It turns and points again to thee !

The metaphor contained in these lines strongly resembles that beautiful one, in an Ode to Sensibility, the production of a modern female writer.

Norris as a poet wrote but little ; but his pieces display a vigour of intellect, and a rich vein of imagery ; and the peculiar energy which he felt when treating on divine subjects, enabled him very frequently to soar to the true sublime.

Philosophers will esteem him most on account of his metaphysical works, in which he exhibits proofs of a clearness of conception, and an accuracy of distinction, rarely to be found in the pages of any other writer. I know that these enquiries have been censured as of no profit to the mind of man, which they are said perpetually to delude. There may be

much of truth in the objection ; yet at the same time it must be contended, that such disquisitions, abstruse as they are, exhibit the powers of the mind in their greatest perfection.—An acute metaphysician leaves at a great distance, in point of mental energy, the proficient in every other branch of knowledge. Norris has soared to the utmost heights of this sublime science, and with a more vigorous wing than any other writer, his own great favourite *Malibranche* not excepted.

Whilst memoirs, and scraps of memoirs, of characters which have but little claim to public notice, are gleaned with care, detailed with pomp, and read with avidity ; it surely reflects no credit on the scientific character of a nation, to suffer the name of a divine equally eminent in learning and piety, to sail down the stream of time unnoticed, and now nearly forgotten.

This feeble eulogium on the merits of a writer, who deserves the warmest strains of panegyric will at least testify my gratitude ; for I do not scruple to acknowledge, that the perusal of his works has constituted one of the chief pleasures of my life.

Were I ranked among the distinguished few whose applause is fame, gladly would I weave the garland of praise and place it on his brow ; well assured that the discerning taste of future ages would preserve the laurels unwithered, and for ever green.

Mr. Norris was educated at Winchester School, was (I think) of All Souls College, Oxford, and Rector of Bemerton, near Salisbury. He preached an excellent Visitation Sermon at the Abbey Church Bath, before the Bishop of that diocese, July 30th, 1689. He resided some little time at Newton St. Loo.

HORTENSIVS.

OLD HOUSES IN DUKE-STREET, WEST-SMITHFIELD.

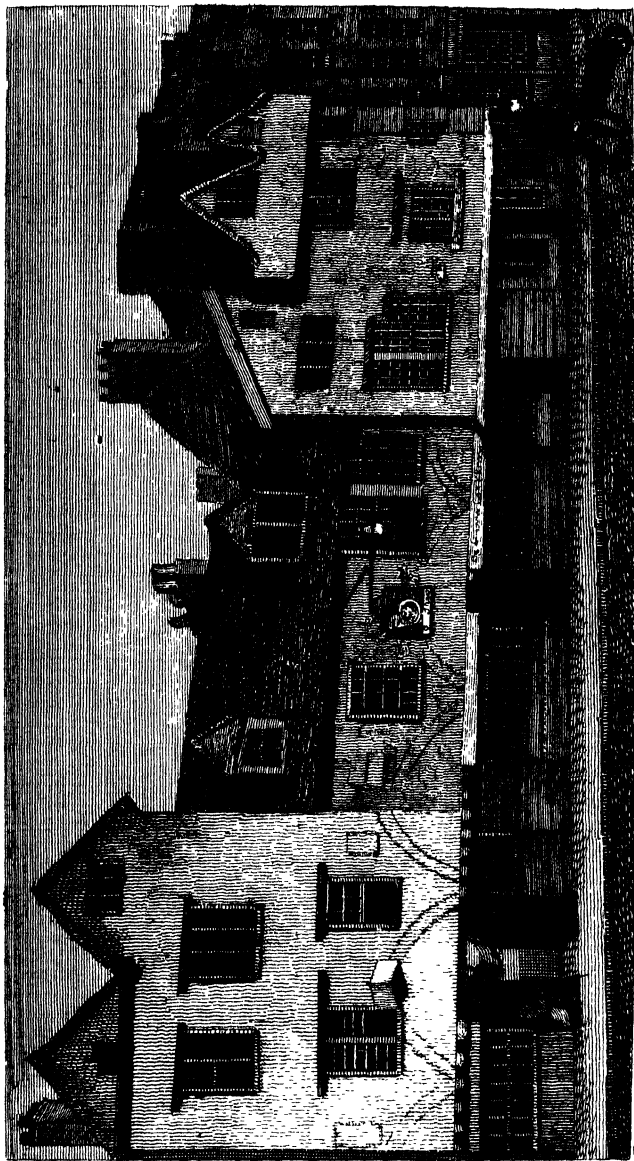
(WITH A PLATE.)

THE Old Houses in Duke-street are some of the few remains of the Antient Architecture of this Country. The date on the back part of the house adjoining the French Horn is 1599. The houses alluded to are glebe to the Rectory of St. Bartholomew the Great, and are nearly opposite to a Livery-stable, the sign of the Black Horse, the

stables of which are part of the Cloisters of the Monastery of St. Bartholomew the Great, noticed heretofore in this Magazine.

The curious vestiges of antiquity in the above parish are well worth the attention of those who wish to compare the former method of building with the present.

P.
To



OLD HOUSES in DUKE STREET, WEST SMITHFIELD,

 $\tau_2, l', \theta, \lambda, T, v_{\text{osc}}, H, C, \nu, l, n, J, \alpha, \beta, \rho,$

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I BEG leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to offer to the Public the following ODE. It is the production of SHAH ALLUM, the still *nominal* Emperor of Hindustân—a man whose misfortunes and sufferings are abundantly known, but whose talents and virtues have not been justly appreciated. The narrators of his melancholy history, viewing him merely in a political light, and judging of the man from the imbecility of his government, have formed conclusions unfavourable to his intellectual endowments; but those to whom an intimate knowledge of his life has given the means of estimating the general character of his mind, whilst they concur in the opinion of his incapacity for public affairs, describe him, at the same time, as possessing much elevation of sentiment, and acuteness of sensibility; as being alike capable of exalting his mind to the pursuits of philosophy, and of softening it to the exercise of the milder virtues. Poetry was the amusement of his youth amidst the splendour of a palace, and is now the consolation of his age in the gloom of a dungeon.

This ODE is esteemed the best of his late performances, and is rendered peculiarly interesting by the afflicting nature of its theme. It was written at the age of seventy, about two years after he had been deposed, imprisoned, and deprived of his sight, by *Golaâm Khâder*, one of his vassal Princes, and it bears ample testimony of his dignity and his spirit. It breathes the warm language of insulted virtue, and the calm dictates of pious resignation. It shews a mind of which the energies have neither been enfeebled by age, nor repressed by adversity.

Of the beauties and defects of the Poem, as they appear in an English dress, it were unbecoming in this place to make any discrimination. I may, however, be permitted to observe, that the Translator has given to an almost literal translation, a chasteness and an elegance which, from the opposite idioms of the two languages, and the still more opposite genius of Oriental and of English poetry, has been but seldom attained. But these pathetic verses have a higher value, as illustrating the character of their venerable author, whom England has allowed to languish in hopeless misery, than from any intrinsic merit of their own. I trust, therefore, that a contemplation of his unhappy condition, and of those feelings which it will not be denied him to have expressed in a manly as well as a delicate strain, will excite the sympathy of the reader, and assuage the severity of the critic; and, I may presume, there are those amongst us who can commiserate the fate of degraded magnificence, and give a tear to the sorrows of neglected genius.

—Sunt hic etiam sua præmia laudi

Sunt lacrymæ verum, et mentem mortalia tangunt.

I am, &c. &c.

L. D. C.

TRANSLATION of a PERSIAN ODE written by the EMPEROR SHAH ALLUM during his Confinement, after his Eyes had been put out by the Traitor GOLAAH KHADER.

THE angry storm now rises fast,
Hoarse howls around Misfortune's blast,
Dispersed abroad in desert air,
Borne on the gales of sad Despair;
My pow'r, which lately shone so bright,
Sinks in the deepest shades of night;
Now blind I mourn, a prey to woe,
Bereft of every bliss below.
Alas! but haply Heaven's decree
In mercy doom'd this lot to me,
Lest the accurs'd Usurper's rise
Should wound the Royal Suff'rer's eyes;
Surely to see th' exulting foe
Would aggravate Misfortune's blow;

To view a wretch ascend that throne
The right of Timour's race alone.

O'er India's fair extensive plain
Auspicious dawn'd my early reign;
Too soon the flatt'ring prospect fled,
Now sorrow shrouds this aged head;
No pow'r averts th' Almighty's doom,
E'en martyr'd glory sought the tomb;
Ere Mecca's rightful lord expired *
War's sacrilegious torch was fired;
As the blest spirit rose on high
Ill-omen'd wailings rent the sky;
Heaven's orb assum'd a livid glare,
Pale meteors cross'd the troubled air.

* Literally, *wanished*.

R r

Portending *Holy* * *Emma's* fate,
From impious † *Yezsid's* baneful hate ;
Like him I fell, from grandeur hurl'd,
The Sov'reign of a Subject world ;
Oh ! may this dread behest of Heav'n
An earnest prove of sins forgiven !

In treach'rous league the vengeful claps
Of base Moguls, and fierce Pitans,
Aw'd by no law, from duty free,
As faithless to their God as me,
In darkness laid th' infernal plan
With the low wretch of *Hamaadan* ;
With † *Bedar Beg*, *Illayer Khan*,
And *Gull Mohammed*, Hell's worst spawn :
Guileless myself, I fear'd no foes,
No doubts within my bosom rose ;
With lavish hand that fiend I fed,
With blooming honours wrath'd his head ;
But Honour's wreath can never bind
In grateful ties th' ignoble mind ;
The snake, whilst round my knees he clung,
Deep to the heart his Monarch stung.

But, ah ! the pang which rends my breast,
That anguish which invades my rest,
Not from my own misfortunes springs,
SHARP MIS'RY IS THE LOT OF KINGS ;
For her I grieve, who fondly shares
All my vicissitudes and cares ;
Whose love, through each revolving year,
Still wip'd away Affliction's tear,
Heighten'd my joys, and gently spread
Its mantle o'er my drooping head.
Within the Haram's scented bow'rs
No more I'll waste the blissful hours ;
No more shall hear the tuneful throng
Harmonious raise th' extantur'd song.
In the lone prison's dreary round
The night-owl wakes her mournful sound ;
No courtiers crowd th' embazon'd hall,
No ready merials wait my call ;
My plaints in ling'ring echoes die,
And the arch'd domes responsive sigh.
Here Murder stalks, Suspicion reigns,
Mysterious Silence chills my veins ;
Whilst Darknets, with new terrors fraught,
And Solitude embitter thought.

Say, from the earth is Virtue fled,
Justice withdrawn, and Pity dead ?
Go forth, swift harbinkers of fame,
Thro' the wide world these deeds proclaim :

* The son of *Mertiz Ally*, who was slain at *Kurbella*.

† *Yezsid*, the son of *Mauvia*, who caused *Emma* to be put to death.

‡ Persons whom *Shab Allum* had raised from obscurity, and who proved traiterous.

§ *Shab Allum* wrote a very pathetic letter to *Timour* of *Persia*, representing his situation, and soliciting aid against the Usurpers.

† *Scindia* had at this time been driven from the Northern provinces by the armies of *Ismael Beg*, and the *Rajahs* of *Gonajnagur* and *Jernanagur*.

¶ *Mr. Hastings*, it is well known, once cherished the noble design of emancipating the wretched Monarch from his misery.

Hence, fly, and, borne on silver wings,
Rouse by my wrongs the pride of kings.
Will Royal *Timour* § tamely see
The insults Sov'reigns bear thro' me ?
Haste gen'rous † *Scindia*, haste, once more
O'er Delhi's plains your legions pour.
Has *BRITISH JUSTICE*, *BRITONS'* boast,
With *HASTINGS* ¶ left *Induстан's* coast ?
Are favours past remember'd not,
A ceded empire—all forgot ? |
Forgot the day when suit they came,
And humbly urg'd the stranger's claim,
Poor wand'ers from a foreign shore,
By peaceful trade to increase their store ?
Oh sad reverse ! what ills await
On mortal's frail uncertain state !
Now low their benefactor bends,
For aid his feeble arms extends,
Implores protection 'gainst a slave,
From those to whom whole realms he gave ;
Begg but a safe, obscure, retreat,
Some humble bow'r, sequester'd seat ;
Or in the lonely silent cell
With holy *Dervishes* to dwell.
Resign'd, the rusty couch he'll press,
And Britain's gen'rous children bless ;
Without a grateful pray'r for those
His orisons will never close.

Vain wish ! immers'd in anguish deep,
Unheard I mourn, unpitied weep :
No gleam of hope, with cheering ray,
Gilds my expiring streak of day ;
Its parting beams pale lustre shed,
The shadowy veil of night is spread.
Come awful Death ! Hail kindred gloom !
For me no terrors shroud the tomb.
In death all worldly sorrows end,
In death the friendless find a friend,
In death the wearied seek repose,
And life release from human woes.
At the glad summons pleas'd I'll fly,
For who so friendless, fallen, as I ?
Revengeful man can ne'er invade
Th' inviolable realms of shade :
Ambition there can ne'er intrude,
Nor Malice, nor Ingratitude :
There mortal foes contention cease,
Forget their feuds and sleep in peace :
Freed from his chains, the toil-worn slave
Escapes from bondage to the grave ;
There, there, I'll mock the tyrant's power,
And triumph in my latest hour.

THE ADVENTURES OF MERCURY,

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

THAT "nothing is so killing as a long-continued Allegory," is the opinion of some eminent critics for whose *learning and liberality* I have, as De la Croix says, "the highest consideration;" and the truth of whose proposition I consequently do not mean to dispute. I have, therefore, not only disfigured the *feather* from my own pen, but have applied the literary pruning knife to the work of a correspondent, of which the subsequent lines are a vestige, in order to reduce to a critical size what was heretofore, like a Torpedo, of most "petrifying" dimensions. Whether the causes of complaint which my applicant, who seems to write in some heat, enumerates, exist to the degree which he states, will be best known from his own representation. I have, therefore, directed him to throw them into the following form, and address them to a publication which, by its extensive circulation, will be the most likely to contribute to their dispersion. He has taken my advice, and desired me to enclose the result of it

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN
MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I am, as you well know, the God of Eloquence, so much am I irritated, that, like Demosthenes before he had taken a mouthful of pebbles, or a Welsh orator in a passion, my words are so clouded upon each other, that it will give me, and perhaps yourself, some trouble to arrange them.

I am exactly in the situation in which you have sometimes seen an advocate, who, when his fee has been large, has felt such a *proportionate* interest for his client, the defendant, and has endeavoured to infuse such a quantity of anger into his philippic, that he has overhot the mark, and has, instead of abusing and attacking the plaintiff with asperity and opprobrious language, as he ought to have done, been struck as dumb as if in the Senate.

How much reason I have to complain you will judge when you have heard my story. Oh, Father Jupiter! shall I, that am not only, as I have said, the God of orators, but of pickpockets also, be used so vilely? 'Tis more than immortality can bear! To be insulted by a set of persons immediately under my protec-

tion, to whom I am their best friend and ablest assistant, who owe the whole of their fame and affluence to my *secret operation*; who, if I were to be sublimed or evaporate from their laboratories, must shut up their shops, lay down their carriages, and descend to their original meanness! By Styx—but hold; instead of waiting my spirits by vain expletives let me inform you who the parties are that have incurred my displeasure.

Know then, Mr. Editor, that the gentry to whom I allude are a large body of freebooters, who, like the Indian Cohorts, disperse their poisoned arrows with such skill and success, that they kill many thousands without the survivors perceiving the wound. I am again wasting your time and my spirits in metaphor: to descend then to common sense. I mean by freebooters, the vendors of quack medicines and cosmetics; non-commissioned physicians; fellows, no, persons that certainly are not *fellows*, because they dare to kill without a diploma; miscreants who are continually sending me to the Elysian Fields with souls that have not had a *regular pass*, which have never obtained an order of removal from the Medical Sessions, in Warwick-lane, who have never had an opportunity to appeal! But I am for the third time running into digression. Let me recollect myself, and, leaving those jackalls to grave-diggers and undertakers, who may be considered as wholesale dealers in mortality, to future animadversion, confine my present complaint to the comical Cohorts, who are, perhaps, by as much the most dangerous, as a concealed enemy is when compared to an open one.

Every one knows, that a great number of ingenious persons in this metropolis, and a still greater number in the country, have frequently united those three useful professions, viz. physician, bookseller, and perfumer; but every one does not know that these persons have been for years endeavouring to make me a *sleeping* partner. To do this they have bribed pretty high, and have actually introduced me to the lips, arms, and bosoms of the greatest beauties and most fashionable toasts in the nation; but, because they did not wish me to appear in my own proper form, it has always been *in disguise*, which you know was the case in ancient times, when I carried the Caduceus for my father Ju-

piter in the affair of Alcmena, and upon several other occasions.

Not content with altering my form, as I have just observed, *my name* it seems offended them. Mercury, a very pretty appellation in my opinion, had in their's fallen into disgrace; and they have had the impudence to advertize that I never entered their shops, and that all their cosmetrical nostrums, *which I am at the bottom of*, are composed and compounded without any assistance from me. Such ingratitude you will not wonder, Mr. Editor, should give rise to the fury in which I began this Letter; yet, if I have any credit with you, you will do me the justice to believe, that the easy fortunes and elegant carriages of the class of male and female practitioners that I have described, have been entirely derived from their success in making the public acquainted with my *good qualities* in some shape or other. They have drowned me, like Gulliver, in bowls of cream, beat me into an impalpable powder, corked me up in phials, sealed me in packets, preserved me in syrups, made cakes of me, and, as I have already mentioned, called me by many names both celestial, terrestrial, and aquatic, which they were spitefully anxious should not bear the most distant resemblance to my own. A very few out of the abundance of epithets and titles, for which some of them have gone so far as to obtain the *Royal Patent*, in order to sink my real appellation in the opinion of the public, I shall communicate to you, in order to assert my right, and do myself that justice which I think my merit deserves.

When I first descended upon the faces and bosoms of your country-women in the form of *Olympian Dew*, so pleased were they with my embraces, that it is astonishing, even to myself, to recollect how the complexions of the young brightened and improved upon my approach, and in what a short space of time I smoothed every wrinkle, and erased every freckle, from the countenances of those more advanced in years.

I ought, Sir, previously to have informed you, that Jupiter decreed it as a punishment to me for stealing the arrows of Cupid, that I should be at the command of any mortal who chose to employ me, even for the most deceitful and nefarious purposes. It was, therefore, to insinuate myself into the good graces of Venus, whom I had much offended by the trick which I had played her son, and in the hope through her medium to make my peace

with my irritated father, that I endeavoured, while confined to this sublunary sphere, to assist the votaries of the Goddess of Beauty.

Having apprized you of this, I shall now proceed to acquaint you with a series of deceptions more strange than any practised by Proteus or recorded by Ovid, and which may, with propriety, be termed the Metamorphosis of Mercury.

The next disguise that I was obliged to assume was that of the *Cosmetique Royale*. After I had been for some time familiar with the ladies in this form, a chymical tyrant, who had me, like poor Asmodeus, in his custody, took it into his head to roll me into a *French Wash-ball*. I was banded about in this spherical shape from one end of the Island to the other, till the benevolent Mrs. Gibson took me into her service, and made an *Innocent Compound* of me. Few people know when they are well. I became so disgusted with the office in which I was employed, that I left my place in a huff; and, as I was wandering about the town, was seized by an Italian, who soured me in the cream as I mentioned before, though I should have added that he called the composition which I assisted him in making, *Cream of Naples*. Smooth as was my appearance, I felt considerable uneasiness at the confinement I suffered; for you are to know I was shrouded in a *glass case*, like an anatomical preparation. However, I was made tolerable amends for this restraint by being introduced at Court, where I was frequently set at liberty in order to give the *last polish* to a beauty previous to her appearance at the birth-night ball.

Entre nous, it was me that rendered Miss so so enchanting the evening that she left her aunt Argus at St. James's, and danced down to Gretna Green with Captain Millefleur; nay, the Captain had been upon the same occasion obliged to me for *washing* his face before he met the said lady.

But of all the forms into which I had been driven, the most pleasing to myself was that of *Gowland's Lotion*. I remember the first affair which I had in the disguise of that nostrum was with a *Maid of Honour*, who grew so enamoured with me that she endeavoured to fix my volatile temper, and to keep me entirely to herself. To confess the truth, I was so pleased with this connexion, as the lady was at that time young and beautiful, that I seconded her views, and I do not know how long I might

might have remained entirely devoted to her, if the honest man in whose house I lodged, whose good fortune it was to be an apothecary to the Court, had not, as I happened to be *a little in his books*, made a property of me, and forced me to visit all the females of his acquaintance, which, as my approach was sure to "recall their smiles," and "awaken every grace," you may imagine was soon extended to every fashionable circle in the metropolis, and, indeed, *the Bills of Mortality*, as they frequently contained notices of the persons with whom I had been busy.

The time that I spent with this Gentleman I have always considered as the very acme of my prosperity. Every blemish, whether in the face or elsewhere, receded upon my approach; and although, as I before observed, my master obliged me to assume his name instead of my own proper appellation, that disgrace was in some degree compensated by the pleasure I found in having the most lovely of the fair sex daily, nay hourly, at my devotion.

The affair I had with Miss Battas *, and the attractive power which she derived from my influence, a power which might, without impropriety, be termed *Animal Magnetism*, have been so long before the public, that I shall not in this Letter dwell upon the circumstances that attended our connection; neither shall I take any great pains to refute the calumnies which have been fabricated and circulated to my disadvantage by those who have envied my success. I know, Mr. Editor, that there have been persons who have had the effrontery and malignity to assert, that, after rioting a few years in the charms of your lovely countrywomen, I have re-assumed my real character of Purveyor to Pluto, have embraced my votaries till they have expired in my arms, and have then conveyed their spirits to the Elysian Shades. Those that have not had the audacity to accuse me directly of murder have obliquely hinted, that when young ladies admitted me to their toilets, whatsoever might be the disguise in which I was concealed, their lovers soon found me out, and consequently withdrew; and then, if my caprice led me to take a dislike to them, which in a series of years was certain to happen, I could, by my magic power, turn their attractions into deformities,

shrivel their skins, loosen their teeth, and render them as remarkably the objects of disgust as they had heretofore been of admiration.

It has also been said, that I have encouraged a very mischievous scoundrel, as his enemies chuse to call him, one Cinnabar, a person *nearly related to me*, and also one Carmine, a foolish, inoffensive fellow, a painter by profession, and blended their *insinuations* with my own, in order to give a carnation tint to the complexion at some times, at others to call blushes into the cheeks of ladies of all ranks and ages.

Passing over the former charges against me with the contempt that they deserve, my regard for truth will not suffer me to conceal my connection with Cinnabar, or my aversion to his insipid companion Carmine; or to withhold from the public my confession, that I do sometimes rejoice upon observing, that the blushes with which the former, for I have of late had nothing to do with the latter, suffuses the cheeks, has overcome the lily tint which I had previously spread upon the countenances of the *literally fair* under my protection. Therefore, after we had been separated for some time, you will not wonder that I was extremely glad to meet him in a shop in Bond-street, in an Asiatic habit, though I found that he, like myself, had changed his name, and taken the pleasing appellation of *Bloom of Circassia*.

You will suppose, that upon this renewal of our acquaintance, Cinnabar and myself visited every where together; but it is necessary to inform you, that, in a fashionable circle, I had the good fortune to meet with another friend. Monsieur *l'Eau de Cypre* flew into my arms the moment I entered the room. Poor fellow! he had just been frightened away from Paris. The Jacobins were more expert at colouring than either himself or Carmine.

As he had emigrated, and left the greatest part of his *property* behind him, he begged, as he was collaterally allied to my family, that I would for the present supply his necessities, and in future applaud his agreeable qualities at the toilets of ladies to which I had the *entrée*.

Having mentioned two respectable and useful coadjutors, it is now time to take notice of one that is the reverie. The person that I allude to is a relation of

* This Lady was, I suppose, a descendant from the Shepherd of Pyla; and, perhaps, the change of sex strengthens the allegory.

Saturn's. He was born in Misnia, and is called *Calx Bismuth*. His nature is so opposite to mine, that it is impossible for me to keep company with him; so that, it ever we by chance happen to meet, we in a few minutes look black upon each other, and disagree. He is, I believe, one of the most mischievous, subtle, insinuating dogs in the universe. People are deceived by the innocence of his appearance; for he is always in white, and, notwithstanding the guinea-tax, *well powdered*. Then he has the art of not only setting a gloss upon his own countenance, but upon that of his friends; and, although he was but little spoken of when I first knew him, he has of late been so much introduced into the fashionable world, that there is scarce a milliner's shop, either in town or country, where he and that foolish fellow Carmine are not at times to be found behind the counter. Indeed, the latter has been weak enough to introduce him to those boarding-schools where he taught the young Ladies to paint, so that it is impossible even to conjecture what havoc he may make amongst those misses in their teens who are so unfortunate as to form connexions with him.

I cannot take leave of *Bismuth* without observing, that, through the favour of some Ladies who supply him with money, he has of late become so opulent, and consequently luxurious, that, like Cleopatra, he is said to feast upon *Powdered Pearls*, though, I believe, he is often deceived by the persons employed to powder those pearls, who, it is shrewdly suspected, pocket the money with which they are entrusted to procure them, and substitute oyster-shells.

When I began this Letter, I did intend to have mentioned many other disguises and names that I have been forced to assume by those tyrants that have, at different periods, had me in their custody,

and who have not only made a property of me, but have employed me in the most mischievous and nefarious transactions; however, having run to a great length already, I shall pull the check-string, and contract my observations, though I cannot take my leave without hinting where I am in future to be found; therefore, Mr. Editor, whenever you hear of the obduracy and thickness of the skin being subdued, redness and freckles removed, eruptions repelled, wrinkles smoothed, youth restored, and the bloom of fifteen infused into the countenance of eighty, you may depend upon it that I reside with the operator, and am *in the secret*. Avaricious persons have, as I have already stated, always wished to conceal my merit, and I must to my shame confess that I have, through indolence, suffered this usage for a considerable time; but as I find that my moderation is thought to arise from pusillanimity, and that they are in the constant habit of obtruding whole oceans of washes, lotions, fluids, and dews upon the Public, without taking the least notice of me, who am so principally concerned in *their composition*, it now becomes necessary for me to assert myself, and to declare that I shall upon all future occasions appear through the medium of the Press, and claim the reward due to my eminent *virtues*.

Abropos, Mr. Editor, I do not know whether you and I were not acquainted in your juvenile days: however, I shall not press that matter any further, because abundance of persons whom I have served in their youth grow shy, and are ashamed of owning that they have had any connection with me when they arrive at riper years. But, in revenge for this ingratitude, I every now and then give them a fly twinge, and make them remember their old friend

MERCURY.

ACCOUNT of the DELIVERANCE of THREE PERSONS, MESSRS. CARTER, HASKETT, and SHAW, from the SAVAGES of TATE'S ISLAND, and their SUBSEQUENT DISTRESSES.

PUBLISHED AT CALCUTTA.

ON the 29th of June 1793 discovered an island from on board the *Shab Hormazier*, of Calcutta, then in company with the *Chesterfield*, in latitude 9°. 28'. S. and 146°. 57'. E. longitude, by good observation.

This new discovered land is called TATE'S ISLAND, in honour of Mr. Tate, of Bombay.

On the 1st of July the ships anchored in nine fathom water, about twelve miles to the Eastward of *Tate's Island*; when it was proposed by Captain Bampton, of the *Hormazier*, to send a boat from each ship to sound two reefs of rocks, extending to the Northward from the North point of the island to the Southward from the South point.

The

The boats were accordingly dispatched; and when they had approached within about half a mile of the island, they perceived that the island was inhabited.

The natives made signs to the seamen to come ashore; but the day being then far advanced, and not having a sufficient quantity of arms and ammunition in case they were attacked, they thought it most prudent to make the best of their way back to the ships.

When the natives saw they were about to return, many of them leaped into the water and swam after the boats, while others of them launched two or three canoes, and soon came up with them. They bartered bows, arrows, and spears, for small penknives, beads, &c.—Some of the natives went afterwards on board the ships, and traded there in the same articles.

They are a stout well-made people, woolly-headed, and in stature resemble the description given of the New Guineas, as well as in complexion. They appeared to be humane and hospitable people from their behaviour while on board.

After they had left the *Hormaxier* it was perceived that they had stolen a hatchet, and several small articles, which might have been expected, as it is common amongst most savages.

On the 2d of July it was proposed by Captains Bampton and Holt to man one boat from the two ships, and send her ashore, to see if there was any water to be had, and also for a party to go up to the highest point of the island, to see how far the land extended to the Westward, as the ships were then looking out for *Forrest's Strait*.

Mr. Shaw, chief Officer of the *Chesterfield*, was appointed to this duty. Captain Hill, of the *New South Wales* corps, Mr. Carter, Purser of the *Hormaxier*, and Mr. Haskett, passenger, proposed to accompany him, in order to make some observations on the soil, produce, and inhabitants, of this new-discovered island.

On the 3d. in the morning, these gentlemen having provided themselves with presents for the natives, consisting of pen-knives, scissars, razors, beads, &c. and with plenty of arms and ammunition, in case of attack, embarked on board a boat, and at noon reached the island.

The natives received them very kindly, and conducted the boat to a convenient place for landing. After they had gone ashore, and distributed some presents

amongst the natives, which they appeared to be very much pleased with, it was proposed, that Messrs. Shaw, Carter, and Haskett, should proceed to the top of a high point of land, and that Captain Hill should stay by the boat with the four seamen.

They accordingly armed themselves with a musket each, and a sufficient quantity of powder and ball to begin their journey properly accoutred.

There were by this time great numbers of the natives, men, women and children, assembled round them, the men and children quite naked, and the women with no other covering than a leaf over such parts as nature had taught them to conceal.

The gentlemen, when properly equipped, made signs to them that they were in want of water, on which, with the greatest cheerfulness, they conducted them to an excellent spring of water, frequently kissing the hands of the party on the way, crying out "*Wabba! wabba!*" which they supposed to be water in their language.

After the gentlemen had examined the water, they made signs of being desirous to ascend the hill; the natives readily conceived their meaning, offered to conduct them, and appeared to be very happy in the strangers company.

They had proceeded about three quarters of a mile up the hill, when they were conducted to a level spot of cleared ground, where grass was growing, and several young plantain trees springing up in the midst of it, and the number of birds chirruping among the bushes that surrounded this spot made it appear romantic.

Here they were invited to sit down, to which Messrs. Carter and Shaw consented; but on Mr. Haskett's saying "he suspected they had some designs on them," Mr. Carter replied, that he believed them to be a set of innocent creatures, and made signs for something to drink.

A boy was immediately dispatched, and shortly after returned with two cocoa nuts, which were given them to drink. After Mr. Carter had drank he got up and gave his musket to Mr. Haskett to hold, while he took a sketch of the landscape as it then appeared to his view.

The natives seeing the two muskets in Mr. Haskett's hands, desired to hold them for him; he gave Mr. Carter's to one of them, but kept his own cocked, the muzzle directed towards the breast of him who held it.

As soon as Mr. Carter had finished, he took the musket from the native, and chid Mr. Haskett for his fear, mentioning repeatedly that they were an innocent race of men, and Mr. Shaw acquiesced in his opinion.

After refreshing themselves they made signs to the natives to proceed further up the hill, which they did not seem inclined to, but rather wished them to go down to the valley that appeared clear and pleasant from the place they were then in, which was surrounded by bushes and shrubs.

When the natives perceived that their visitors were determined to ascend the hill, they followed in great numbers, hallooing and shouting most hideously on the way.

Mr. Haskett strictly observed their motions; as they were continually making signs to each other, and frequently pointing towards him, he intimated their observations to the other gentlemen, and begged them for God's sake to be on their guard, for the natives were certainly bent on mischief.

At length, about half past two P. M. they reached the summit of the hill, on which they found a clear spot of ground of some acres in extent: the natives here kissed their hands frequently, and, very kindly to all appearance, invited them to sit down and rest themselves; which, however, they declined to do, the day being so far spent.

Here they had an opportunity of taking the view which was the object of their journey; they saw the reefs extending as far as the eye could reach; but no land to the Westward of the island, except a large sand bank nearly even with the water's edge, and not far from the island.

At the same time they also perceived a great number of the natives round the boat, who they supposed were trading with Captain Hill. When they had made their observations they began to descend; by degrees the natives contrived to separate the three gentlemen at eight or ten yards from each other, insinuating themselves between them in the path, which was but narrow, under the pretence of assisting them down the hill.

Mr. Haskett perceived boys of about 14 or 15 years of age lurking in the bushes as they passed, with bundles of spears and arrows, of which he informed Mr. Carter, who was the foremost in the path, and asked Mr. Shaw, who was behind them, if he saw them? who answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Shaw begged the other gentlemen to be on their guard; and Mr. Haskett proposed to Mr. Carter to turn all the natives before them, as he could plainly perceive they were bent on murdering them; but Mr. Carter said, he thought that would shew signs of mistrust or fear, and that he thought it better to go on as they were, and be all upon their guard.

They had got down the hill the greatest part of the way in this manner, when they were met by a very old man, who kissed Mr. Carter's hand first, and then attempted to kiss Mr. Haskett's, but was not permitted; he then went on and kissed Mr. Shaw's, who was in the rear.

Immediately after Mr. Haskett called out, "They want to take my musket from me;" and Mr. Carter exclaimed, "My God! my God! they have murdered me!" Mr. Haskett discharged his musket at the next man to him; on the report of it the natives all fled into the bushes.

Here was a horrid spectacle for Mr. Haskett to behold; Mr. Carter lying on the ground in a gore of blood, and Mr. Shaw with a large cut in his throat under the left jaw; but luckily they were both able to rise and proceed down the hill with all possible speed, firing at the natives wherever they saw them.

When they arrived on the beach they called out "Fire! fire!" But what must have been their feelings when they perceived Captain Hill and one of the seamen dead upon the beach, cut and mangled in a shocking manner; they shortly after perceived two of the seamen floating on the water between the boat and the beach, with their throats cut from ear to ear. After some difficulty the unhappy survivors made a shift to get on board the boat.

They found that the natives had taken all their provisions, boat cloaks, &c. started the water out of their kegs, and left the fourth sailor dead in the boat, cut and mangled in the same shocking manner.

They tried to get in their grapnel, but found it impossible, it was so entangled amongst the rocks by the natives. They therefore cut it; and Messrs. Shaw and Haskett got out two oars and pulled off shore, whilst Mr. Carter kept the natives off with his musket. But they found great difficulty in getting out of the reach of their spears and arrows, as the wind blew fresh on shore.

At length they found they could weather the point of the island by hoisting the sail,

sail, which the natives most fortunately had left behind them, and it was hoisted accordingly.

Mr. Haskett bound up the wounds of his unfortunate comrades with their handkerchiefs; but Mr. Carter was so weak from the loss of blood, that he was obliged to lay down in the bottom of the boat, while the other two were spectators of the fate of their deceased companions.

They saw very distinctly those voracious cannibals dragging the bodies of Captain Hill and the seamen up towards large fires prepared on the occasion, yelling and howling at the same time.

Between nine and ten they cleared the point of the island, when it was proposed by Mr. Shaw to run under the lee of it, and endeavour to get to the sand bank they saw from the top of the hill; that being the only method they could take, as they might reasonably hope, when they had not returned to the ships as expected, boats would be sent in quest of them the next morning.

They, therefore, hauled up under the lee of it, and made fast a club of iron wood, which the cannibals had left in the boat, to a nine pound lead, which had also escaped their notice; these they bent to the lead-line, and let it go, in hopes it would ride her till the morning.

They then committed the body of the murdered seaman to the deep, and returned thanks to the Almighty for delivering them from those inhuman monsters.

The pain the two wounded gentlemen felt, and the anxiety of them all, deprived them of rest all that night. When day-light appeared, they found they had drifted nearly out of sight of the island, and to the leeward of the sand bank.

It was impossible to reach the bank; they therefore consulted respecting what was best to be done in their perilous situation.

They examined what was left in the boat, and found some knives and scissars in the stern locker, but to their great sorrow the compass was gone, and all their provisions and water. There was also Mr. Haskett's great coat left in the boat, but nothing else.

Left now totally to Mr. Shaw, as to what were the best steps to take, as the other two were neither navigators nor seamen, he informed them, that the wind was then fair to run direct for *Timor*, which lay nearly West of them, and he supposed they should reach that island in about ten days. He could not think the

ship or boats would ever find them, and the longer they delayed bearing away, the less able they would be to perform their voyage without provisions and water.

They therefore all agreed to stand away to the Westward, and trust themselves to that Providence who had delivered them from the cannibals of Tate's Island.

Animated with hope, they continued thus until the 5th, when hunger and thirst preyed upon them: Mr. Carter's wound was so painful that he begged to have it examined, which Mr. Haskett did while Mr. Shaw held the steer oar. With great difficulty the hair was cut from the head, which, with the handkerchief and his hair, were entirely clotted with blood. The wound was in the back part of the head, and appeared to have been made with a hatchet. After having been washed with salt water, Mr. Haskett tied it up with a piece of his shirt, and Mr. Carter found himself after the dressing much relieved.

In the afternoon they discovered land, which they supposed to be the S. W. extremity of *New Guinea*; and on running down towards it, perceiving a reef extending to the Southward, on which were several negroes, whose heads only were out of the water, they were at first mistaken for breakers above the water, but as soon as their mistake was discovered, no one was eager to try their friendship, the fate of their companions being too fresh in their memory; not even though one of the negroes held up to them a large fish; no small inducement to men who had not broke fast for fifty-two hours.

They passed the reef, however, without in the least noticing the natives, and continued their course to the Westward, Mr. Shaw and Mr. Haskett relieving each other every two hours at the steer oar.

On the 6th in the morning they discovered a sand bank to the Southward, quite dry, to which they gave the name of *Forlorn Hope*. A great number of birds being perceived about this bank, they endeavoured to make for it, in the hopes of killing some of them and gathering eggs, but found that the boat was drifting to the leeward of the bank; they therefore hauled down the sail, and endeavoured to row up to it, but found themselves so exhausted for want of food and water, that it was impossible to make their way towards the bank; indeed so much had that attempt fatigued them, that it was with the greatest difficulty

Ss

they

they could accomplish stepping the mast and again hoisting the sail.

This fatigue, after the boat was again on her course, occasioned them to repine and murmur at their misfortunes; but reflection on the goodness of that Providence who so far had protected them, changed it into a perfect reliance on his mercy.

On the 7th in the morning they found two small birds in the boat, one of which they immediately divided into three parts, each devouring his share with the keenest sensations of hunger: the other bird was reserved for another meal. Even with this small share of sustenance their spirits were considerably raised;—they still steering to the Westward; the sun being their guide by day, and the stars by night.

Shortly after sun-set this day they found themselves in shoal water, and breakers all round them; however, they stood on till about nine at night, when, having deepened to about five fathom, it was proposed by Mr. Shaw, and agreed to, that they should come to and rest themselves for the night.

On the 8th in the morning they discovered land on both sides of them, which was at first very discouraging, but Mr. Shaw, perceiving a current setting to the Westward, conjectured that there was a passage through, and that after clearing

the land they should find an open sea, by which means they might shortly reach Timor.

Having, therefore, stood in between the islands, they found there was a passage between them, and, not perceiving any signs of inhabitants, agreed to land and look for water: Mr. Shaw and Mr. Haskett accordingly landed, and finding a hole full of water, Mr. Shaw could not refrain from drinking heartily of it; after which, however, and that a keg of it had been filled, it was found to be as brackish as the water alongside.

They stood on through these straits, which they named *God's Mercy*. In the afternoon Mr. Carter's wound became very painful; and on Mr. Haskett's, opening it to wash it as usual with salt water, he found three pieces of the skull had worked out; which circumstance, however, he did not communicate to Mr. Carter, but, on the contrary, gave him every assurance of its doing well.

Mr. Carter having been very weak from the opening of the wound, the throat of the remaining bird was cut and applied to Mr. Carter's mouth, and, yielding a few drops of blood, gave him great relief. They divided the bird in the same manner they had done the other,

(*To be continued.*)

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

From the impartiality of your valuable Repository, I am induced to trouble you with the inclosed; and should you think it worthy of a place, it may probably be the means of drawing attention to neglected merit, and at all events will afford information to your numerous Readers of this Island, on a subject which seems too little known, and the object too lightly valued.

I am, Sir, your constant reader, and humble servant,
London, March 28, 1797.

VIATOR.

A CORRESPONDENT observes with sincere regret, in the late Gazette accounts of our various successes in St. Domingo, no mention made of any of the French officers or troops in our pay. Montalembert, Desfruges, DesSources, Depetre, and many others, are names which would not discredit any report; and the conduct of the gallant Chevalier de Sevray, commanding a Black company in our service, ought not to have been passed over in silence by our Generals; this Gentleman was wounded in the breast in one of the actions under Gen. Bowyer; he was so far recovered as to be out of danger, but on the Brigands attempting to storm one of the Forts, he was again in action, and by

his exertions greatly aided the repulse; but those exertions caused his wounds to open afresh, and he died in consequence.

That there are bad men in all nations must be allowed; but our Correspondent cannot help thinking such French Gentlemen as have attached themselves to us, have thus given the strongest proofs of their honour and integrity, their wish for good order and government, and they should ever be mentioned for their portion of merit, as a principal stimulus to great and good actions. This, without meaning any reflection on our commanders, would, in the opinion of our Correspondent, give them additional credit for their candour and disinterestedness.

Our

Our Correspondent also observes an account of the very flourishing state of the parish of L'Archaye, but not a syllable to whom this is to be attributed; had the inhabitants been consulted, they would have proclaimed to the world, that the high state of cultivation, and the great tranquillity in which that parish is at present, is owing to the genius, strong mind, and indefatigable exertions of Col. Lapointe, Commandant of the District, who whilst almost every other part of the Island is devastated and in insurrection, has uniformly preserved peace and quiet in the extent of this parish under his charge, and by this means brought it to unequalled prosperity.

As the British nation is so little acquainted with the immense value of this Island, our Correspondent presumes to give a short sketch of *this parish*; it is the *smallest in the Island*, and the fertility and vast resources of the whole may in some measure be judged of therefrom.

L'Archaye, from Boucassin to Fort Lapointe is from four or five, to nine miles wide to the mountains.

The hills of the same parish are sixty-six miles long, in coffee, from Mount Terrible to the Hill of Montruis.

In 1789, fifty vessels, each from 300 to 400 tons, were loaded here with sugar and coffee, besides a great quantity of molasses and other matters shipped to America, and the contraband trade; also taffia, there being three distilleries. The Fonds Blancs adjoining, and two-thirds of Mirebalais, on account of the nearness of the sea, ship much of their produce from this parish also.—There are in the parish

57 sugar estates,
300 coffee estates,
4 indigo estates, and about
100 small places where cotton is
cultivated,

18,000 slaves, and 1000 to 1200 white inhabitants; some estates make 1000 hogheads of sugar per annum, and one estate of forty-eight acres (that of Jarossay aux Vases), has been known to produce 200,000lb. of sugar in one year; a good deal of clayed sugar is also made, and double refined equal to any in the world. They reckon that a *good field slave* should earn there 400 dollars or upwards of 90l. sterling, per annum.

This parish, like many others in St. Domingo, is very independant of seasons. A variety of streams and rivulets, which are never dry, run from the mountains, and every estate has a part, proportioned to its magnitude, allotted to it, which is seen meandering through the cane pieces, and preserves them in constant verdure; so that though the *general* season of making sugar is the same as in the British Islands in the West Indies, yet they make sugar *the whole year round*.

This is one of the smallest parishes and plains of the Island. Prior to the war, the exports from St. Domingo exceeded in value those of the whole British Islands in the West Indies; the Spanish part of this invaluable Island is said to be equal in fertility to the French, though, owing to the indolence of those people, it is little cultivated.

In the whole Island it is very healthy, and cool in the mountains. In 1788, the population, &c. of the French part of St. Domingo stood thus:—

30,826 white inhabitants, besides troops,
24,848 mulattoes and free negroes,

434,429 slaves,
793 sugar estates,
3,150 indigo ditto,
789 cotton plantations,

3,117 coffee estates,
54 cocoa ditto,
520 water mills,
1,617 cattle mills,

46,823 mules,
36,782 horses,
243,682 head of cattle, &c.

and all this within the space of 70 years, as it could only be said to be a colony since 1718, when the throne of Spain was secured to the Duke of Anjou.

Spain holds two-thirds of the cultivable soil; has only 14,000 blacks or mulattoes, of which 7000 or 8000 are slaves, and has no *plantation of consequence*; yet they have held this Colony three centuries, and it costs the Government 250,000 dollars annually, whilst in 1788 the French part yielded 6,924,166 livres of octroi, or *duties to Government* on the various productions of the Colony, of which the total value the same year was 179,383,396 livres. In the Spanish part they have only a depreciated paper currency, as all their specie goes to the French part of the Island.

LETTER from JAMES THOMSON, Author of "THE SEASONS," to Dr. CRANSTON*.

(COPY.)

"D Sr

"I WOULD chide you for the slackness of your correspondence; but, having blamed you waongously last time, I shall say nothing, 'till I hear from you, which I hope will be soon.

"There's a little business I would communicate to you, befor I come to the more entertaining part of our correspondence.

"I'm going (hard task!) to complain, and beg your assistance—When I came here, I brought very little money along wt. me; expecting some more, upon the felling of Widehope, which was to have been sold that day my mother was buried. now 'tis unfold yet: but will be disposed

of, as soon, as it can be conveniently done: tho indeed, 'tis perplex'd wt. some difficulties. I was a long time here living att my own charges, and you know how expensive that is: this, together with the furnishing of myself wt. cloaths, linnens, one thing with another, *to fit me for any business, of this nature here*, necessarily oblidg'd me to contract some debt. being a stranger here, 'tis a wonder how I got any credit; but, I cant expect 'twill be long sustain'd, unless I immediately clear it. even, now, I believe it is at a crisis. my friends have no money to send me, till the land is sold: and my creditors will not wait till then—you know what the consequences would be—now the assistance I would beg of you, and which I know,

* DOCTOR CRANSTON, to whom this letter is address'd, appears to have been the companion of the early youth, and the confidant of the mature life, of Thomson. He was son of the Gentleman who was then Minister of Ancrum, on whose death Mr. John Cranston, another of his sons, succeeded to that office. Dr. Cranston having died soon after his father, all his papers fell into the hands of his brother, who lived to an advanced age in the pastoral charge of Ancrum; and at his death, which happened a few years ago, both his own and his brother's manuscripts came into the possession of his surviving family. From this period, the present letter lay unnoticed amongst lumber till lately, when it was taken out by a maid-servant, and devoted by her to the purpose of packing up some candle-sticks, which were sent to Kelfo to be exchanged. The person into whose hands it thus fell (Mr. William Muir, junior, copper-smith, Kelfo) fortunately discovered its value; and has obligingly furnished us with it on the present occasion. The copy we have taken, and which is now subjoined, is exact and literal; the spelling, punctuation, and even the errors of the original, being scrupulously preserved.

The Public will perceive, that this interesting epistle is without date, and is signed only with initials*. But, independent of the simple narrative of the means by which it has been rescued from oblivion, it seems to carry in it such intrinsic marks of authenticity, that no one who is in the least acquainted with the peculiar character of the productions of Thomson, can hesitate a moment in ascribing it to him. Besides gratifying that laudable curiosity which the Public naturally feel to become acquainted with the most minute circumstances in the lives of eminent men, we consider this letter as peculiarly interesting in many other points of view. It appears to have been written at a most critical period of the author's life, being soon after his arrival in England, whither he went upon the death of his mother. It exhibits the interesting spectacle of an elegant and inexperienced mind, labouring under the pressure of pecuniary embarrassments, and struggling with those feelings of conscious dignity by which he had long been prevented from soliciting assistance, and which the horrors of impending indigence alone enabled him to overcome. But the account he then proceeds to give of the origin and partial progress of "THE SEASONS" more nearly concerns the Public, and merits the attention not only of the Biographer, whom it enables to throw light on an obscure part of the history of this work; but also of the Philosopher, whom it must forcibly impress with the reflection, that the most trivial circumstances sometimes affect the whole tenor of a man's life, and that, by causes apparently the most inefficient, his fame and fortune may be for ever decided, as well as the nature and extent of his influence on mankind. Had not Mr Riccleton, a man who is now altogether unknown as a poet, composed a small production on Winter, the immortal "Seasons" might never have existed; and thus, not only might Scotland have derived comparatively small lustre from the genius of her Thomson, but the world might never have been delighted with the enchanting imagery and glowing description of the Poet of the Year.

* From the Post-mark it seems to have been written from Barnet.

if in your power, you won't refuse me, is, a letter of credit, on some merchant, banker, or such like person in London, for the matter of twelve pound; till I get money, upon the selling of the land, which I'm, at last, certain off. if you could either give it me yourself, or procure it; tho you dont owe it to my merit, yet, you owe it to your own nature, which I know so well as to say no more on the subject; only allow me to add, that, when I first fell upon such a project (the only thing I have for it in my present circumstances) knowing the selfish inhumane temper of the generality, of the world; you were the first person that offer'd to my thoughts, as one, to whom I had the confidence to make such an address

"Now, I imagine you seized wt. a fine romantic, kind of melancholy, on the fading of the year. now I figure you wandering, philosophical, and pensive, amidst the brown, wither'd groves: while the leaves rustle under your feet. the sun gives a farewell parting gleam and the birds

Stir the faint note, and but attempt to sing.

then again, when the heavns wear a more gloomy aspect, the winds whistle, and the waters spout, I see you in the well known Cleugh, beneath the solemn arch of tall, thick, embowering trees, listening to the amusing lull of the many steep, moss-grown cascades; while deep, divine contemplation, the genius of the place, prompts each swelling awful thought. I'm sure, you would not resign your part in that scene at an easy rate. none e'er enjoy'd it to the height you do, and you're worthy of it. ther I walk in spirit, and disport in its beloved gloom. this country, I am in, is not very entertaining. no variety but that of woods, and them we have in abundance. but where is the living stream? the airy mountain? and the hanging rock? with twenty other things that elegantly please the lover of nature? --Nature delights me in every form, I am just now painting her, in her most lugubrious dress; for my own amusement, describing winter as it presents itself. after my first proposal of the subject,

I sing of winter, and his gelid reign;
Nor let a ryming insect of the spring,
Deem it a barren theme. to me 'tis full
Of manly charms; to me, who court the
shade

Whom, the gay seasons suit not, and who
shun

The glare of summer. Welcom! kindred
glooms!

Drear awful wintry, horrors, welcome
all, &c.

After this introduction, I say, which
insists for a few lines further I prosecute
the purport of the following ones

Nor can I o departing Summer! choose
But consecrate one pitying line to you;
Sing your last temper'd days, and sunny
calms,
That cheer the spirits, and serene the soul.

Then terrible floods, and high winds,
that usually happen about this time of
year, and have already happen'd here,
(I wish you have not felt them too dread-
fully) the first produced the enclosed
lines; the last are not completed. Mr.
Rickleton's poem on winter, which I still
have, first put the design into my head.
in it are some masterly strokes that
awaken'd me--being only a present
amusement, 'tis ten to one but I drop it
in when e'er another fancy comes cross.

"I believe it had been much more for
your entertainment, if in this letter I
had cited other people instead of myself:
but I must refer that 'till another time.
If you have not seen it already, I have
just now in my hands an original of Sr
Alexander Brands (the craz'd Scots
Knight wt the woful countenance) you
would relish. I believe it might make
Mis John catch hold of his knees, which
I take in him to be a degree of mirth,
only inferiour, to falling back again with
an elastic spring. 'tis very (*here a word
is obliterated*) printed in the evening
post: so, perhaps you have seen these pa-
negyries of our declining Bard; one on
the Princess's birth day: the other on his
Majesty's, in (*obliterated*) cantos: they're
written in the spirit of a complicated cra-
ziness.

"I was in London lately a night;
and in the old playhouse saw a comedy
acted, called, *Love makes a Man, or the
Fop's Fortune*, where I beheld Miller
and Cibber shine to my infinite entertain-
ment. in and about London this month
of Sept: near a hundred people have dy'd
by accident and suicide. ther was one
blacksmith, tyr'd of the hammer, who
hang'd himself, and left written behind
him this concise epitaph

I Joe Pope
liv'd wt out hope
And dy'd by a rope.

or else some epigrammatic muse has be-
ly'd him. "Mr.

"Mr. Muir has ample fund for politics, in the present posture of affairs, as you'll find by the public news. I should be glad to know that great minister's frame just now.—Keep it to yourself.—you may whisper it too in Mis John's ear.—far otherwise, is his lately mysterious Br. Mr. Tait employed.—Started a superannuated fortune, and just

now upon the full scent.—'tis comical enough to see him from amongst the rubbish of his controversial divinity and politics furbishing up his antient rusty gallantry.

"Yours sincerely, J. T.

"Remember me to all friends. Mr. Rickle, Mis John, Br. John, &c."

* The passages printed in *Italics* are written on the margin of the original letter.

J U L I A.

"NO," said I authoritatively, "this earth is not our only place of existence; that God who lent the good into this world of care has prepared a future reward more than adequate to all their present sufferings."—My heart was gladdened with the idea—it swelled with thankfulness to its great Creator, and benevolence to all mankind. Tranquillity reigned in my breast—my feelings were softened into harmony. The *cause* of the exclamation was forgotten;—my mind was relieved from every unpleasant impression. Perfect serenity we were never meant long to enjoy;—short was its stay with me—the name of Julia struck my ears, and instantly recalled my wandering thoughts. "She is awoke," said the Cottager—that moment I found myself at her bed-side and clasped her lily hand to my heart. Horatio hung over her faded form with a countenance strongly expressive of anguish; he looked as if desirous to arrest the flight of her spirit, now on the point of quitting its earthly tenement for ever.—"Poor sufferer! that beauty and innocence which once rendered thee so lovely, are now fled; once thou wast innocent and happy—the support of thy parent, the pride of thy brother, and the delight of all thy friends. Every eye spoke admiration, every tongue expressed applause. Had Julia a wish? it was gratified—had she a fear? it was banished—had she an aversion? it was indulged.—Now mark the contrast: Alexander (patience support me at the mention of his name!) came to blast her felicity. Under the form of an angel he concealed the heart of a fiend. Her guileless beauty inspired him with no other sentiment than a wish to get her into his power; from the guilt of such an action he felt little compunction—his only difficulty was to effect it. The external advantages, alas! of a fine form and winning address were but too powerful advocates with the heart of Julia in his favour: the delicacy of his flattery pleased her; and those praises, which,

when they proceeded from others, she disregarded, from Alexander were received with rapture. Too artless to conceal her affection, her destroyer perceived the advantage he had gained before she herself was aware of it. This discovery, instead of filling him with gratitude (could a heart such as his be sensible of that soft emotion), only emboldened him in his hopes; from that time doubling his assiduities, in an unguarded moment he prevailed upon her to put herself under his protection. This accomplished, his task was done; he took her to London, where, in a short time, she was, almost unconsciously, ruined. Julia, though fallen, was Julia still; though she had quitted the path of virtue, she could not long continue in that of dishonour. Her unshaken delicacy provoked Alexander; finding her mind still maintained its native dignity, after several ineffectual attempts to continue the connection, he very honourably deserted her. Though reduced to the extremity of distress, Julia thought not of herself; she flew to her aged parent, whose arms, she well knew, would be open to receive her. She arrived just in time to see the remains of that revered guardian of her happiness deposited in the tomb. His Julia's guilt had struck him to the heart—there needed not a repetition of the blow. For six weeks she bore the remembrance of the scene; the seventh found her in the situation I have described. Her brother, her Horatio, came, to reproach—Ah, no! to soothe and comfort his afflicted sister—"To whisper comfort to her parting soul."—The sight was affecting—my whole soul felt it—the sacred volume fell from my hand—the sound startled her—she pressed my hand fervently—then Horatio's—'twas a thrilling touch—the young soldier's eyes fully testified its power—her deadened eye was fixed on me—on Horatio—then—closed for ever."

"A fairer spirit ne'er sought Heaven."

T H E

T H E
L O N D O N R E V I E W
A N D
L I T E R A R Y J O U R N A L,
F O R M A Y 1797.

Quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non.

A Residence in France, during the Years 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, described, in a Series of Letters from an English Lady, with general and incidental Remarks on the French Character and Manners. Prepared for the Press by John Gifford, Esq. Author of, The History of France, Letter to Lord Lauderdale, &c. in Two Volumes. London: Printed by J. Pymtell, for T. N. Longman, Paternoster-Row, 1797.

"Plus je vis l'Etranger, plus j'amai ma Patrie."

DU BELLOY.

THOUGH England is assailed at this moment by very formidable adversaries, both from within and from without, yet we shall persevere in cherishing the hope, that the general spirit of discrimination and good sense which prevails more perhaps in this country than in any other in the world, will be as sufficient to guard us against *internal machinations*, as our fortitude and prudence have hitherto been sufficient to repel the aggressions of hostile nations. With the conduct of those to whom Government is committed, every wise man, in his private capacity, will forbear to interfere; conscious that his opinion must necessarily be circumscribed by a narrow and inaccurate range of information. But, in what more immediately relates to individuals, he is not equally restrained; indeed he may be said to be called upon in an especial manner, by his duty as a good citizen, to do all in his power to contribute to *social order*, and to the *suppression of dangerous innovations*.

It is on this account that the work before us has a claim to our earnest commendation. It appears to contain a fair narrative of such events as fell within the writer's observation and bitter experience, during the continuance of one of the most *cruel and atrocious tyrannies* recorded in the history of mankind. Its proper effect is to guard every man who reflects from an eager propensity to array himself and his countrymen with *these over-weening tags of France* which have

hitherto appeared only as the emblems of *beggary, wretch dness, and slaughter*.

Though the title of this work is good, the fair Authoress is so modest, as to apologize for any defects that may appear in it. She tells her readers, "That she should never have ventured to offer any production of hers to the world, had she not conceived it possible, that information and reflections collected and made on the spot, during a period when France exhibited a state of which there is no example, might gratify curiosity without the aid of literary embellishment; and an adherence to truth might, in a subject of this nature, be more acceptable than brilliancy of thought, or elegance of language. The eruption of a volcano, she adds, may be more scientifically described and accounted for by the philosopher: but the relation of the illiterate peasant who beheld it, and suffered from its effects, may not be less interesting to the common hearer."

These remarks are undoubtedly just, and argue a very becoming diffidence in the writer; it is our province to add, what a perusal of these Volumes will confirm, that where the spectator of, and sharer in, the dismal scene is fraught also with the wisdom of the philosopher, the information derives from this circumstance additional weight and value; and that the person who has published these pages is not more *faithful* in stating the circumstances, than *judicious* and *considerate* in appreciating the importance

tance and extent of the calamities she relates.

Perhaps we can in no way better consult the interests of the *Public* and of the *Auteurs*, without over-looking, what ought to be our chief concern, the *entertainment* of the readers of our miscellany, than by selecting, as we turn over the pages of two closely printed octavo volumes, such passages and occurrences as shall appear particularly important and impressive; making ourselves any occasional remarks which may render our extracts more intelligible or useful.

The first letter we shall notice is dated Arras, 1792, which describes the garden and palace of the Bishop of that place, who had emigrated. In this description, *veluti in speculo*, they may behold their fate who quit their native soil to escape the *ordal* of *persecution*; and all may contemplate the rise of malignity and the progress and punishment of ingratitude.

"After obtaining an order from the Municipality, we went to see the gardens and palace of the Bishop. The garden has nothing very remarkable, but is large and well laid out, according to the old stile. It forms a very agreeable walk; and, when the Bishop possessed it, was open for the enjoyment of the inhabitants, but it is now shut up, and in disorder. The house is plain, and substantially furnished, and exhibits no appearance of unbecoming luxury. The whole is now the property of the nation, and will soon be disposed of. I could not help feeling a sensation of melancholy as we walked over the apartments. Every thing is marked in an inventory just as left, and an air of arrangement and residence leads one to reflect, that the owner did not imagine, at his departure, he was quitting it perhaps for ever. I am not partial to the original emigrants, yet much may be said for the Bishop of Arras. He was pursued by ingratitude, and marked for persecution. The Robespierres were young men whom he had taken from a mean state, had educated, and patronized. The Revolution gave them an opportunity of displaying their talents, and their talents procured them popularity. They became enemies to the Clergy, because their patron was a Bishop; and endeavoured to render their benefactor odious, because the world could not forget, nor they forgive, *how much* they were indebted to him. — Vice is not often passive; nor is there often a

medium between gratitude for benefits, and hatred to the author of them. A little mind is hurt by the remembrance of obligation, — begins by forgetting, and not uncommonly ends by persecuting."

Of the domestic distresses perpetually excited by civil suspicion and animosity, the following is a very distressing and interesting picture, terminating happily however in its *perspective*:

"The last days of our stay at Arras were embittered by the distresses of our neighbour and acquaintance Madame de B ——. She has lost two sons under circumstances so affecting, that I think you will be interested in the relation. — The two young men were in the army, and quartered at Perpignan, at a time when some effort of counter-revolution was said to be intended. One of them was arrested as being concerned, and the other surrendered himself prisoner to accompany his brother. When the High Court at Orleans was instituted for trying State-prisoners, those of Perpignan were ordered to be conducted there, and the two B.'s, chained together, were taken with the rest. On their arrival at Orleans, their gaoler had mislaid the key that unlocked their fetters, and, not finding it immediately, the young men produced one which answered the purpose, and released themselves. The gaoler looked at them with surprize, and asked why, with such a means in their power, they had not escaped in the night, or on the road. They replied, because they were not culpable, and had no reason for avoiding a trial that would manifest their innocence. Their heroism was fatal. They were brought, by a decree of the Convention, from Orleans to Versailles (on their way to Paris), where they were met by the mob and massacred.

"Their unfortunate mother is yet ignorant of their fate; but we left her in a state little preferable to that which will be the effect of certainty. She saw the decree for transporting the prisoners from Orleans, and all accounts of the result have been carefully concealed from her; yet her anxious and enquiring looks at all who approach her, indicate but too well her suspicion of the truth. Monsieur de B.'s situation is indifferably painful. Informed of the death of his sons, he is yet obliged to conceal his sufferings, and wear an appearance of tranquillity in the presence of his wife. Sometimes he escapes, when unable to contain

contain his emotions any longer, and remains at M. de —'s till he recovers himself. He takes no notice of the subject of his grief, and we respect it too much to attempt to console him. The last time I asked him after Mad. de —, he told me her spirits were something better, and, added he, in a voice almost suffocated, *she is amusing herself with working neckcloths for her sons!* — When you reflect that the massacres at Paris took place the second and third of September, and that the decree was passed to bring the prisoners from Orleans (where they were in safety) on the tenth, I can say nothing that will add to the horror of this transaction, or to your detestation of its cause. Sixty-two, mostly people of high rank, fell victims to this barbarous policy: they were brought in a sort of covered waggons, and were murdered in heaps without being taken out."

We promised a *happy perspective* to this *picture*, and it will be found in the note subjoined.

"Perhaps the reader will be pleased at a discovery which it would have been unsafe to mention when made, or in the course of this correspondence. The two young men alluded to above arrived at Versailles, chained together, with their fellow-prisoners. Surprize, perhaps admiration, had diverted the gaoler's attention from demanding the key that opened their padlock, and it was still in their possession. On entering Versailles, and observing the croud preparing to attack them, they divested themselves of their fetters and of every other incumbrance. In a few moments their carriages were surrounded; their companions at one end were already murdered, and themselves slightly wounded; but the confusion increasing, they darted amidst the croud, and were in a moment undistinguishable. They were afterwards taken under the protection of a humane magistrate, who concealed them for some time, and they are now in perfect security—They were the *only two* of the whole number that escaped."

The following passage will remind those of our readers who were in London during the *dreadful riot* which took place in the year 1780, of several *ridiculous* though *necessary* *subterfuges* which *decency* was often compelled at that time to recur to, to shelter itself from *outrage*.

"It is curious in walking the streets
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to observe the devices of the several classes of aristocracy; for it is not to be disguised, that since the hope from Dumourier has vanished, though the disgust of the people may be increased, their terror is also greater than ever, and the Departments near Paris have no resource but silent submission. Every one, therefore, obeys the *letter* of the decrees with the diligence of fear, while they elude the *spirit* of them with all the ingenuity of hatred. — The rich, for example, who cannot entirely divest themselves of their remaining *hauteur*, exhibit a full compliance with the edicts. It has lately been ordered, that every house in the Republic shall have fixed on the outside of the door, in legible characters, the *name*, *age*, *birth-place*, and *profession* of its inhabitants. Not the poorest cottager, not those who are too old or too young for action, nor even unmarried ladies, are exempt from thus proclaiming the abstract of their history to passers-by.

"Some of the wealthy do this on a small piece of paper, written in a small hand, and placed at the very extreme of the height allowed by the law. Some fix their bills so as to be half covered by a shutter; others fasten them only with wafers, so that the wind, detaching one or two corners, makes it impossible to read the rest. Many who have courts or passages to their houses, put their names on the half of a gate which they leave open, so that the writing is not perceptible but to those who enter. But those who are most afraid, or most decidedly aristocrats, subjoin to their registers, *all good Republicans, or Vive la Republique, une & indivisible*. Some likewise, who are in public offices, or shop-keepers, who are very timid and afraid of pillage, or are ripe for a counter-revolution, have a sheet, half the size of the door, decorated with red caps, tri-coloured ribbons, and flaming sentences ending in *Death or Liberty*."

A few pages farther on, our fair traveller introduces a letter from a female friend of her's, dated from a *maison d'arrest*, to which she had been conveyed by a decree of Convention. We have not room for the whole, though interesting; but the following paragraph is a specimen of the *atrocity* and *falsehood* with which the public concerns were managed:

"One of our companions is a non-juring priest, who has been imprisoned
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under circumstances which make me almost ashamed of my country. — After having escaped from a neighbouring Department, he procured himself a lodging in the town, and for some time lived very peaceably, till a woman, who suspected his profession, became extremely importunate with him to confess her. The poor man for several days refused, telling her, that he did not consider himself as a priest, nor wished to be known as such, nor to infringe the law that excluded him. The woman, however, still continued to persecute him, alleging that her conscience was distressed, and that her peace depended on her being able to confess in the right way. At length he suffered himself to be prevailed upon; the woman received an hundred livres for informing against him, and, perhaps, the priest will be condemned to the guillotine."

We find in a subsequent note, that this unfortunate *non-jur* actually suffered afterwards on the scaffold.

The following letter will furnish the English reader with a competent idea of a *domiciliary visit*; and, as we hope, will set him on his guard against such as would introduce that *noiset species of administration* into our Island; after the example of those whom they *delight to honour* and extol. They might not indeed begin with *such réquisitions*, but they would assuredly end with them.

"Peronne, August 1793.

"I have often regretted, my dear Brother, that my letters have for some time been rather intended to satisfy your curiosity than your affection. At this moment I feel differently, and I rejoice that the inquietude and danger of my situation will probably not come to your knowledge, till I shall be no longer subject to them. I have been for several days unwell, and yet my body, veteran-dinarian as I am at best, is now the better part of me; for my mind has been so deranged by suspense and terror, that I expect to recover my health long before I shall be able to tranquillize my spirits.

"On our return from Soissons I found, by the Public Prints, that a Decree had passed for arresting all natives of the countries with which France is at war, and who had not constantly resided there since 1789. This intelligence, as you will conceive, sufficiently alarmed me, and I lost no time in consulting Mad. De ———'s friends on the subject, who were generally of opinion that the Decree was merely a

menace, and that it was too unjust to be put in execution. As some days elapsed, and no steps were taken in consequence, I began to think that they were right, and my spirits were somewhat revived; when one evening, as I was preparing to go to bed, my maid suddenly entered the room, and before she could give me any previous explanation, the apartment was filled with armed men. As soon as I was collected enough to enquire the object of this unseasonable visit, I learned that all this military *apparail* was to put the seals on my papers, and convey my person to the Hotel de Ville! I knew it would be vain to remonstrate, and therefore made an effort to recover my spirits, and submit.

"The business, however, was not yet terminated — my papers were to be sealed; and though they were not very voluminous, the process was more difficult than you would imagine, none of the company having been employed in affairs of the kind before. A debate ensued on the manner in which it should be done, and, after a very tumultuous discussion, it was sagaciously concluded to seal up the doors and windows of all the apartments appropriated to my use. They then discovered that they had no seal fit for the purpose, and a new consultation was held on the propriety of affixing a cypher, which was offered them by one of the *Garde Nationale*.

"This weighty matter being at length decided, the doors of my bed-chamber, dressing-room, and of the apartments with which they communicated, were carefully fastened up, though not without an observation on my part, that I was only a guest at Mad. De ———'s, and that an order to seize my papers or person was not a mandate for rendering a part of her house ticklish. But there was no reasoning with ignorance, and a score of bayonets nor could I obtain permission even to take some linen out of my drawers. On going down stairs I found the court and avenues to the garden amply guarded, and with this numerous escort, and accompanied by Mad. De ———, I was conducted to the Hotel de Ville. I know not what resistance they might expect from a single female, but, to judge by their precautions, they must have deemed the adventure a very perilous one. When we arrived at the Hotel de Ville it was near eleven o'clock: the hall was crowded; and a young man, in a dirty linen jacket and trousers, and dirty linen, with the air of

of a *Polisson*, and the countenance of an assassin, was haranguing with great vehemence against the English, who, he asserted, were all agents of Pitt (especially the women), and were to set fire to the corn, and corrupt the garrisons of the fortified towns. The people listened to these terrible projects with a stupid sort of surprise, and for the most part seemed either very careless or very incredulous. As soon as this inflammatory piece of eloquence was finished, I was presented to the ill-looking orator, who, I learned, was a *Représentant du Peuple*. It was very easy to perceive that my spirits were quite overpowered, and that I could with difficulty support myself; but this did not prevent the *Représentant du Peuple* from treating me with that inconsiderate brutality commonly the effect of a sudden accession of power on narrow and vulgar minds. After a variety of impertinent questions, menaces of a prison for myself, and exclamations of hatred and vengeance against my country, on producing some friends of Mad. De ———, who were to be answerable for me, I was released, and returned home more dead than alive.

"You must not infer from what I have related, that I was particularly distinguished upon this occasion, for, tho' I have no acquaintance with the English here, I understand that they had all been treated in the same manner. As soon as the *Représentant* had left the town, by dint of solicitation we prevailed on the Municipality to take the seal off the rooms, and content themselves with selecting and securing my papers, which was done yesterday by a Commissioner formally appointed for the purpose. I know not the quality of the good citizens to whom this important charge was entrusted, but I concluded from their *assurances* that they had been more usefully employed the preceding part of the day at the anvil and last. It is certain, however, they had undertaken a business greatly beyond their powers. They, indeed, turned over all my trunks and drawers, and dived to the bottom of water-jugs and flower-jars with great zeal, but neglected to search a large portfolio that lay on the table, probably from not knowing the use of it, and my servant conveyed away some letters, while I amused them with the sight of a blue-bottle fly through a microscope.

"They were at first much puzzled to know whether books and music were included under the article of papers, and

were very desirous of burning a History of France, because they discovered by the title-page that it was *about Kings*; but the most difficult part of this momentous transaction was, taking an account of it in writing: however, as only one of the company could write, there was no disputing as to the scribe, though there was much about the manner of execution. I did not see the composition, but I could hear that it stated "*comme quoi*." They had found the seals unbroken, *comme quoi*; they had taken them off; and divers *us bonus* of the same kind. The whole concluded, and my papers deposited in a box, I was at length freed from my guests, and put in possession of my apartments."

In consequence of the news of Lord Hood's taking possession of Toulon, which the Government affected to discredit for some days, but which was soon ascertained, the Convention, in a paroxysm of rage at once cowardly and unprincipled, decreed, that all the English not resident in France before 1789 should be imprisoned as hostages, and be answerable for the conduct of their countrymen, and of the Toulonese, with their lives. This Decree was soon after put into execution, and our fair correspondent was involved in the common calamity. Having been so particular in our quotation from the account of the domiciliary visit, and as acts of oppression and brutality exhibit themselves generally in the same odious uniformity of appearance, we shall pass over the circumstances of this *arrestation*. But the following account of a female fellow-prisoner we will insert, both on account of its *brevity* and the *commiseration* it must excite:

"While I was walking in the yard this morning, I was accosted by a female whom I immediately recollected to be Victoire, a very pretty *couturière*, who used to work for me when I was at Panthemont, and who made your last Holland shirts. I was not a little surprised to see her in such a situation, and took her aside to enquire her history. I found that her mother was dead, and that her brother, having set up a little shop at St. Omer's, had engaged her to go and live with him. Being under five-and-twenty, the last Requisition obliged him to depart for the army, and leave her to carry on the business alone. Three weeks after she was arrested at midnight, put into a cart, and brought hither. She had no time to take any precautions, and their little *commerce*, which was in haberdashery,

berdasher, as well as some work she had in hand, is abandoned to the mercy of the people who arrested her. She has reason to suppose her crime is, not having frequented the constitutional m^{as}s. Her accuser is a member of one of the town committees, who, since her brother's absence, has persecuted her with dishonourable proposals, and, having been repulsed, has taken this method of revenging himself. Her conjecture is most probably right, as since her imprisonment this man has been endeavouring to make a sort of barter with her for her release.

"I am really concerned for this poor creature, who is at present a very good girl; but if she remains here, she will not only be deprived of her means of living, but perhaps her morals may be irretrievably corrupted. She is now lodged in a room with ten or a dozen men, and the house is so crowded that I doubt whether I have interest enough to procure her a more decent apartment."

What can this strange policy have intended, which thus exposed to ruin and want a girl of one-and-twenty, not for any open violation of the law, but merely for her *religious opinion*; and this too in a country which professed toleration as the basis of its Government?

Of the mode by which the Military Order were kept faithful to the Republic, *one and indivisible*, the following instance may satisfy the reader. "The motive by which Despotism rules is *Fear*," says the Author of "The Spirit of Laws;" what sort of Government then shall we term this?

"Every man of note in the army is beset with spies, and if they leave the camp on any occasion it is more necessary to be on their guard against these wretches than against an ambuscade of the enemy; and General — related to us a circumstance which happened to himself as an example of this, which will give a tolerable idea of the present system of Government:—After the relief of Dunkirk, being quartered in the neighbourhood of St. Omer, he occasionally went to the town on his private concerns. One day, while he was waiting at the inn where he intended to dine, two young men accosted him, and after engaging him in a general conversation for some time, began to talk with great freedom, though with an affected caution, of public men and measures, of the banditti who governed, the tyranny that was exercised, and the

supineness of the people; in short, of all those too poignant truths which constitute the *leze nation* of the day. Monf. De — was not at first very attentive; but finding their discourse become still more liberal, it excited his suspicions; and casting his eyes on a glass opposite to where they were conversing, he perceived a sort of intelligence between them, which immediately suggested to him the profession of his companions; and calling to a couple of dragoons who had attended him, he ordered them to arrest the two Gentlemen as aristocrats, and convey them without ceremony to prison. They submitted, seemingly more surprised than alarmed; and in two hours the General received a note from a higher power, desiring him to set them at liberty, as they were *agents of the Republic*."

Another short instance of the conduct of Robespierre and his party towards those in *military command* whose political opinions they suspected, will farther evince the atrocity of their jealousy:

"Nov. 22. We have been walking in the yard (or the prison) to day with General Laveneur, who, for an act which in any other country would have gained him credit, is in *this* suspended from his command. When Custine, a few weeks before his death, left the army to visit some of the neighbouring towns, the command devolved to Laveneur, who received, along with other official papers, a list of countersigns, which, having probably been made some time, and not altered conformably to the changes of the day, contained, among others, the words *Condorcet—Constitution*; and these were in their turn given out. On Custine's trial this was made a part of his accusation. Laveneur, recollecting that the circumstance had happened in the absence of Custine, thought it incumbent on him to take the blame, if there were any, on himself, and wrote to Paris to explain the matter as it really stood; but his candour, without availing Custine, drew persecution on himself, and the only notice taken of his letter was an order to arrest him. After being dragged, like a criminal, from one town to another, and often lodged in dungeons and common prisons, he was at length deposited here."

We here conclude our extracts from, and remarks on, the First Volume; and shall in our next Number add some brief notices on the Second.

Suggestions for the Improvement of Hospitals, and other Charitable Institutions.
By William Blizard, F. R. S. and F. A. S.

WE often have occasion to wish speculative and professional men would employ their abilities and habits of observation on matters of general convenience and utility. From the ingenuity of enlightened minds but occasionally exercised in considering the numerous exigencies of human life, many valuable advantages would inevitably arise. It would not merely disclose new sources of science, but enhance its importance, by rendering its principles practicable, and reducing them to common use. This deplorable misapplication of talent is prolific of great and manifold evils. It deluges the world with ignorance and error, abuses the credulous, insults the wise with fiction and nonsense, and swells the mass of learned lumber with a constant accession of ridiculous paradoxes and obsolete theories. We are, therefore, highly gratified by every departure, in writers of credit and respectability, from this useless expence of labour and time, and hope *Suggestions*, in the true spirit of what may be expected from an individual seriously disposed to consult the public welfare, will be as acceptable to our readers as ourselves. Their tempers, at least, must be strangely perverse, or their tastes oddly vitiated, who can peruse *this* with any degree of candour, and not receive very satisfactory information on a variety of particulars, in which all are, more or less, concerned.

One of the most curious facts in the history of civil society is, the Origin of Hospitals. It is somewhat remarkable, that in the Pagan world, and even among the ancient Greeks and Romans, notwithstanding their transcendent refinement in taste, and all the elegant arts, the superior excellence of their social establishments, their enthusiasm for political liberty, and that masculine vigour of intellect which distinguished all their pursuits, we find no accommodation of this sort for the indigence and misery to which multitudes of our fellow-creatures are, in every situation, subjected. With all their science, accomplishment, and invention, they seem no where to have made any permanent provision against the accidental distress of misfortune or disease. The institution of Hospitals was one of the first monuments inscribed to humanity when the world became Christian. Constantine the Great had recourse to this mode of furnishing an asylum for

the destitute and infirm, whom the faith he adopted, and the policy he pursued, did not permit him to leave unprotected. The expedient was acceptable to every person of feeling, and practised even by Julian the Emperor, who in this carefully imitated the example, though he publicly renounced the creed, of his illustrious predecessor. Providence probably reserved a measure thus propitious to human frailty and the casualties of society, to grace the auspices of Revealed Religion, which was originally substantiated by a merciful attention to the suffering part of mankind, and miraculously healing all manner of diseases. And there still subsists the happiest accordance between whatever abridges the ravages of affliction, and the influence of a system which has for its object the salvation of the world!

To the same benevolent principle we owe the publication before us. It is the obvious result of long, sedulous, and correct attention to the various localities, exigencies, and regulations here enumerated. Many circumstances in the exterior, as well as the internal arrangement and conduct of Hospitals, in detail, have occupied our Author's care and observation. He conceives the interest of humanity and that of these charitable establishments, in general, especially in this metropolis, to be perfectly inseparable. And it does him peculiar honour, amidst his very laborious and extensive practice, his great professional celebrity, and private avocations, that so large a portion of his studies should be thus employed in devising the best means for relieving the sufferings of our common nature. Intentions like these would sanction talents very inferior to his. Indeed, what higher merit can we expect to find in any work, than that it means well, and is well executed?

What our Author suggests in speaking of cordial medicine, and the salutary use of strong beer for recruiting the health and spirits of patients from the most laborious classes of the poor, reduced by sickness and penury, deserves very particular regard. It refers to a circumstance of extreme severity, which all the poor in the kingdom are equally doomed to suffer from the late exorbitant duties on wine. This is often enough a necessary ingredient in prescriptions for families who can ill afford it; but
where

where this is not the case, and however indispensable, apothecaries may always be supposed most sparing in their compositions of what is most costly. May the following reasonable hints, sanctioned by the highest physical authority, have due effect on such as are competent to redress the grievance!

"There are diseases and states in which wine is essentially necessary to life. To the honour of Government, it is amply supplied to our brave soldiers and sailors who stand in need of its virtue. As a medicine of the most important kind, its goodness is a point of serious consideration; for, if it be bad, it may prove a bane instead of a saving cordial. The genuineness of wines, the process of fining them, and the means of adulcorating them, and otherwise correcting their defects, should be subjects of continual scrupulous enquiry. Arsenic, that has certainly been employed for white wines in the former intention, and lead in the latter, are things whose properties are too generally known to need explanation. The measure, also, of wine, retailed by the bottle, demands the attention of the Legislature and the Magistrate. A gentleman took pity upon a miserable family, in which was one sinking in a nervous fever. He indiscreetly ordered, from a retailer of wine and other liquors, a dozen of red port. He was present when it was received—*two or three bottles, containing each barely a pint and an half (wine measure), of the most abominable stuff!*

Some Hospitals are habitually disgraced by the baseness of taking fees. It is surprising that Governors are not more earnest and active in suppressing a practice that actually exposes their charity to sale. It gives undue influence to nurses, and excites envy and jealousy among the patients. To resist what is deemed due, notwithstanding the most public and explicit inhibitions, only occasions one to be pointed at, otherwise ill treated, and perhaps expelled, or, at least, find such a situation very irksome. In some public foundations for the education of youth, this sinister habit in nurses is become so exorbitant and rapacious, that boys may be put out, at a little more expense, to a common boarding-school. Tenderness for their children secures the connivance of parents with this infamous traffic, who never look into the Hospital, or take the least concern about their own while under the cognizance of its officers, without being

either fleeced or abused, or subjecting their poor defenceless boys to the clamour and contumely of an imperious virago, patronized by some Governor, who got her the birth, in all probability, for value received of a former date. Such is the illicit influence which debases and stains public patronage in all its departments, with a spirit of the lowest intrigue, and the most insulting partiality. Against what appears so perfectly repugnant to the genius of every charitable Institution, our Author delivers his opinion in these decisive terms:

"The receipt of fees and pecuniary considerations, on any account, from patients of Hospitals, ought to be abolished. It is like the cruel practice of demanding money of poor debtors on their entrance into prison, after being torn from their homes, and their families wanting bread. Will not nurses, watchers, &c. exact all they can if allowed to receive any? Will they not be disposed to treat with indifference those patients that are not able to purchase their favour? Will they not probably endeavour to get such unfortunate persons dismissed from their wards, in the hope of advantage from their successor? Think on these things, friends of the distressed! and suffer not those who are appointed to dispense your mercies, to blast them in their hands, and frustrate your pure intentions!"

The Hospitals, so numerous and splendid in this munificent country, furnish ample receptacles for persons afflicted by almost every species of calamity; give to young and old of every sex and character the most salutary aid, when all other means of relief are unavailable; happily accelerate the progress of science; and annually accommodate, for these important ends, upwards of twenty thousand persons. Whatever affects the prosperity of Institutions thus extensive and important, surely merits frequent, deliberate, and minute discussion. The public are, therefore, deeply interested in whatever would facilitate their improvement. But even these by no means exhaust the utility of Mr. Blizard's productions. Most of his Suggestions are equally applicable and necessary to all complex bodies, occasionally or habitually associated; the Navy in Ships, the Army in Cantonments, public offices, manufactories, seminaries of learning, and even large families. In these situations much benefit may accrue to health and happiness from all he says on Exercise,

cise, Economy, Cleanliness, Regularity, Air, Spring Water, Milk, Broth, and Vegetables. And his Suggestions will be found so useful to persons thus cir-

cumstanced, that few can deny themselves the comfortable accommodation of a guide so easily obtained, and so worthy of confidence.

Santa Maria; or, the Mysterious Pregnancy. A Romance. 3 Vols. By J. Fox. 12mo. Kearsley. 1797.

AN imitation of Mrs Radcliffe's manner; but, like other imitations, inferior to the original. The incident on which the whole story rests is a most improbable, we may say, an impossible one. It supposes the possibility of a woman becoming pregnant without her being at all conscious of the act by which she is brought into such a state. We have here enough of ancient castles, of knockings and hammerings therein; of frightful warnings and lamentations; of tapers extinguished one moment and illumined the next; of black banners hoisted on one night at the top of one tower, and the next fixed on another; of ringing of bells, and distant and feeble voices warning and affrighting the hearers; in short, all the *diableries* of revived modern romance fit only to terrify children. Mr. Fox has also added some very unnecessary and censurable acts of suicide, without the condemnation which ought always to accompany them.

Sonnets and other small Poems. By T. Park, 12mo. Sacl. 1797.

The modest Author of this Collection says, that by the counsel of Mr. Cowper, the pieces contained in it were first encouraged to solicit public notice; and by the comments of Miss Seward they have been rendered less unworthy to do so. He speaks of their merit, however, with great diffidence, and hardly claims the honours belonging to the higher orders of poetry. The collection contains many pleasing specimens of slight effusions complimentary to some friend, or descriptive of some situation, many of them entitled to praise, none deserving censure. The publisher has done his part with great elegance; the print, paper, and decorations, are all beautiful.

The Castle of Olmutz. A Poem. Inscribed to La Fayette. 4to. Kearsley. 1797.

This Poem celebrates the virtues of La Fayette, and ascribes to him qualities which the coolness of enquiry will not readily allow him to have possessed. Neither in America nor in France has his conduct been such as to entitle him to unqualified applause; and if what he has been charged with is to be verified by proof (we mean his cruelty in the case of Major André, in America, and his

duplicity in Paris), we believe few will be much interested about his fate. It is no worse than what is almost always the lot of the first fomenters of sedition, who, desperately, to gratify ambition, or from worse motives, raise a storm, which too late they find, in spite of their overweening conceit of themselves, they are unable to direct or prevent bursting on their own heads.

Une Semaine d'une Maison d'Education de Londres: Contenant des Lectures tirées des Incas de M. Marmontel, dont le style est aussi pur que facile: des Histoires agréables et des Dialogues entre l'Auteur & ses Elèves par lesquels l'on voit leur Cœur, leur Esprit, & leur Raisonnement par Degré. 12mo. Elmsey 1797.

We have often had opportunity of observing the improvement of late years made in the rudiments of education, which are daily rendered more easy and familiar to the learner, and more likely to answer the purposes of the instructor. The present performance, which the title-page asserts to be by a Lady of distinction, may be added to the infant library; it affords both entertainment and instruction, and may be safely put into the hands of young ladies, for whose service it is intended.

Reflections on the Advantages and Disadvantages attending Commissions of Bankruptcy; clearly pointing out when they may be beneficial or prejudicial to Creditors, &c. 8vo. Russell. 2s.

It is sufficient to say of this pamphlet, that it answers the promise in the title page; and, therefore, may be recommended as useful to those for whom it is intended.

Letters written to the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England in September 1796, on the pecuniary Distresses of the Country, and the means of preventing them; with some additional Observations on the same Subject, and the means of speedily re-establishing the Public and Commercial Credit of the Country &c. By Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Nicol 1797.

These Letters are such as the author has reason to be proud of, inasmuch as it appears by them that he foresaw the distresses the country was likely to labour under; and, at the same time, pointed out means to obviate the probable inconvenience. Most of the hints of Sir John Sinclair on this subject have been adopted, and experience has shown the propriety of them.

The

The Travels of Anackerst, the Younger, in Greece, during the middle of the Fourth Century before the Christian Era. Abridged from the original Work of the Abbe Barthelemi. Illustrated with Plates. 8vo. Verner and Hood. 1797.

In the last century, and early in the present, it was no unfrequent practice to supply that part of the Public which might be supposed incapable of purchasing expensive works with Abridgements of them. By these means those who, from their circumstances, were debarred from seeing the originals, were yet gratified with some knowledge of their contents; and this was supposed not to interfere with the sale of the original works to those persons who were able to lay out so large a sum as the purchase required. Thus Raleigh's History of the World, from a folio, was reduced to an octavo; and Burnett's History of the Reformation, then a popular performance, was, with the consent of the Author, brought within the reach of those who otherwise would not have been able to know any thing of its contents. As we wish to see knowledge diffused, both to those in middling as well as to those in affluent circumstances, we are not sorry to observe the practice in some measure revived, as we are persuaded no detriment can arise to the proprietors of the original works, from such Abridgements; indeed we are rather inclined to consider them as calculated to spread the knowledge of them where they would otherwise be unknown, and thereby promote their sale. From the Volume now under consideration some judgment may be formed of Abbe Barthelemi's larger work, which abounds with entertainment and instruction,

and is well deserving a place in every library; but as it is too voluminous to become the property of a great number of readers, the present may be recommended as not underserving of notice. In executing the present work we are told, that "the endeavour has been to select, not only the material, but likewise the most interesting parts of the work; to form a volume of rational entertainment in a vacant hour to the already informed, and to the younger class of readers instruction blended with amusement."

Hints to Freshmen, from a Member of the University of Cambridge. 12mo. White.

To some of our readers the information may not be unnecessary, that a Freshman at Cambridge means one just arrived there and scarce settled in his college. The advice here given is good, and well worthy the serious consideration of every young man who may be entered of either University.

Answer to an Attack made by John Pinkerton, Esq. of Hampstead, in his History of Scotland, lately published, upon Mr. William Anderson, writer in Edinburgh; containing an Account of the Records of Scotland, and many strange Letters by Mr. Pinkerton, accompanied with suitable Comments necessarily arising from the Subject. 8vo. Manners and Miller, Edinburgh. 1797.

The only part of this Pamphlet which deserves the least notice is the Account of the Records of Scotland. The remainder is taken up with the most illiberal and sordid controversy we ever saw, disgraceful alike to both parties; who, if they have any prudence, will endeavour to bury the whole in oblivion.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.—V. 1253.

ἐν τοῖς Βορυσγάνῳ.

BOREITONON is translated *Aboriginum*; by which name the first inhabitants of Italy were called. Yet why, it may be asked, has Lycophron omitted the when his metre did not demand such an aphæresis? Why has he changed the second, into *o*, if he meant to express the Latin *Aborigines*? In Dionysius's Periegesis we read Ἀβορυγῶν; and nothing hindered, but that Lycophron might have written Ἀβορυγῶν here. *Æneas*, says Cassandra, shall be the founder of thirty cities; of a country ἐν τοῖς Βορυσγάνῳ; a country ὑπὲρ Δαυινῶν Δαυινῶν ἀρχαίων, inhabited *by* the Latins and the Daunians. A country thus situated must be situate in the upper and more northern districts of Italy. Thus is the sense of Βορυσγῶν ascertained by ὑπὲρ Δαυινῶν Δαυινῶν. For, in truth, Lycophron has not only moulded *that*

word into a new form, but annexed to it a new signification. He has not only clothed it in a Greek dress, but given it a Greek derivation. Thus these lines illustrate each other, and a consistent sense is given to them both. The purport of this passage is, to aggrandize the fame of *Æneas*, Cassandra's relation. "*By him*," says she, "and his immediate successors, the Alban Kings, shall thirty cities be built, and a country peopled, in a direction north of the Latins and Daunians." No mention is here made of *Æneas* as founder of Rome: that prediction is reserved for another place; where Cassandra foretells, that *Æneas* ἐλθὼν τῆσιν δοθήσεται, felicem arcem [Romam] condet. The words ἀπὸ πολλῶν τετρακίσθῃ imply so many cities; concerning one of which she thus speaks: ἥς [αὐτῆς] δεικνύει μὴ ἀλλ' ἐν δόξῃ. E.

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER XCII.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS,
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

— A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 267.]

GEORGE HICKES, D. D.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. HICKES
to the Rev. Dr. CHARLETT, Master
of University College, Oxon.

Nov. 24, 1694.

DEAR SIR,

"YOUR's of October 24 came not to my hands till the 7th instant, for Mr. P. and I did not meet sooner, and then I happened to be very busy in preparing for a journey to the place where I am now. I should have been glad to have waited upon you in London (if you had come thither); for after I received your letter I stopt one of my voyages into the country, in hopes to wait upon you there.

"I am glad that you are going to found Armenian and Slavonian Letters. You have an oracle for the former language amongst you (I mean Dr. Hyde); but is there any that studies or designs to study the latter (which I would certainly do were I ten years younger)? if there be, I must make bold to trouble you with some queries. If you could get a young ingenious Welshman to study that and the old Northern Languages, you would do the world some service by raising up such a man: For (as I take it) there are four old original European Languages, the Greek, the Slavonic, the Gothic, and the Celtic, or ancient British; and he that understands them all, as an ingenious Welchman (that hath learned Greek) may easily do, will be able to illustrate the harmony of Languages ancient and modern (Latin also comprehended, because it is little else but Greek). He will also thereby be enabled to illustrate many things in antiquity which yet lie in darkness; and the discoveries he will find himself able to make in these things will be so delightful to him, that he will scarce be sensible of his pains. I designed (had I

not been driven from my station) to have trained up one to these studies, and made him my amanuensis; but now, having neither good health, nor good fight, nor amanuensis to help me, nor quiet enough to do that little I could not otherwise do without, I am become in a manner useless and good for nothing, and am far from deserving those compliments you give me with respect to these Languages.

"I am, your's, &c.

"GEORGE HICKES."

PETER THE GREAT, EMPEROR OF
RUSSIA.

This energetic Monarch took all the pains and used all the means possible to become intimately acquainted with every thing proper for a man who ruled a great and uncivilized Empire to know. He entered himself into the detail of all the arts useful to mankind. That of Ship-building seems to have been his favourite study. To acquire a knowledge in this very useful art for a great and commercial Empire, he worked as a common ship-carpenter in the docks of Amsterdam, and came over to England, where he was received with great kindness and hospitality by William the Third, who procured for his residence the house of Mr. John Evelyn, the learned and ingenious author of "Sylva," called * Saye's Court, near the Yard of Deptford, and appointed the Duke of Leeds to attend him. One day, after he had visited the magnificent Hospital of Greenwich, he went to St. James's Palace to dine with King William: That Prince asked him how he liked Greenwich Hospital? "Extremely well, Sir," replied the Czar; "and if I were permitted to advise your Majesty, I should recommend to you to remove your Court thither, and convert your Palace into an Hospital." Peter expressed great satisfaction to

* Say's Court was famous for the extremely thick and high holly hedges that were in the gardens. There is a tradition in the family, that Peter used occasionally to have himself trundled through them in a wheelbarrow. Mr. Evelyn himself, in Sylva, seems to hint at this.

King William on the general appearance of his metropolis. "But, Sir," said he, "I am above all things pleased with the simplicity, meekness, and modesty that prevail in the dress of the richest nation of Europe." Peter often mentioned to the English Noblemen and Gentlemen who attended him, that he purposed to make a second journey to England, as he found in that country so great a number of instructive objects. In his Majesty's old Library in the Green Park there is a portrait of this great Prince by Sir Godfrey Kneller; it corresponds exactly to the following description of Peter's person, as given by that instructive Traveller, Mr. Bell, of Auchtermoney: "His Majesty's person was graceful, tall, and well made; he was very plain in his apparel; he generally wore an English drab-coloured frock, never appearing in a dress-suit of cloaths, unless on great festivals and holidays, on which occasions he was sometimes dressed in laced cloaths, of which sort he was not owner of above three or four suits. When he was dressed he wore the Order of St. Andrew; at other times he had no badge or mark of any Order on his person. When he went about the town by land, he always made use of an open two-wheeled chaise, attended by two soldiers or grooms, who rode before, and a page, who sometimes stood behind the chaise, and often sat in it with his Majesty, and drove him. He rose even in the winter time before four o'clock, and was often in his cabinet by three, when two private secretaries and certain clerks were in constant attendance.—Peter seems to have loved his subjects with the attention of a friend, as well as with the affection of a father. He was anxious for their pleasure and amusement, as well as for their improvement. He came one day to the Gardens of Peterburgh, called Catherine's Gardens, in honour of the Empress, which he had laid out himself, and on finding no person walking in them, he asked the reason; one of the sentinels replied, "Sire, it is because we have suffered no one to enter."—"And pray, block-head," replied the Czar, angrily, "what wise-acre has given you these orders?"—"Our Officers, Sire," replied the sentinel. "What a pack of fools!" replied the munificent Emperor; "could these people imagine that I had made so vast a walk, and at so much expence

too, for myself alone, and not for the advantage of the public?" The Czar, on being invited by one of his Nobles to a hunting party, which was to terminate with the hunting of the wild boar, replied, "Hunt, Sir, as much as you please, and make war on wild beasts; for my part, I cannot amuse myself in that manner whilst I have enemies to encounter abroad, and refractory subjects to bring into order at home."—Peter the Great knew no game of cards except a common Dutch game, at which he played occasionally amongst his Officers military and naval; and he restricted the stake to a small sum, and made an edict, which declared that he who lost more than that sum was under no obligation to pay. Of persons who were fond of gaming this great man used to say, that they had no taste for any thing useful, and that they devoted their time and talents to the purposes of gross avarice. The Czar, when he retired to rest, was in general completely fatigued with the toils of the day, and gave strict orders that he should never be awaked unless in case of fire. When any accident of that kind happened, there was a standing order given to rouse him at the first appearance of it, and his Majesty was frequently the first person that assisted at the fire, remaining there and giving the necessary orders until the danger was over. Nearly the last act of this great Monarch's life was an effort to save the lives of some of his subjects. In a very infirm state of his health the Czar was in a boat visiting some works that were carrying on near Petersburgh; he saw at some distance a vessel, full of soldiers and sailors, in danger of perishing; the weather was cloudy, and the sea rough, and the violence of the waves had already driven the vessel on a sand. The Czar immediately sent a boat to their assistance; but, notwithstanding the efforts of the crew, they could not get the vessel afloat. The Emperor, a witness of this distressing spectacle, and thinking that they did not exert themselves sufficiently to save their brethren from the fury of the waves, took the resolution of going himself to their assistance, and finding that his boat could not advance to the shore on account of the sand banks, he waded into the water up to his knees, and reached the boat that was aground. The presence and the example of the beneficent Sovereign made every one redouble his efforts;

efforts; the boat was soon got off, and the persons it contained were saved. The next day the Czar was taken with a shivering fit, which was followed with a return of his old disorder, a very horrid internal disease, of which he never recovered: acute and unremitting pain indicated the approaching death of this friend of his country, to which he resigned himself with the most heroic firmness, two months after the exertion of one of the most heroic acts of benevolence that History has ever consecrated to the memory and admiration of mankind.

CHARPENTIER.

The *Charpentieriana* seems to have very good reasons for *supposing* the author of that formerly much read book "The Turkish Spy," to have been an Italian of the name of Marana, who resided at Paris.

RACINE

used to say of Lucan, that he was Virgil drunk, "Virgile ivre." There are still, however, much fire and spirit in his inebriety—particular passages are exquisite. Corneille preferred Lucan to Virgil.

Racine wrote several notes on the margin of his editions of the Greek Dramatic Poets. They are preserved in the King's Library at Paris.

QUEEN MARY, WIFE OF WILLIAM THE THIRD.

This excellent Princess was so composed upon her death-bed, that when the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Tillotson, who assisted her in those dreadful moments, stopped with tears in his eyes on coming to the commendatory prayer in the office for the sick, she said to him, "My Lord, Why do you not go on? I am not afraid to die."

JOHN DRYDEN.

"Mr. Dryden died a Papist (if at all a Christian). Mr. Montague had given orders to bury him; but some Lords, as Lords Dorset, Jefferys, &c. thinking it would not be splendid enough, ordered him to be carried to Russell's (an undertaker's); there he was embalmed, and now lies in state at the

Physicians College, and is to be buried with Chaucer, Cowley, &c. at Westminster Abbey on Monday."—*Dr. Turner to Dr. Charlett, Master of University College, Oxon, May 6, 1700.*

QUEEN ANN.

"A little before the Peace of Utrecht, Bishop Lloyd, then 83 or 84 years of age, came to Queen Ann and told her, that he could prove from Daniel and the Revelations, that she ought not to make a Peace. The Queen replied, "My Lord, I am no Divine: I cannot argue that matter; but Lord Oxford may perhaps answer your objections." A time appointed; the Presence Chamber full of Nobility to hear the conference; whereon the Lord Oxford confounded the Prophet, and exposed him to the last degree. Lord Oxford rehearsed the whole conference to me, and 'twas the most diverting thing I ever heard in my life; a vast deal of learning, managed with a great deal of art."—*MS. Letter to the Rev. Dr. Charlett.*

AUGUSTE DE THOU.

It is supposed that the immediate cause of the prosecution of this excellent and intrepid man was, that his grandfather had mentioned Cardinal Richlieu's father in his celebrated History of His Own Times, in a manner not much to his credit. His Judges were anxious to save him. "M. le Chancelier a beau dire," said Richlieu, "il faut que M. de Thou meure; The Chancellor may say what he pleases, but M. de Thou must die *."

De Thou, whilst he was in prison, had made a vow to endow a chapel whenever he gained his liberty. On the morning of his condemnation to death, he composed the following inscription for himself:

Christo Liberatori

Votum in carcere pro libertate conceptum,

T. AUGUSTUS THUANUS

E carcere viri jam jam liberandus
Morte solvit xii Junii, 1642.

Confitebar tibi Domine, quoniam ex-
audisti me & factus es mihi
in salutem.

He died with great courage.

* "He has put my father in his History, and I will put his grandson's name in mine," said the vindictive Richlieu.

ACCOUNT OF THE LATE MUTINY IN THE CHANNEL FLEET.

IN the month of February last, petitions were sent from all the line-of-battle ships at Portsmouth to Lord Howe; but being all written by one person, and couched in the same language, it was presumed they were only the productions of some factious or mad-brained individuals, who were too contemptible for notice; the petitions were therefore thrown aside, and obtained no answers. This, on the return of the Fleet to port from the last cruise, occasioned a correspondence by letter to be kept up and passed from ship to ship, through the whole fleet; till at length it was unanimously agreed upon, that no ship should lift an anchor till a redress of grievances was obtained. In this state matters remained till the 15th of April, when Admiral Bridport ordered the signal for the fleet to prepare for sea; but, instead of weighing anchor, three cheers were given from the Queen Charlotte, as the signal for disaffection, which was in like manner followed by every ship in the fleet. The Officers were thunder-struck, and tried various means to bring the men to a sense of their duty; but without effect. The next day a boat from each ship was demanded, and two men from the crew of each were appointed Delegates to represent the whole, and Lord Howe's cabin was deemed the most proper place for their deliberations. On the 17th, every man in the fleet was sworn to support the cause in which he had embarked; even the Admiral's body servants were not exempted from the oath. Their next proceeding was the reeling ropes, *in terrorem*, at the fore-yard-arm, and turning all the Officers out of the fleet who had behaved in any manner to offend them. On the 18th the Lords of the Admiralty arrived there, in the course of which, and two following days, several propositions were made by them to reduce the fleet to obedience, but ineffectually. On the 21st Admirals Gardner, Colpoys, and Pole went on board the Queen Charlotte, in order to confer with the Delegates, who informed the Admirals, that it was the determination of the crews to agree to nothing that should not be sanctioned by Parliament, and guaranteed by the King's Proclamation; which so disappointed and irritated Admiral Gardner, that he seized one of the Delegates by the collar, and swore

he would have them all hanged, with every fifth man throughout the fleet. This circumstance so exasperated the crew against the gallant Admiral, that it was with much difficulty he escaped from the ship with his life. The Delegates from the Royal George now returned to their ship, and informed the crew of what had happened, who, after some consultation, resolved on summoning all the Delegates on board their ship, which was done by hoisting the red or bloody flag, which struck terror through the fleet (as the signal was not generally understood), and particularly to the Officers, who trembled for the consequences, fearing that something dreadfully hostile was intended. It was at this moment that the much valued and respected Lord Bridport's flag was struck, with a resolution never to display it again, which drew tears from almost all the Officers. The fleet next proceeded to load all their guns, ordered a watch to be kept the same as at sea, and put every thing in a state of defence, keeping every Officer to his respective ship. On the 22d the men were somewhat pacified, and caused two letters to be written, one to the Lords of the Admiralty, stating the cause of their conduct on the preceding day; the other to Lord Bridport, in which they styled him their *Father* and *Friend*, and avowed no intentional offence to him. This had a good effect; for on the 23d the Admiral returned to his ship, and rehoisted his flag, and, after a short address to the crew, in which he told them the painful business of the last week would be the means of hurrying him shortly to his grave, he informed them that he had brought with him a redress of all their grievances, and his Majesty's pardon for the offenders, which, after some deliberation, were accepted, when ever man returned to his duty.

The following are authentic Copies of the several Papers which have passed on this very extraordinary occasion:

To the Right Honourable and the Honourable Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Seamen and Marines on board his Majesty's Fleet, on behalf of themselves;

Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners, relying on the candour and justice of your Honourable House,

House, make bold to lay their grievances before you, hoping that when you reflect on them, you will please to give redress, as far as your wisdom shall deem necessary.

We beg leave to remind your august Assembly, that the Act of Parliament passed in the reign of King Charles II. wherein the wages of all seamen serving on board his Majesty's fleet was settled, passed at a time when the necessaries of life, and shops of every denomination, were at least 30 per cent. cheaper than at the present time; which enabled Seamen and Marines to provide better for their families than we can now do with one half advance.

We therefore request your Honourable House will be so kind as to revive the Act before-mentioned, and make such amendments therein as will enable your Petitioners and their families to live in the same comfortable manner as Seamen and Marines did at that time.

Your petitioners, with all humility, laid their grievances before the Hon. Earl Howe, and flattered ourselves with the hopes that his Lordship would have been an advocate for us, as we have been repeatedly under his command, and made the British flag ride triumphantly over that of our enemies. But, to our great surprize, we find ourself unprotected by him, who has seen to many instances of our intrepidity in carrying the British flag into every part of the seas with victory and success.

We profess ourselves as loyal to our Sovereign, and zealous in the defence of our Country, as the Army or Militia can be; and esteem ourselves equally entitled to his Majesty's munificence; therefore with jealousy we behold their pay augmented, and the out-pensioners of Chelsea College increased to thirteen pounds per annum, while we remain neglected, and the out-pensioners of Greenwich have only seven pounds per annum.

We your Petitioners therefore humbly implore that you will take these matters into consideration, and, with your accustomed goodness and liberality, comply with the prayer of this Petition, and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

We, the Delegates of the Fleet, hereunto sign our names for the ships' companies:

Royal George—Valentine Joyce, John Morris.

Queen Charlotte—Patrick Glynn, John Uddeson.

Royal Sovereign—Joseph Green, John Richardson.

London—Alexander Harding, William Ruly.

Glory—Patrick Dugan, John Bethell.

Duke—Michael Adams, William Anderson.

Mars—Thomas Allen, James Blithe.

Marlborough—John Vassia, William Senator.

Ramilies—Charles Berry, Geo. Clear.

Robust—David Wilson, John Scrivener.

L'Impetueux—John Witna, William Porter.

Defence—George Galaway, James Barrick.

Terrible—Mark Turner, George Sal-
ked.

La Pompée—William Potts, James Melvin.

Minotaur—Dennis Lowley, George Croiland.

Defiance—John Saunders, John Hulband.

Copy of the Petition to the Admiralty.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:

My Lords,

We, the Seamen of his Majesty's Navy, take the liberty of addressing your Lordships in an humble Petition, shewing the many hardships and oppressions we have laboured under for many years, and which we hope your Lordships will redress as soon as possible. We flatter ourselves that your Lordships, together with the nation in general, will acknowledge our worth and good services, both in the American war and the present; for which service your Lordships' Petitioners do unanimously agree in opinion, that their worth to the nation, and laborious industry in defence of their country, deserve some better encouragement than that we meet with at present, or from any we have experienced. We, your Petitioners, do not boast of our good services for any other purpose than that of putting you and the nation in mind of the respect due to us, nor do we ever intend to deviate from our former character, so far from any thing of that kind, or that an Englishman or men should turn their coats, we likewise agree in opinion, that we should suffer double the hardships we have hitherto experienced before we would suffer the Crown of England

England to be in the least imposed upon by that of any other power in the World; we therefore beg leave to inform your Lordships of the grievances which we at present labour under.

We, your humble Petitioners, relying that your Lordships will take into early consideration the grievances of which we complain, and do not in the least doubt but your Lordships will comply with our desires, which are every way reasonable.

The first grievance which we have to complain of is this, that our wages are too low, and ought to be raised, that we might be better able to support our wives and families in a manner comfortable, and whom we are in duty bound to support as far as our wages will allow, which, we trust, will be looked into by your Lordships and the Honourable House of Commons in parliament assembled.

We, your Petitioners, beg that your Lordships will take into consideration the grievances of which we complain, and now lay before you.

First, that our provisions be raised to the weight of sixteen ounces to the pound, and of a better quality; and that our measures may be the same as those used in the commercial trade of this country.

Secondly, that your Petitioners request your Honours will be pleased to observe, there should be no flour served while we are in harbour, in any port whatever, under the command of the British flag; and also that there might be granted a sufficient quantity of vegetables of such kind as may be most plentiful in the ports to which we go; which we grievously complain and lay under the want of.

Thirdly, that your Lordships will be pleased seriously to look into the state of the sick on board his Majesty's ships, that they may be better attended to, and that they may have the use of such necessaries as are allowed for them in time of their sickness, and that these necessaries be not on any account embezzled.

Fourthly, that your Lordships will be so kind as to look into this affair, which is nowise unreasonable, and that we may be looked upon as a number of men standing in defence of our country, and that we may in some wise have granted an opportunity to taste the sweets of liberty on shore, when in any harbour; and when we have completed the duty of our ships, after our return from sea;

and, that no man may encroach upon his liberty, there shall be a boundary limited, and those trespassing any further, without a written order from the commanding Officer, shall be punished according to the rules of the Navy; which is a natural request, and congenial to the heart of man, and certainly to us, that you make the boast of being the guardians of the land.

Fifthly, that if any man is wounded in action, his pay be continued until he is cured and discharged; and if any ship has any real grievances to complain of, we hope your Lordships will readily redress them, as far as in your power, to prevent any disturbances.

It is also unanimously agreed by the Fleet, that from this day no grievance shall be received, in order to convince the nation at large, that we know when to cease to ask, as well as when to begin; and that we ask nothing but what is moderate, and may be granted without detriment to the nation, or injury to the service.

Given on board the Queen Charlotte, by the Delegates of the Fleet, this 18th day of April, 1797.

[The signatures the same as to the preceding Petition.]

While the Lords of the Admiralty continued at Portsmouth, they sent to Lord Bridport the following answer to the Petition of the Seamen.

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Having taken into consideration the Petitions transmitted by your Lordship from the crews of his Majesty's ships under your command, and having the strongest desire to attend to all complaints of the Seamen of his Majesty's Navy, and to grant them every just and reasonable redress, and having considered the difference of the price of the necessaries of life at this and at that period when the pay of Seamen was established, we do hereby require and direct your Lordship to take the speediest method of communicating to the fleet—That we have resolved to recommend it to his Majesty to propose to Parliament to increase the wages of Seamen in his Majesty's Navy in the following proportion, viz.

To add four shillings per month to the wages of petty Officers and Able Seamen; 1 three

Three shillings per month to the wages of Ordinary Seamen ; and
Two shillings per month to the wages of Landmen.

That we have resolved, that Seamen wounded in action shall be continued in pay until their wounds are healed, or until, being declared unserviceable, they shall receive a pension, or be received into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich ; and that, having a perfect confidence in the zeal, loyalty, and courage of all the Seamen in the fleet, so generally expressed in their Petition, and in their earnest desire of serving their country with that spirit which always so eminently distinguished British Seamen, we have come to this resolution the more readily, that the Seamen may have as early as possible an opportunity of shewing their good dispositions, by returning to their duty ; as it may be necessary that the Fleet should speedily put to sea, to meet the enemy of the country.

Given under our hands, at Portsmouth, the 18th day of April 1797.

SPENCER,
ARLEN,
W YOUNG.

To the Right Hon. Lord
Bridport, K. B. Admiral
of the White, Commander
in Chief of a Squadron
of his Majesty's Ships
employed in the Channel
service.

THE SEAMEN'S REPLY.

We received your Lordships Answer to our Petition ; and, in order to convince your Lordships and the nation in general of our moderation, beg leave to offer the following remarks to your consideration, viz.—That there never has existed but two orders of men in the Navy, Able and Ordinary, therefore the distinction between Ordinary and Landmen is totally new ; we therefore humbly propose to your Lordships, that the old regulations be adhered to, that of the wages of the Able Seamen be raised to one shilling per day, and that of petty Officers, and the Ordinary, in the usual proportion ; and, as a further proof of our moderation, and that we are actuated by a true spirit of benevolence towards our brethren the Mariners, who are not noticed in your Lordships Answer, we humbly propose that their pay be augmented while serving on board, in the same proportion as

Ordinary Seamen. This we hope and trust will be a convincing proof to your Lordships that we are not actuated by a spirit of contradiction, but that we earnestly wish to put a speedy end to the present affair. We beg leave to state to your Lordships, that the pensions from Greenwich College we earnestly wish to be raised to ten pounds per annum ; and, in order to maintain which, we humbly propose to your Lordships, that every seaman employed in the merchant service, instead of six pence per month, which he now pays, shall hereafter pay one shilling per month ; which, we trust, will raise a fund fully adequate to the purpose ; and as this, in time of peace, must be paid by your Petitioners, we trust it will give a convincing proof of our disinterestedness and moderation. We would also recommend, that this regulation be extended to the Seamen in the service of the East India Company, as we know by experience that there are few sailors employed by them but what have been in the Royal Navy, and we have seen them with our own eyes, after sickness or other accident has disabled them, without any hope of relief or support but from their former services in the Navy.—As to provisions, that they be augmented to sixteen ounces to the pound of bread and meat, cheese, butter, and liquor in proportion, and of a better quality, and a sufficient quantity of vegetables, and that no flour be served with fresh beef. And we further beg leave to inform your Lordships, that it is unanimously agreed, that, until the grievances before stated are redressed, and an act of indemnity passed, we are determined not to lift an anchor ; and the grievances of particular ships must be redressed.

Given under our hands, the Delegates of the Fleet, on board the Queen Charlotte, at Spithead, April 19, 1797. Signed as before.

The following is a copy of the letter from the Admiralty to Lord Bridport, notifying their compliance with the demands of the Seamen ; with their final answer :

By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Having taken into our consideration a paper containing several representations from

from the Seamen of his Majesty's ships at Spithead, respecting the advance of their wages, and being desirous of granting them every request that can with any degree of reason be complied with, we have resolved to recommend it to his Majesty, that an addition of five shillings and sixpence per month be made to the wages of petty Officers and Seamen belonging to his Majesty's Navy, which will make the wages of Able Seamen one shilling per day, clear of all deductions; an addition of four shillings and six pence per month to the wages of Ordinary Seamen; and an addition of three shillings and six pence per month to the wages of Landmen: and that none of the allowance made to the Marines when on shore shall be stopped on their being embarked on board any of his Majesty's ships. We have also resolved, that all Seamen, Marines, and others serving in his Majesty's ships, shall have the full allowance of provisions, without any deductions for leakage or waste; and that, until proper steps can be taken for carrying this into effect, short-allowance money shall be paid to the men in lieu of the deduction heretofore made; and that all men wounded in action shall receive their full pay until their wounds shall be healed, or until, being declared incurable, they shall receive a pension from the chest at Chatham, or shall be admitted into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich. And your Lordship is hereby required and directed to communicate this our determination to the Captain of each of his Majesty's ships under your orders, directing him to make it known to the ship's company under his command; and to inform them, that should they be insensible to the very liberal offers now made to them, and persist in their present disobedience, they must no longer expect to enjoy those benefits to which, by their former good conduct, they were entitled; and that in such case, all the men now on board the fleet at Spithead shall be incapable of receiving any smart money or pensions from the chest of Chatham, or of being admitted at any time into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich; and that they must be answerable for the dreadful consequences which will necessarily attend their continuing to transgress the rules of the service, in open violation of the laws of their country.

On the other hand, he is to inform them, that we promise the most perfect forgiveness of all that has passed on

this occasion to every ship's company who, within one hour after the communication to them of the above-mentioned resolutions, shall return to their duty in every particular, and shall cease to hold further intercourse with any men who continue in a state of disobedience and mutiny.

Given under our hands, at Portsmouth, the 20th of April, 1797.

SPENCER.

ARDEN.

W. YOUNG.

To the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of a Squadron of his Majesty's ships to be employed in the Channel Soundings, &c.

By the command of their Lordships, (Signed) WM. MARSDEN.

To the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

We, the Seamen and Marines in and belonging to his Majesty's fleet now lying at Spithead, having received with the utmost satisfaction, and with hearts full of gratitude, the bountiful augmentation of pay and provisions which your Lordships have been pleased to signify shall take place in future in his Majesty's Royal Navy by your order, which has been read to us this morning, by the command of Admiral Lord Bridport;

Your Lordships having thus generously taken the prayer of our several Petitions into your serious consideration, you have given satisfaction to every loyal and well-disposed Seaman and Marine belonging to his Majesty's fleets; and from the assurance which your Lordships have given us respecting such other grievances as we thought right to lay before you, we are thoroughly convinced, should any real grievance, or other cause of complaint, arise in future, and the same be laid before your Lordships in a regular manner, we are perfectly satisfied that your Lordships will pay every attention to a number of brave men, who ever have and ever will be true and faithful to their King and country.

But we beg leave to remind your Lordships, that it is a firm resolution, that until the flour in port be removed, the vegetables and pensions augmented, the grievances of private ships be redressed,

dress'd, an Act pass'd, and his Majesty's most gracious Pardon for the fleet now lying at Spithead be granted, that the fleet will not lift an anchor; and this is the total and final answer.

The following is a Copy of the Royal Proclamation.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION

For pardoning such Seamen and Marines of the Squadron of his Majesty's fleet stationed at Spithead, as have been guilty of any act of mutiny or disobedience of orders, or any breach or neglect of duty, and who shall, upon notification of such Proclamation on board their respective ships, return to the regular and ordinary discharge of their duty.

GEORGE R.

Upon the report of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, of the proceedings of the Seamen and Marines of the Squadron of our fleet stationed at Spithead, and of the measures taken by the said Lords Commissioners in consequence thereof; and in order to manifest our desire to give due encouragement to all those who shall return to the regular and ordinary discharge of their duty, according to the rules and practice of the Navy; we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council,

to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby promise our most gracious Pardon to all Seamen and Marines serving on board the said Squadron, who shall, upon notification hereof on board their respective ships, return to the regular and ordinary discharge of their duty; and we do hereby declare, that all such Seamen and Marines, so returning to their duty, shall be discharged and released from all prosecutions, imprisonments, and penalties, incurred by reason of any act of mutiny or disobedience of orders, or any breach or neglect of duty, previously committed by them, or any of them.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the 22d day of April 1797, and in the 37th year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

On the 7th of May this unfortunate dispute was renewed, from the circumstance of the Sailors having been led to suppose that Government had broken its faith with them, and that the promised redress of grievances was intended to be withheld. As, however, through the personal interference of Lord Howe, and from an Act having passed in compliance with the wishes of the Seamen, the Mutiny seems to be now perfectly at an end, we think it advisable to forbear detailing any further particulars of so unpleasant an affair.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 19.

THE WILL, a Comedy, by Mr. Reynolds, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. The characters as follow:

Sir Solomon Cynic	Mr. King,
Mandeville	Mr. Wroughton,
George Howard	Mr. Bannister, Jun.
Veritas	Mr. R. Palmer,
Realize	Mr. Suet,
Robert	Mr. Russell,
Copsey	Mr. Packer.
Albina	Mrs. Jordan,
Mrs. Rigid	Miss Tidwell,
Deborah	Mrs. Booth,
Dolly Rustic	Mrs. Mellon.

Mandeville, who, with the wildness of youth, possessed an excellent heart, having involved himself in debt, and offended his father, after the death of his wife, goes in pursuit of fortune to India, leaving his infant daughter, Albina, to the care of Mrs. Rigid, an artful old woman. During his absence, he constantly remitted to

Mrs. Rigid three hundred pounds a-year for the support of her and his daughter. The old woman conceals the supplies sent to her, and throws herself upon the protection of Albina's grandfather, whom she contrives so to incense against his son, that when the old man dies he disinherits his son, and leaves all his fortune to his grand-daughter Albina. It appears that Mrs. Rigid, who assumes the entire controul over Albina, has entered into an agreement with Veritas, the Tutor of George Howard, a young gentleman who lives in the neighbourhood, by which, if she effects a marriage between the Tutor and Albina, Veritas is to give this corrupt Governor's half of the Mandeville estate, amounting to five thousand pounds a-year. Albina, however, is attached to Howard, and is beloved by the latter. In this state of affairs, Mandeville arrives from India, being unable to bear any longer a separation from his daughter, having received no accounts of her, or

acknowledgment of the remittances he had made for her maintenance. As soon as he arrives, he is recognized by Realize, Steward of the Mandeville property, who immediately makes a demand upon him for money, and threatens an arrest upon non-payment. Sir Solomon Cynic, an old testy bachelor, being ignorant that Mandeville had sent home money for the support of his daughter, also determines to arrest Mandeville for a sum for which he had made himself responsible as security for a deceased friend. In this extremity Mandeville, debarred from the sight of his daughter, and unable to liquidate these demands, is almost frantic with grief and despair, but is assisted by the generosity of George Howard, who procures him an asylum in a neighbouring cottage. The tenant of this cottage, old Rustic, had been discharged from his situation as game-keeper to the Mandeville estate, on suspicion of being a poacher; and, with his daughter, had been solely indebted for support to G. Mandeville. Sir S. Cynic, though professedly an enemy to the conjugal state, is not without a spirit of gallantry, and, therefore, when the daughter of Old Rustic applies to him in behalf of her father, he becomes enamoured, and visits her secretly at the cottage.—While he is in the midst of his amorous avowals, Mandeville, accompanied by Howard, returns to the cottage, and Sir Solomon, to escape observation, hides himself among some straw in a recess, before which a curtain is drawn, but so ill secured that Dolly Rustic is obliged to fasten it up with Sir Solomon's cane-sword. To divide Howard and Albina, the villainous Governess had induced the latter to believe that Howard visited the cottage from motives of regard to Rustic's daughter. To ascertain this fact, Albina assumes a naval uniform, pretending to be a Mr. Herbert, her own cousin. Having traced Howard to the cottage, Albina will not stir from it till she has seen him. He therefore appears, and conceiving her to be an impertinent swaggering boy, a quack artist; and as Albina threatens to wound him with her sword, he seizes the cane-sword which supported the curtain, and hence Sir Solomon is discovered. As Mandeville had thus been also discovered in his retreat, he therefore, according to the advice of Howard, endeavours to shelter himself in an apartment of Mandeville Castle, which was supposed to be haunted. To this apartment Albina is ordered by her Governess, as a place of security and punish-

ment, till the marriage shall have taken place between the former and Veritas. Albina is not the least disturbed by the supposed horrors of the place; but perceiving that Deborah, the old maid, who had been stationed with her as a guard, is very much terrified, Albina imposes on her fears, in order to get rid of her; and, according to the style of modern Novels, tells her that the old Baron, said to have been murdered in that room, would appear when the bell struck one. Precisely at this period, Mandeville, who had been pursued by Bailiffs, fires a pistol in the air to frighten them, and then breaks into the haunted room. Deborah flies away in horror, and Albina, terrified, conceals herself behind the bed-curtain. In this situation she is seen by Mandeville, who, as she still retains her naval uniform, takes her for one of his enemies, and treats her roughly; but finding the sympathies in his griefs, he trusts to her protection, without, however, revealing who he is, though earnestly desired to disclose himself. In this situation he is found by Realize and the servants, who seize him; but Albina drives them away with the pistol, which they suppose to be loaded; and by her desire Mandeville retires to another apartment, where she locks him in to prevent detection. She then resumes her female attire, and is on the eve of being hurried away from the Castle by the Governess, who is apprehensive that she will see her father, lavish her fortune upon him, and consequently that she shall lose all her authority. Veritas, who is a well disposed man, though he had been drawn into the schemes of the Governess, having been made drunk by Howard, reveals the whole plan of the intended marriage, exposes the interested villainy of the Governess, and produces a letter, in which her artful suppression of the remittances from Mandeville, and the subtle means which she had used to induce his father to disinherit him, are all unravelled. This discovery induces Sir Solomon to take part with Mandeville, and to overthrow the power of the Governess. Albina, sensible of the impositions that had been practised on her and her grandfather, in an interview with Howard, tears her grandfather's will to pieces, alleging, that her father would have been the legal heir if his character and conduct had not been misrepresented. After this general explanation, Albina and Howard are of course given to each other, and justice is dispensed to all parties.

Such is the plot of this Comedy, in which

which the Author has combined both sentiment and humour; though not without some of those fanciful situations which are to be found in all his Comedies. The incident of the discovery appears to have been suggested by that of Square in "Tom Jones," and the drunken communication seems to have been borrowed from Foote's "Lame Lover." It was received with great applause, and the performers deserved the approbation they met with.

The following Prologue and Epilogue, the former written by Mr. Taylor, and the latter by M. P. Andrews, Esq. were spoken by Mr. R. Palmer and Mrs. Jordan :

PROLOGUE.

NO new offender ventures here to-night :
Our present Culprit is a well-known wight,
Who, since his errors with such ease obtain
A pardon, has presum'd to sin again.

OWN his
ceed,
Something in mitigation let us plead.
If he was found on FASHION'S broad highway,

There VICE and FOLLY were his only prey;
Nor had he in his perilous career
E'er put a single passenger in fear;
All his unskill'd attempts were soon o'er-
thrown,

And the rash youth expos'd himself alone.

Let us the objects he attack'd review—
Unhurt they all their wonted course pursue.
* BARDS still to Bards, as waves to waves
succeed,

† And most we find are of the † *Vapid*
breed;

† A truth, perchance, 'tis needless to de-
clare,

† For ah! to-night a luckless proof may
glare."

Still LAWYERS strain their throats with venal
fury,

Brow-beat an Evidence, or blind a Jury.

Still the HIGH GAMESTER and obedient
Mate

Veil deep-laid schemes in hospitable state;

PHANO, though routed, still may Justice
dare,

Fine a few pounds, and many a thousand
share.

Still can our *Bloods of Fashion* arm in arm
March fix abreast, and meaner folks alarm;

* The lines marked thus " were not spoken.

† Vide *The Dramatist*.

† The Idea of this Parody on the Seven Ages of Shakespeare was suggested to Mr. Reynolds by his friend Mr. Rogers (Author of *The Pleasures of Memory*), and the lines printed in Italics were furnished by him.

Still saunter through Pall-Mall with callous
ease,

And jostle Worth and Beauty as they please;

Still, drunk in Theatres, with savage ire

Bid Sense and Decency abash'd retire;

Or, mote to dignify superior life,

Cheat their best friend of money and of wife.

If such the age, in vain may Satire toil,

And her weak shafts must on herself recoil.

As some may wonder why our Author's
found

Poaching for prey on this unusual ground—

Why thus his old and fav'rite haunt forsake,

Familiar to each secret dell and brake—

The simple truth at once we fairly own—

His subtlest toils were in that covert known;

The bushes he had beaten o'er and o'er

For some new quarry, but could start no
more:

Hence he resolv'd a vain pursuit to yield,

And abler sportsmen left to range the field.

Besides, so many lenient trials past,

Well might he fear to suffer there at last.

At length to this dread Court he trusts his
fate,

Where mighty Critics sit in solemn state;

But, sure that Candour will assert her claim,

He scorns to skulk beneath a borrow'd name;

And since no bad intention sway'd his mind,

Whate'er the deed, it must indulgence find;

Nor should a rigid sentence drive him hence,

For here, at least, it is his *first offence*.

EPILOGUE.

THE World's a Stage—and Man has Seven
Ages:

So Shakespeare writes † —King of Dramatic
Sages;

But he forgot to tell you in his plan,

That Woman plays her part as well as Man.

*First, bow her infant heart with triumph
scrolls,*

When the red coral shakes its silver bells!—

She, like young Statesmen, as the rattle rings,
Leaps at the sound, and struts in leading-
strings.

Next, little Miss, in pin-a-fore so trim,

With nurse so noisy—with mama so prim—

Eager to tell you all she's taught to utter—

Lips as she grasps the allotted bread and
butter;

Type of her sex—who, though no longer
young,

Hold every thing with ease, except their
tongue.

A School-girl then—She curls her hair in patters,

*And mimics Father's gout, and Mother's vapours:
Tramples alike on customs, and on toes,*

And whispers all she hears to all she knows:

"Betty!" she cries, "it comes into my head,

"Old maids grow cross because their cats are dead;

"My Governess has been in such a fuss

"About the death of our old tabby puss—

"She wears black stockings—Ha! ha! ha!—

"What a pother,

"Cause one old cat's in mourning for another!"

The Child of Nature—free from pride and pomp,

And sure to please, though nothing but a Rump!

Next riper Miss, who, nature more disclosing,

Now finds some traits of art are interposing;

And with blue laughing eyes behind her fan,

First acts her part—with that great actor, Man!

Behold her now an ogling vain Coquette,

Catching male gudgeons in her silver'd net:

All things revers'd—the neck, cropt close and bare,

Scarce feels th' incumbrance of a single hair;

Whilst the thick forehead tresses, frizzled full,

Rival the twisted locks that grace the bull.—

They comes that sober character—a Wife,

With all the dear, distracting cares of life;

A thousand cards, a thousand joys extend,

For what may not upon a card depend?

Though justice in the morn claim fifty pounds,

Five hundred won at night may heal the wounds!

Now she'll snatch half a glance at Opera, Ball,

A meteor trac'd by none, though seen by all;

Till Spoufy finds, while anxious to immure her,

A Patent Coffin only can secure her!

At last, the Dowager—in ancient flounces,

With snuff and spectacles, this age denounces—

And thus she moralizes — [Speaks like an old woman.]

"How bold and forward each young flirt appears!

"Courtship in my time, lasted seven years—

"Now 'even little months suffice of course,

"For courtin', marryin', scolding, and divorcing!

"What with their truss'd-up shapes and pantaloons,

"Dress occupies the whole of honey-moons.—

"They say we have no souls—but what more odd is,

"Nor men, nor women now, have any bodies!—

"When I was young—my heart was always tender,

"And would, to every spouse I had, surrender;

"Their wishes to refuse I never durst—

"And my fourth died as happy as my first."

"Truce to such splenetic and rash designs,

And let us mingle candour with our lines.

In all the stages of domestic life,

As child, as sister, parent, friend, and wife,

Woman, the source of every fond employ,

Softens affliction, and enlivens joy.

What is your boast, male rulers of the land?

How told and cheerless all you can command!

Vain your ambition—vain your wealth and power,

Unless kind woman share your raptur'd hour;

Unless, midst all the glare of pageant art,

She adds her smile, and triumphs in your heart.

25. THE ITALIAN VILLAGERS, a Comic Opera, by Mr. Prince Hoare, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Duke of Urbino Mr. Murray.

Ostasio, a banished Nobleman, } Mr. Hull.

Lorenzo, his Son, } Mr. Incedon.

Valentine, a favourite of the Duke, in love with Isabel, } Mr. Fawcett.

Saveall, a Miser, } Mr. Quick.

Jeremy Maythorn, Suitor to his Daughter, } Mr. Munden.

Holary, a Pedlar, } Mr. Knight.

Premis, a Lawyer, } Mr. Simmonds.

Marco, Servant to Valentine, } Mr. Farley.

Moro, } Mr. Abbott.

Lawyer's Clerks, Messrs. Gray, Street, Linton, &c.

Isabel, Daughter of Ostasio, } Mrs. Mountain.

Lucilla, Daughter of Saveall, } Mrs. Clendinning.

Annetta, a Country Girl, Daughter of Rodriga, } Mrs. Martyr.

Rodriga, } Mrs. Henley.

Flora, Servant to Isabel, } Mrs. Castelle.

Valentine, a favourite of the Duke of Urbino, secretly pays his addresses to Isabel, the daughter of Ostasio, a Nobleman banished from Court, and residing in a village where the Duke is expected on a hunting party. Valentine, dreading a discovery of his attachment, enjoins Isabel

not to let the Duke see her; but, from anxiety for her brother Lorenzo, Isabel disregards the injunction, and, being made known to the Duke, obtains the pardon of her family.—The Duke, to punish Valentine's distrust of him, in concealing his attachment, determines to make him jealous; while Valentine, more effectually to avoid suspicion, professes a passion for another woman in the village. Being pressed by the Duke to discover his mistress, he pretends to court Rodriga, an old peasant, whom he accidentally meets on her way to prosecute a plot formed to deliver Lucilla, the daughter of an old miser, from a forced marriage.—This plot is carried on by Lorenzo, Lucilla's lover, and Hilary, a pedlar, with the assistance of Rodriga, her daughter Annetta, and other accomplices. Saveall, the old miser, is deceived into a belief, that his intended son-in-law, Jeremy Maythorn (who is a filly conceited coxcomb) has been guilty of theft, seduction, and murder, and is induced to fire a pistol in the night at a figure dressed up to represent Maythorn, whom he, by this means, suspects of an intention to plunder his house. Hilary and his accomplices frighten Saveall from home, and, while he flies to take refuge in a church, Lucilla escapes with her fortune.—The lovers, in their flight, meet Maythorn, and shut him into Saveall's house, to answer for the consequences of their tricks. Saveall returns, and, believing he had killed him, concludes him to be a ghost, and, during his terror, Maythorn leaves the house unmolested.—Lucilla's fortune is restored by the disinterestedness of her lover, and his title to her hand confirmed by the Duke. Rodriga, Isabel, and Valentine, meeting in Saveall's house, Valentine's artifice is exposed, and the Duke reproves and pardons him. Valentine obtains the hand of Isabel; Hilary and Annetta are admitted to the Duke's favour, and Saveall receives into his house again his daughter and his new son-in-law.

This Piece may be considered in some respects as an imitation of Shakespeare's "As you like it:" the general style of that Author being to be traced, and that not unsuccessfully, in various parts of it. Little novelty of character is to be found; but the whole is a pleasing attempt to unite the serious and comic into one performance, and the execution has not been unsuccessful.

28. **THE QUEEN OF CARTHAGE**, a Tragedy, was acted at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr. Palmer. This Piece

was written by Mr. Joseph Reed, deceased, and was first acted for the benefit of Mr. Holland, in 1767, and two nights afterwards; when, a difference taking place between the Author and Manager, the Tragedy (though approved of) was laid aside. On the present occasion, the parts of Æneas, Narbal, Jarbas, and Dido, originally performed by Messrs. Powell, Holland, Bensley, and Mrs. Yates, were represented by Messrs. Barrymore, Palmer, Caulfield, and Mrs. Siddons. Candour requires us to say, that this Piece is, not unworthy of representation; the story, though hackneyed and familiar, is not improper for the stage, and the characters are ably discriminated, the language sufficiently distant from familiarity or bombast, and the situations interesting. It was, as on its original performance, received with applause.

After the Play, Mr. Colman's *Tales*, with the title of "My Night-cap and Slippers," were recited and sung; but the reception of the second Tale was by no means gratifying to the speaker Mr. Palmer.

29. **THE TATTLERS**, a Comedy, by Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, Author of "The Suspicious Husband," was acted the first time at Covent Garden. The characters as follow:

Sir Thomas Severn,	Mr. Murray.
Froward,	Mr. Munden.
Allworthy,	Mr. Pope.
Shatter,	Mr. Holman.
Woodville,	Mr. Middleton.
Cobler,	Mr. Quick.
Jonathan,	*Mr. Thompson.
Fanny Allworthy,	Miss Manfel.
Madge Haggard,	Mrs. Davenport.
Miss Severn,	Miss Chapman.
Lady Nettleton,	Mrs. Matwicks.

The outline of the Fable is briefly this:

Mr. Allworthy, forced by pecuniary embarrassments abroad, returns to England after having amassed a considerable fortune. At his departure he left his wife and daughter at a cottage in the country. Froward, an old bachelor, who assumes the name of Whimsy, becomes acquainted with their history. After the death of her mother he takes the daughter under his protection, brings her up in a state of simplicity, and intends making her his wife. For this purpose he immures her with an old attendant, in a house, apparently empty; and appoints a cobbler, who follows his vocation in an adjoining stall, to keep a sharp look out.

Not

Notwithstanding all this care, Fanny's simplicity, like Wycherly's Country Wife, is an overmatch for the *sagacity* of her *Moody*. Shatter, a volatile young fellow, sees her, and makes a favourable impression on her heart; this he imparts to Froward, ignorant that he assumes the name of Whimsy, and, even after her elopement with him, places her under his care. In the mean time Mr. Allworthy is distracted at the supposed loss of his daughter; but on his servant's recounting to Sir Thomas Severn all that he could learn from the cottage, he immediately concludes it must be Froward's *elove*, and accordingly she is restored to her father, who bestows her on young Shatter, the son of his intimate friend.

This long dormant Comedy appeared with less credit to the Author from the circumstance of several pieces on the same subject having made their appearance since his death. It is borrowed from Moliere's "*L'Ecole des Femmes*;" from which, in 1765, Mr. Lee extracted a *Farce* called "*The Country Wife*;" and Mr. Garrick, in 1766, the popular performance of "*The Country Girl*." Mr. Murphy also again made use of the plot in a Comedy, in 1767, called, "*The School for Guardians*." In the present Piece, the main plot is relieved and enlivened by a well-directed satire at the folly of scandal: Lady Nettleton, an adept in that favourite exercise of wit and talents, being first mortified, and afterwards toiled by her own weapons. This character was well drawn and coloured.

The following Prologue and Epilogue, the first written by Mr. Taylor, was spoken by Mr. Holman, and the last, written by Mr. Jeuningham, was spoken by Mrs. Mattocks:

PROLOGUE.

THE slightest sketches from a Master's hand,
Tho' faintly colour'd, and though roughly
p'ann'd,
The Critic of true taste delighted eyes,
Nor lets one added touch profane the prize.
To-night, with equal reverence, we regard
The treasure'd relique of a sprightly Bard,
Who, while the passing modes capricious
range;
And, struck by Fashion's wand, each moment
change,
With Nature's potent charm shall always
please,
In "*honest Ranger's*" wild and sportive ease;
That jovial rake, who, flush'd with wine
and youth,
Yet guards with purest homage female truth.

But once our Author try'd the public
Stage,
That threaten'ing sea, where critic tempests
rage;

Yet no weak fears subdu'd the scenic aim:—
Left storms should shatter all his former fame,
He check'd Imagination's active fire,
In fond submission to his Mitred Sir.

Our Bard, indeed, this filial tribute paid,
Yet still he toy'd with the Poetic Maid,
Her genial influence hidden, not suppress'd,
Through life he cherish'd in his glowing
breast—

For they who love the Muse are still the
same,

And but with life expires the noble flame.

Long was the Drama we to-night display
By kindred duty kept from open day,
But Death at length dissolv'd the sacred tie,
And Friendship yields it to the public eye.
Sure he, thus favour'd by the gen'rous
meed,—

May hope that your applause will grace the
deed,—

Not that the kindness you so oft have shewn
Prompts the vain thought of merits of his
own,

But that his grateful feelings rest the claim
On the firm base of Hoadley's honour'd
name:

Ah! then, what Genius left, from Envy
save,

Nor crush the Flow'r now rising on the grave.
So may that Flow'r to latest ages bloom,
And ampler Laurels dignify his Tomb.

EPILOGUE.

THE Rights of Woman, in our searching
Age,
Have not yet been asserted on the Stage:
For one great Branch of our defrauded Right,
Where hangs the glowing fruit of home's
delight,

I now appear to move a new Decree,
And plead the female Cause—without a
Fee

Two Scions on one plant will not now
bear,—

A chaste allusion to the wedded Pair:
Behold! unfeeling Dissipation rends
Wide from each other the connubial Friends;
The travelling sprig, by whim's still varying
lot,

Is seen engrafted on some distant spot,
While the poor widow'd spray appears to
moan,

Left to the blast unpitied and alone:
But our new Code forbids the Youth to
roam,

And calls, with dove-like voice, the Truant
home;

We

We therefore hope our Mates won't think us rude,

If from our Plan all grafting we exclude.

Do some now present daringly maintain,
That roguish Wives oft snap the married chain?

What! if the Husband will not share his life

With that domestic fixture call'd a Wife,
Must she be styl'd an abdicating Queen,
If her wild roving man forsakes the scene?

When from their residence th' Incumbents stray,

Can it be said, the Living runs away?

Then let the Wives for residence contend,

To this one point let our exertions bend!

And, if deserted, we'll no more endure it,

But, in their absence we'll appoint a Curate.

The Laws of Wedlock are the Laws of Rhyme,

A faithful Couplet according chime:

If the first Line does not exactly flow

In perfect symmetry with that below,

Ah, then we look for Harmony in vain,

And savage dissonance deforms the strain.

Some modern Dames, indeed, have thought it sweeter

To stretch the Couplet to a triplet metre;

Our Code disclaims this Licence of the Time,

Firm for the Couplet, and one echoing Rhyme.

Long time entangled in the Wedlock noose,
The City Husband with his cackling Goose,

Half-tir'd, half-pleas'd, without delight or strife,

Still sidg by side they waddle on through Life.

This drowsy Pair we hold not up to view

As a complete example to pursue:

We rather with the Men would look on high,

And note the Lark, that warbles to the sky!

Nature to this sweet Bird alone has given

To wake his carol at the gate of Heav'n;

Yet, midst the pride of his extatic strain,

His faithful breast recalls the humble plain:

And, dropping from the splendour of the skies,

He joyous to his little mansion flies,

Lights with gay pinion on his low-built nest,

Where all his pleasures and his wishes rest.

MAY 1 Lillo's affecting Tragedy of FATAL CURIOSITY was performed at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mrs. Siddons. In this Play Mr. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons gave energy and effect to the powerful appeals to the passions in the characters of Old Wilmot and his Wife. At the conclusion of the evening's entertainment, Mrs. Siddons spoke the following Lines, said to be written by Mrs. Piozzi:

AND now, this idle airy frolic past,
Comes our *grave Idler's* horror of the last:
Tho' for a month, a season, or a year,
Each parting moment still is found severe;
Whilst hollow murmurs ring from Pole to Pole,

And black'ning clouds round frighted Europe roll,

One's hoding heart fears thunder, fire, and rain,

May part us all, ere we shall meet again.

Nor need we turn to public care our eyes,

The Stage too seems with true calamities;

Scarcely has it ceas'd, methinks, the solemn knell,

Since long tried merit took her last farewell;

Her warning spirit speaks from underneath,

That mimic woes must end in certain death:

Yet, to anticipate such ills—not nigh,

Were but a *fatal curiosity*.

Our Comic Muse too, lighter topics lending,
Proves that in marriage was her nat'ral ending;

Whilst, grateful for those smiles which made us gay,

Each kindest wish waits on her *Wedding Day*;

And sure, such talents, honours, shad'd between 'em,

If 'tis not happy, *why the Deuce is in 'em*.

My own short absence, howsoever employ'd,
Far from your smiles must feel an aching void;

But whether joys, or pains, or some of all,

Or duties merely, fill the interval,

No time, nor distance, from my heart shall sever

Its last remaining sense of *public favour*.

P O E T R Y.

THEODORE AND ANNETTE:

A PASTORAL SONG.

ON a green shady bank, as young Theodore lay,

Lull'd to sleep by a murmuring brook;
Annette, as she carelessly wander'd that way,

Stole his garland, his pipe, and his hook;

Then instantly hied to a neighbouring shade,

Whilst her Rock stray'd unheeded around;

And such soft melting airs the young shepherdess play'd,

That all Nature seem'd pleas'd with the sound.

Awak'd by the music, young Theodore gaz'd,
Whilst echo enliven'd the plain;

Then fought for his pipe; but, alas! was amaz'd,

And thus mourn'd in sorrowful strain:

"My

" My wreath was an emblem of Annette so
" fair,

" The flow'rets so gay were her choice ;
" My pipe often sooth'd me when sunk in
" despair,

" As I listen'd at eve to her voice.

" How oft have I pleas'd the gay Nymphs in
" the grove,

" Where now I may heave the fond sigh ;"
Thus mourn'd the young shepherd, as Annette
his love

In a thicket stood listening by.

She eagerly flew to her lover's relief,

He tenderly fell on her breast ;

The smiles of the maid soon dispell'd all his
grief,

Fond lovers can fancy the rest.

Carlisle. R. ANDERSON.

L I N E S

Written on the DEATH of Mr. EDWARD
KIMPTON, Surgeon, who died Jan. 6,
1797, aged 21, three Days after he was
elected Surgeon to one of the Dispensaries.

THOUGH many a tear on Kimpton's grave
may fall

From those who feel a loss deplor'd by all,
Tears of regret, such merit is so rare,
And that his friendship they no longer share ;
Though frequent sighs parental breasts may
heave

To lose a *halm* each sorrow could relieve ;
Yet not for him should friends or parents
mourn,

Trophies of triumph best his tomb adorn,
Who snatch'd from earth, left blighting sin
should spoil

His blooming virtues, to a purer soil :
His soul's transplanted 'midst untiding joy,
And through eternity his blest employ,
To join with grateful hymns the choir of
Heaven,

Such perfect happiness so soon was given.

C O N T E N T M E N T.

IN those rude climes, where Lapland's
mountains rise,

Lift their white heads, and chill the polar
skies ;

Where, 'midst the horrors of his icy reign,

Eternal Winter rules his hoar domain ;

Or where terrific Heat has fix'd his throne

Amid the tempests of the torrid zone,

The patriot native, tho' the storm's career
Sweep unresisted through the circling year,
Though wild destruction, all around him
spread,

Roar in each blast, and thunder round his
head,

Pleas'd and contented with his lot remains,
Nor seeks for calmer shores, nor sighs for
milder plains.

Why then, where Britain from her wave-
worn sleep

Looks down indignant on the subject deep,
Oft do we find, amid the varied store
Which bounteous Nature pours upon her
shore,

Amidst the countless wealth which Heav'n has
lent,

Her sons still want the brightest gem Con-
tent ?

Alas ! that freedom, which of all mankind,
Is most congenial to a Briton's mind,
Whilst it permits the virtues to expand,
And spread their kindly influence o'er the
land,

Has the rank weeds of vanity unbound,
And nurs'd the noxious plants, and blown their
seeds around.

Hence every fool, on whom high Heav'n
bestows

Wisdom enough to follow his own nose,
Blind to the means, and ignorant of the end,
Blames ev'ry scheme he cannot comprehend ;
Lays to the charge of those who rule the State
Inevitable ills, the acts of Fate ;

Hence then he sighs, because th' Almighty
Mind

His lot in life to some low rank confin'd,
And plac'd him not on high, where he might
guide.

[*tide*
The nation safe through Fortune's changeful
Hence 'tis that he Heav'n's proffer'd boon de-
clines,

And, thankless for the good ; at fancied ill re-
pines.

Walsworth, March 30th.

J. B. C.

THE SERENADE,

BY J. COBBIN, JUN.

WHEN the drear hour of silent Midnight
reigns,

And Nature sleeps in undisturbed repose,
How pleasing to the ear are Music strains,
While in the air the charming cadence
flows.

How soft those sweetly-pensive, soothing airs
Re-echo in the floating zephyr's breeze ;
And softer far to me whose heart's sad cares
Prevent the comforts of a bed of ease.

With each long note it now begins to swell,
And strange sensations run through all my
veins,

While charm'd I feel with Harmony's sweet
spell

And in a reverie forget my pains.

Not far from hence the lovely maiden sleeps,
The only object which my heart desires ;

Perhaps she hears these sounds while Carlos
weeps,

Perhaps the magic now her soul inspires.

O catch a sigh from me ye notes—O air !
Convey it now in swiftness to the lovely fair.

May, 1797.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST SESSION of the EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 281.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MARCH 27.

THE Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Bill for providing Clothing for the Army; the Bill authorizing Bankers, &c. to issue small Notes; the Bill for explaining and amending the County Quota Bill; and to several private Bills.

DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

Earl Moira, in an excellent speech, stated the hardships which Debtors laboured under by being subject to imprisonment on mesne process, and frequently being obliged, for want of bail, to lie twelve months in prison before the plaintiff would bring the matter to a trial. He also shewed the hardships which many hundreds of others suffered by being imprisoned in execution, and, where the plaintiff did not proceed, being kept in gaol sometimes for many years from want of money to liberate themselves by superfeideas. The Society for the Relief of Persons confined for Small Debts liberated by their benevolence in the last year one hundred and thirty unfortunate persons under this wretched predicament. His Lordship moved, "That a Committee be appointed to consider the state of the laws between debtor and creditor, and to make their report on the same." Before his Lordship sat down, he mentioned that the Learned Lord then on the woolsack had put into his hands a scandalous letter, which the Learned Lord had received from some person, who therein accuses the Learned Lord of authorizing a long list of enormities which prisoners for debt were subjected to, and which, he said, he was sure there was not one Lord in that House who would not all together disbelieve.

Lord Kenyon began by alluding to the letter mentioned by the Noble Lord, and declared, by all that was sacred, and as he hoped for mercy at the Day of Judgment, that every word in it, so far as related to himself encouraging enormities in the prison, or in any respect whatever promoting corruption, was absolutely and positively false. He hoped, nay he entreated and conjured their Lordships would appoint a Committee to enquire into his conduct in

this respect. On the subject of the Committee moved for by the Noble Lord, he opposed it, on the ground of the injury that any alteration in the Law of Arrests would do to the credit of this country as a commercial one.

Earl Moira deprecated the idea of a Committee to enquire into the Learned Lord's conduct, and passed some very high encomiums on his Lordship's character, of the truth of which he was sure every Noble Lord was convinced. It was only an anonymous letter, and not worthy of notice. He had a similar one in his pocket, from a man who called himself a *Desperate Creditor*, and who threatened to kill his Lordship himself for the exertions he was using in favour of unfortunate Debtors. He hoped, therefore, the two anonymous letters might be allowed to *pair off* together, without any further notice being taken of them.

The question being called for, a division took place: Contents 21, Not-Contents 37—Majority 16.

MOTION FOR THE REMOVAL OF MR. PITT.

The Earl of Suffolk offered himself to their Lordships' attention, as possessing the warmest love for his country, which by the misconduct of his Majesty's Ministers had been reduced from a state of the highest prosperity to the verge of ruin. He adverted to the conduct of Ministers, in sacrificing the feelings of men who had performed the most eminent services to their country, to promote their own personal influence, and political jobs with individuals. They had given to a Noble Duke (Portland) a mark of honour intended by his Majesty as a reward for a Noble Earl (Howe), which he had been well assured was, as it ought to have been, considered by the Noble Earl as an indignity to him. How had they treated another Noble Lord (Rodney) for the glorious services of the 13th of April? It was true he had a miserable pension, but he had been suffered to languish in poverty in his old age; and, but for the personal protection he enjoyed as a Peer in Parliament, he would have ended his days in
Y y a jail.

a jail. When deceased, his body was seized on, and for a considerable time denied the rights of burial. Their whole system was to govern by influence; they had libelled the loyalty of the people, and branded every man with the epithets of *Jacobin* and *Democrat* who opposed their measures. In tracing them through every Court on the Continent, from the Treaty of Pilnitz to the present moment, duplicity, incapacity, and corruption were discernible in all their measures. The Noble Earl said, in reviewing the circumstances of the War, he found Ministers as incapable in their plans of hostility, as they were in their negotiations for Peace; and after commenting at some length on the situation to which they had reduced the finances of the country, he concluded by a motion to the following effect:

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to remove from his Councils his Minister, namely, the First Lord of the Treasury, who by his misconduct had forfeited the confidence of the People."

Lord Grenville very ably replied to the variety of topics in the Noble Earl's Address. He vindicated the conduct of Ministers with respect to the War; he said, every nerve had been strained to prosecute it with vigour and effect; and contended, that as far as the arms of Great Britain were concerned, the desired successes generally ensued. The miscarriages of the Allies on the Continent could not fairly be imputed to Ministers; and they seized the first opportunity, where it could be done with honour and advantage, of bringing about a Peace, which overtures were notoriously counteracted by the enemy. With regard to the tenor of the motion, he must say, he never knew any instance of the kind, where such a motion was brought forward without any one specific charge alleged of misconduct or malversation against the person in question; it was therefore unnecessary to dwell on that head. He thought it necessary, however, to say, that one part of the Noble Lord's accusation had no foundation in truth. The Treaty of Pilnitz, he asserted, was not only entered into without the participation, but even without the knowledge of the British Government.

A long debate ensued, at the conclusion of which a division took place:

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Proxies	18	
Not-Contents	15	} 17
Proxies	2	

Majority — 87

The Earl of Oxford moved, That the House be summoned on Thursday to take into consideration the standing order, No. 114, relative to the entering of Protests on the Journals.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The Earl of Oxford begged leave to bring a very important business before the House. In consequence of his motion for Peace being negatived (See Page 271, 272.) he had come down to the Clerk's room next day to enter a Protest upon the books; but to his surprise he found that Lord Kenyon had carried off the motion in his pocket. He therefore moved, "That a Lord Chancellor carrying away a motion from the Table of their Lordships, was guilty of a high breach of the Privileges of their House; and that Lord Kenyon, acting as Pro-Chancellor, having carried away his motion, had been guilty of a high breach of Privilege, and ought to be censured."

The Bishop of Rochester moved, "That the 77th standing Order of that House should be read, which declares it to be a high breach of Privilege to print any part of the proceedings of that House without the authority of their Lordships." When he came down to the House on this day, he conceived that the Noble Earl had it in contemplation to move that the Printer and Publisher of a Newspaper called *The Oracle*, had been guilty of a breach of Privilege in publishing, under the title of an *Address to the Nation*, an account of a debate which had taken place in that House, accompanied with remarks signed by the Noble Earl's title of honour. This infamous thing, which the Printer of that Paper had had the audacity to publish, was certainly a high breach of the Privileges of their Lordships; and as the Noble Earl seemed to be implicated in the publication, it would have been very becoming in him to have come forward and vindicated his own dignity along with that of the House. The Rt. Rev. Prelate proceeded to advert to one or two of the paragraphs in this Address, and reprehended, with much severity, one in which Lord Grenville's reply to the Noble Earl's motion is termed

termed *poor, weak, and rude*; and likewise the concluding sentence, in which the Parliament is called *their*, that is, the *People's Parliament*. He said, that the House of Commons, as chosen by the People, might properly be called their Representatives; but that Parliament, as composed of Lords and Commons, was, in constitutional language, and by the law of the land, the *King's Parliament*.—He mentioned this phrase in particular, because when rash and inexperienced young men made use of such expressions, there was sometimes more meant by them than met the ear. He concluded with saying, that were it consistent with personal respect for his Lordship, he would term the present a most petulant motion.

Marquis Townshend could not agree with the Noble Prelate, that the Parliament was the King's Parliament; it was representative of, and consequently the Parliament of the Nation.

The Bishop of Rochester explained, that what he meant was, that Parliament as an aggregate body, and composed as it was of Lords and Commons, was the King's Parliament; he was subject to correction if he was wrong. The Noble Prelate added, that he would have moved, that the Printer and Publisher of the Oracle had been guilty of a high breach of privilege, had he not conceived that such a motion would have come with more propriety from the Noble Earl (of Oxford).

Marquis Townshend said, that he would have no objection to a motion being made by the Noble Prelate, that the Printer and Publisher of that Paper had been guilty of a high breach of privilege; the more so, as he had observed an infamous falsehood in another Morning Paper of this day, stating the substance of an answer said to have been made by his Majesty to a Noble Earl, when no answer had been made at all.

The Earl of Suffolk stated, that certainly no answer had been made by his Majesty on the occasion alluded to, and that what he had said had been grossly misrepresented in the same paper.

The motion being put,

The Earl of Oxford was the only Peer who said *Content*.

Nothing material occurred in the Upper House from this time till

MONDAY, APRIL 24.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to Lord Cadogan's Divorce

Bill, and 29 other public and private Bills.

The Duke of Grafton expressed his surprize at the absence of Ministers, when their Lordships and the Public might naturally be supposed to be anxious for some information respecting the rumours which had lately been in circulation. Whether those rumours were false, or whether they were founded in fact, he was unable to determine; but of course he concluded they were false, because he had no authority to state them to be true. Their Lordships must have known, through the medium of the public prints, and popular report, that three very great and alarming events were said to have taken place during the recess. The first was, a separate Negotiation for Peace between his Imperial Majesty and the French Republic, which must be impossible, since no person in Administration had chosen to apprise their Lordships. The second was, the report of increased disturbances in Ireland, which must be equally erroneous; and the other was, a sort of detailed and circumstantial account of the insurrection of the Seamen on board of his Majesty's Fleet at Portsmouth, which must be equally untrue, or their Lordships would have been officially acquainted with it, and informed of the measures adopted to restore peace and subordination. If they had been true, their Lordships ought to have been informed of every circumstance by a Message from the Crown, unless it was the intention of Ministers to realize an opinion which he had heard some time ago, that their Lordships merely sat in that House to register the acts of Administration. He warned their Lordships to be cautious how far they reposed an unconstitutional confidence in Ministers; and, though he had no motion to offer, he hoped he should soon hear further of the points which he had stated, and respecting which the public mind was so much interested.

The Lord Chancellor left the wool-sack, in order to observe upon three events mentioned by the Noble Duke. With regard to any Negotiation of the Emperor for Peace, he said, he knew nothing more of it than what he had read that morning in the newspapers. A mail had, indeed, arrived within two or three hours, which might have brought further intelligence; but with the contents he was wholly unacquainted.

ed. With regard to Ireland, he believed that every thing was much in the same state now as it was before the recess, and that accounts in newspapers were so much exaggerated that they ought not to be relied on. As to the fleet at Portsmouth, he believed he could assure their Lordships that every part of it was in a state of tranquillity, and that the Sailors had returned to the

ordinary discharge of their duty. The late arrival of the Mail might, he thought, in some measure account for the absence of his Majesty's Ministers that day; and he had no doubt but that to-morrow they would be ready and willing to give the Noble Duke every information he might require on these subjects.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 27.

MR. Alderman Anderson prefaced a motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the assize of bread, by enumerating the various abuses practised under the present Act.—Leave was accordingly given.

The Bill for repealing the Act of the last session, which permits the importation, and prohibits the exportation of Corn, was brought in by Mr. Ryder, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

BANK INDEMNITY BILL.

This Bill being recommitted to a Committee of the whole House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for the introduction of a clause, to make Bank notes a legal payment to the Collectors in every department of the public revenue. The clause was received, and read a first and second time.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then stated, that he had to propose another clause of much more importance, and which related to the commercial intercourse of individuals. At present, however competent persons might be to the payment of their debts, they were liable to be arrested if they were not able to make their payments in specie. His object was, not to make Bank notes a legal tender, but to provide that no person shall be arrested, on first process, who shall tender Bank notes to the amount of his debt. Such a clause would do no more than give to Bank notes the effect of special bail; but it would still be in the power of the creditor to make his debtor deposit the Bank notes in Court, and there would be no sort of interruption to further process, or any alteration in the ultimate result of the suit. It would give relief to persons against the severity of immediate process, but without going to the extent of rendering Bank notes a legal tender.

The clause was passed, and ordered to be added to the Bill.

A clause was then brought up by Mr. Fox, enacting, "That no further advances in cash or notes should be made from the Bank to Government, as long as the former was restrained from paying in specie."

Mr. Pitt moved an exception with respect to those Exchequer bills to the amount of £60,000.

The clause, thus amended, was passed, and ordered to be added to the Bill.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28.

Mr. Ryder moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Bill for repealing that part of an Act of the present Session which prohibited the exportation of Corn.

Mr. Alderman Combe opposed the motion. Brewers, he said, had sustained very heavy losses from the enormous price of barley, and it was but reasonable that they should have an opportunity of indemnifying themselves now that the price was somewhat reduced.

Mr. Whitbread spoke to the same effect, and moved, as an Amendment, "That instead of now, the Bill be read a second time this day month."

Mr. Ryder and Mr. Yorke opposed the amendment, because it had a tendency to affect the agriculture of the country.

A division took place, when there appeared for the amendment, Ayes 24; Noes 59.

The Bill was then read a second time.

Col. Wood made his promised motion respecting the defence of the country, which was seconded by Sir John Sinclair; but the Colonel, finding the sense of the House much against him, did not press his motion to a division.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30.

Mr. Edwards reported from the Inverkeithing Committee, that they had determined, that Sir A. Cochrane Johnson was duly elected, and that the Petition of Sir John Henderson, complaining

ing of an undue election, was not frivolous or vexatious.

FRIDAY, MARCH 31.

In a Committee of the whole House upon the Bill to permit the exportation of Grain,

Mr. Ryder proposed that the commencement of the Bill should be on the 30th of April.—Agreed to.

Mr. Sheridan said, that as he had put off the motion he had intended to make this day with regard to any further advances to the Emperor, in order that the House might be in possession of the Report of the Secret Committee, he was desirous to know when that Report would be produced. If there was not a prospect of the Report of the Secret Committee being before the House in a day or two, he certainly should not defer his motion upon this subject; and in this view he moved, "That there be laid before the House copies of the representations made by the Directors of the Bank, with regard to the advances to the Emperor, since the first of January 1795, with the answer of his Majesty's Ministers thereto."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that it was impossible for him to answer the question, when the Report of the Secret Committee would be laid before the House. He did not wish to avoid the discussion of the subject, nor was it possible for him to avoid it; but still he was desirous to meet it fairly and fully. In all the circumstances of the case, to make further advances to the Emperor, provided we could so obtain his cordial co-operation in the common cause, he considered as a measure the most essential to the interests of the country. Whether it was proper, however, to enter upon the subject upon partial information, he would leave to the House to determine. He did not oppose the production of the papers.

The motion was then carried.

The Report of the Bill for continuing the Order of Council was brought up, read, and agreed to; and on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House again went into the Committee to consider certain clauses that were to be offered

Mr. Pitt said, that after an intercourse which had taken place between him and Gentlemen from the Bank, and also from the great body of the Bankers, he understood that they approved of the general principle of the clause which he had to offer to the Committee. The substance of it was, to allow the Bank to

repay, at different periods, in cash to those who may, at their discretion, hereafter deposit cash with them, so that no more than three-fourths of such sum should be repaid by the Bank in cash during the continuance of the present Bill. This clause, he apprehended, would be of great advantage to the Bank, and to the Public.

After some observations from Mr. Dent, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Tierney, the clause was agreed to without a division.

MONDAY, APRIL 3.

On the Report of the Bank Indemnity Bill, Mr. Tierney moved a clause to this effect, "That any person making a tender of Bank notes in payment of a debt, should not be allowed to have this tender stand in the place of holding such person to special bail, unless such person should make oath that he or she did not possess the whole or three-fourths of the sum for which such person had been arrested."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, this clause would entirely do away the effects of a former clause respecting the tender of Bank notes.

The clause was negatived without a division.

Sir William Pulteney presented a clause by which the Bill was not to have effect, unless at the third reading of it, the Directors of the Bank should notify to the Speaker of the House that the restriction contained in it was at their desire.

The House divided on this clause.—Ayes 45, Noes 86.

The Bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

The Report of the Corn Bill was brought up, and, on the reading of the Amendment, That barley be exempted from exportation,

Mr. Coke proposed to restore the clause as it originally stood; and that barley should be included in the regulation. After a conversation of some length, the House divided:—Ayes 51, noes 75. Barley, therefore, cannot be exported.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

ADVANCES TO THE EMPEROR.

Mr. Sheridan went over a long field of argument to prove, that the sending more money to the Emperor would continue to depress public credit more than it had yet felt; and to shew the rapid decline of our finances, the low ebb of the credit we yet possess, and the want of confidence in Administration (not in this

this House), he compared the price of stocks this day with the corresponding day of last year—then, 5 per cents were 101—3 per cents. at 69½; but to day, 5 per cents. are 71½ and three per cents. at 49½. These discouraging and alarming circumstances pointed out the necessity of restoring the public credit to its former elevation. It was not his wish to infuse a spirit of despondency into the public mind; but he wished to remove that system of delusion which had proved so fatal to the Bank of England, who were trustees for the public good; it would prove also, he said, equally destructive to that House (meaning the House of Commons) if they persevered in their implicit confidence in Ministers; for if it still went on confiding, it would not indeed become “the King’s Parliament,” but the confiding Parliament of the Emperor of Germany.

Mr. Sheridan concluded by moving, “That the House should resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to enquire whether the country could, consistently with its own safety, grant any farther loans or advances to the Emperor.”

Mr. Pitt entered upon a very animated reply, deeming the motion unfair, contradictory, disingenuous, and premature; and proceeded to take a review of the general argument. “Thus much I say: the transmission of money to the Emperor will be found the most effectual method of promoting the true interests of the country, and of securing an honourable peace; for if we cut off our supplies to the Emperor, the enemy will renew their attacks in the Tyrol and on the Rhine with redoubled fury, and force him to a separate peace; which is what the French are labouring at daily; but so magnanimous has the House of Austria shewn itself to this country, that it has rejected hitherto the overtures upon this subject with disdain, declaring that it will make no peace with its enemy, but in concert with Great Britain. After so fair and open a declaration, it is manifest, that if this country continues the contest, a joint war would be less expensive, and more likely to be attended with a favourable issue, than in a struggle where we are the only party.” He paid many high compliments to the valour of the Austrian troops at the close of the last campaign, which had no parallel in the history of any country. As to the conclusions that had been drawn from papers, of the distressed

situation of the country, “I can assert, with a confidence which my official situation enables me to do, that the description is very much exaggerated.”

After combating the other arguments of Mr. Sheridan, the Right Honourable Gentleman concluded by giving his most decided negative to the motion.

Mr. Fox spoke in answer to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir W. Pulteney spoke a few words, and Mr. Sheridan replied.

For the motion	87
Against it	266
Majority	—179.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.

ARMY EXTRAORDINARIES.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Hobart in the Chair,

The Secretary at War moved, That the sum of £3,280,000. be granted to his Majesty for the expenses of the Extraordinaries of the Army, from the 5th of January 1796, to the 5th of January 1797, not already provided for by Parliament.

The question was then put and agreed to.

BANK BILL.

The Order of the Day being moved, for the third reading of this Bill,

Mr. Pitt moved, That it be now read a third time.

Mr. Balford, differing from all parties on this Bill, and thinking it injurious to the country, felt himself bound to give it his decided opposition.

The question for the third reading of the Bill was then put and carried.

Mr. Wilberforce Bird presented a clause for the purpose of preventing distress for rent after tender of the amount in Bank Notes.

Mr. Pitt did not object to the clause being presented; but entertained doubts whether it was necessary.

Mr. Fox conceived that the case of distress for rent was entitled to more relief than personal arrests.

The Solicitor General observed, that to remedy a small and improbable evil to the tenant, the present clause would engender a great and lasting one to the landlord.

Mr. Manning was in favour of the clause, though he spoke merely from his own opinion, without any authority of the Bank Directors. He said, that at Plymouth Dock an association of professional Gentlemen had engaged not to bring any action for a person refusing Bank Notes when tendered. The question

question was then put and negatived.

Sir William Pulteney said, if the Bank had solicited the Order of Council, it most certainly would amount to a constructive surrender of their charter, and, as such, formed one material step to the plan he had in view of establishing another Bank for the purpose of paying in specie. To ascertain the fact, he therefore proposed a clause, by which the restrictive parts of the Act are annulled, if, within a short time after the Bill had received the Royal Assent, the Bank Directors should notify to the Speaker, that the continuance of those restrictions were not with their consent.

Mr. Pitt thought such an inference would be highly preposterous, and unbecoming both the dignity and justice of the House.

Mr. Fox was anxious to adopt every measure that tended to investigate the fact.

Mr. Dundas said, he had a right to assume that the Bank of England was not displeased at the restriction, because they presented no petition against it.

Mr. Sheridan could not assent to the clause now proposed, unless it specified that the time allowed the Bank for the porification of its wishes should be after the sums now due to it from Government were paid.

The Committee divided on the clause, when the numbers were—

For it, 43—Against it, 79—Majority, 36.

The Bill was then read a third time.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Ellis rose to make his promised motion respecting the Slave Trade.

It might be supposed, he said, that the measure he intended to offer to the consideration of Parliament, was some modification of the Abolition Bill; but it was of a directly opposite nature; for he considered an abolition of the trade, and the measures adopted for that purpose, so fraught with impolicy, and pregnant with injustice to individuals—in short, so radically faulty, that no possible modification of them could be made innoxious. From the civilization of the Negroes in Africa, very salutary effects might be expected; but the process must necessarily be slow, and the effects produced be at a very distant period; and much applause was due to those who had embarked in that laudable attempt. The civilization and reforma-

tion of morals and manners in the Negroes of the West-Indies was an object of still greater importance in the great scheme of ultimate emancipation: for it would be found, that population was always on the decrease among these people; so that the very existence of the colonies depended upon the supply from Africa; and that decrease of population was attributed, by some, to a vicious system of morals and manners among the Negroes; by others, to an excess of labour, and the want of a supply of proper food; and by others to both causes taken together. After having enforced these topics by the relation of many facts, he moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, requesting that he would give direction to the Governors of his West India Islands, to recommend to their respective Councils to adopt such measures as will tend to the natural increase of the Negroes, and to employ such means as will contribute to their moral and religious improvement, so as gradually to diminish the necessity of the Slave Trade, and lead to an ultimate Abolition, and secure to them the protection of the laws."

Mr. Barham seconded the motion, and supported the measure in a speech of some length.

Mr. Wilberforce opposed the motion, as falling short of what it was his wish and opinion should be adopted.

Mr. Pitt said, this subject had been so frequently and so minutely discussed, that very little argument was necessary. The only question that remained was as to the time; and for himself he hesitated not to declare, that no Abolition would satisfy him that was *not immediate, specific, and total*.

Mr. Dudley Ryder moved to amend the motion, by leaving out the words "gradually diminish, and ultimately abolish."

Mr. Fox reviewed the several arguments against the immediate abolition, and insisted they were totally unsatisfactory. He opposed the motion, as tending to substitute an unreal and pretended remedy, instead of that which ought to take place, an immediate abolition.

Lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Windham, and Mr. B. Edwards, supported the motion.

Mr. Ryder's Amendment was rejected without a division; and the original motion carried by a division of 99 against 63—Majority 36.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

BANK BILL.

Upon the question, That this Bill's duration be to the 24th of June, Sir W. Pulteney rose to oppose it. He entered into a history of the Bank, from its commencement to the present hour, and declared himself to be perfectly persuaded, that all the embarrassments which Government had in money transactions arose from the monopoly of the Bank of England; from which he formed an opinion, that another Bank ought to be established; he did not mean a rival Bank, but a Bank that should issue its paper, and be capable of paying that paper on demand. He knew that there was great terror on the idea of opposing the Bank, but he did not think that such terror would be of long duration. He believed that the Bank itself would be benefited, and that the value of stock would rise, should the Bank monopoly be done away. In order to shew that two Banks would be serviceable to this country, he referred to Scotland, where there were two, the history of which he gave at full length. There was no country in any part of the globe, America excepted, which had improved so rapidly in Agriculture, Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures, as Scotland had since the establishment of these two Banks, and this improvement was chiefly owing to those establishments. He enlarged much on this topic, and concluded by moving, that the Bill be in force only to the 6th of May, instead of the 24th of June.

Mr. Pitt declined entering into the topics the Honourable Baronet had brought forth; but opposed the Amendment, which was rejected, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 10.

Mr. Pollen rose, in conformity to notice, to submit a proposition on the subject of negotiation. In doing this, he disclaimed the idea of being actuated by party-motives. He was impelled by a conviction of the necessity of terminating the war, or convincing the world, that the prosecution of it was owing to the unjust demands of the enemy. He then took a review of the calamities produced by it, expatiated on the critical situation of this country, and concluded by moving an address to his Majesty, representing, "That it appeared, on mature consideration, from the result of the late negotiation, that his Majesty's gracious and benign intentions had been

misconceived by the Government of France, or unexplained to the French nation; the House therefore prayed that his Majesty would be pleased to adopt such measures as he may judge most effectual to remove those misconceptions and misrepresentations relative to the sincerity of his Majesty's Ministers."

Mr. Pitt said, at the present conjuncture, the motion could not be productive of any practical benefit to the country, and might prove injurious to fresh negotiations. The Hon. Gentleman's lamentations on the calamities of war would always prevail, unless war could be wholly excluded; but on every evil the House ought to decide on the comparative evil, without suffering their judgment to be biased by circumstances unavoidable in a contest founded on justice, necessity, and self-defence. — With respect to the Address itself, it was calculated to encourage the enemy and embarrass fresh chances of general pacification. — If any success could be attained, it must be by a direct negotiation in concert with our Allies. But he begged to press upon the House that there were even limits to the wish for peace. That object was only desirable where there was adequate security against additional insults, and on this principle the Country ought to act. If therefore measures of this nature are now depending, any thing that may frustrate them was dangerous at the present crisis. — Our views ought to be directed to disappoint the policy of the enemy, in disuniting our Allies. "I have," said Mr. Pitt, "no difficulty in stating, that his Majesty's Ministers are at this moment about to embrace an opportunity for negotiation. In consequence of the determination expressed by the Emperor, not to enter into any Negotiation for Peace, except in concert with Great Britain, steps have been taken for the renewal of a joint negotiation, and his Majesty has determined to send a confidential person to Vienna to concert measures with the Emperor for a joint negotiation. Under these circumstances he hoped the Hon. Gentleman would not press his Motion.

Col. Porter contended, that Ministers were not actuated by a sincere desire to make Peace.

Mr. Addington combated the topics advanced by Mr. Pollen, and entered into a vindication of the Minister's conduct through the whole of this war, of which

which he gave a history of the origin and progress, and suggested the propriety of postponing this Motion until the event of the Negotiation alluded to was known; and concluded by expressing his disapprobation of the motion, and moving the Order of the Day.

Mr. Fox said, it was impossible for him under the pressure of calamities at the present conjuncture to give a silent vote. The House was again called on to continue their confidence in those men whose councils had been so injurious to the country, and whose negotiations had been so unsuccessful. When peace was negotiated he hoped it would be conjointly; but if the question was, whether the war was to be prosecuted, or we were to have a separate peace, he felt no hesitation in saying he preferred the latter. After a few remarks on the nature of the peace, which, he said, ought to be on the system of equality and just compensations, but, above all, a reconciliation of the resentments of the respective people in order to a permanent peace, to convince both countries that their respective Governments are not dangerous to each other, and that they are equally capable of maintaining the relations of amity and peace, he concluded by giving his most hearty support to the motion.

Several Members delivered their sentiments, after which a division took place on the Amendment: Ayes, 291; Noes 85; Majority against the motion, 206.

The House adjourned to Thursday se'night.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20.

This day the House having met pursuant to adjournment,

Mr. W. Bird obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act passed in the present Session, to enable Manufacturers and Bankers to issue small Notes.—The Bill was read a first time.

MONDAY, APRIL 24.

The Speaker, on taking the Chair, informed the House, that he had received a letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis, expressing his most grateful acknowledgments for the honour conferred upon him by the House, in voting him their thanks for his services on the 14th of February last, when the Spanish Fleet was defeated by the British under his command.

The Order of the Day being read for the House to form itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Fox enquired

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whether any information was intended to be given to the House relative to the proceedings which, he understood from the newspapers, had lately taken place on board the fleet at Portsmouth, and at what time it might be expected.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that a communication upon the circumstances alluded to would be made as soon as possible. He had none to make this day, nor could he state the precise day when the House would be applied to upon the subject; but he could promise that no time would be lost. On going into the Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after some previous statements, which were remarked upon by Mr. Fox, moved, that the sum of 5,000,000. be granted for the Navy; the sum of 1,100,000. to discharge Exchequer Bills; and the sum of 2,177,000. to make good charges on the Consolidated Fund. Various other sums were also moved for and voted.

TUESDAY, APRIL 25.

The House, in a Committee on the Navigation Acts, resolved, "That it is expedient to grant to certain foreign ships under his Majesty's protection in consequence of capitulations, the privileges of prize ships under certain regulations and restrictions. Also, to allow aliens, in certain foreign colonies surrendered to his Majesty, to exercise the occupations of merchants and factors. Also, that provision should be made for registering ships built in the Company's settlements in the East Indies, so as to entitle the same to the privileges of British built ships."

The Resolutions of the Committee of Supply were reported and agreed to. Mr. Ryder moved the Order of the Day for the House to go into a Committee on the Levant exportation Bill in British and foreign bottoms. The House went into a Committee accordingly, and being resumed, leave was given to bring in a Bill to permit such goods to be imported in British or foreign bottoms for a time to be limited.

Mr. Douglas obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable the East India Company to pay the expenses of two regiments of Infantry to be raised at the Company's expense.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.

COUNTY RATE.

Mr. Mainwaring moved the second reading of his Bill for making a more equal County Rate in Middlesex. He

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observed, that according to the present rate, the Strand, the rental of which did not exceed 70,000*l.* per annum, paid annually 21*g**s.* while Mary-le-bonne, the rental of which exceeded 300,000*l.* paid only 54*l.* per annum. The same sort of argument he applied to Spitalfields and Shoreditch, where numbers of the poor industrious people are compelled to contribute, with difficulty, a larger portion to the county rate than parishes (such as Mary-le-bonne) where scarcely any but the rich and idle resided. He observed also, that if the Bill did pass, Mary-le-bonne would not have a great deal to complain of, since an equal County rate would not assess it more, in addition to the *tith*e which it now contributes, than one penny in the pound.

The Marquis of Tichfield (son of the Duke of Portland, the great proprietor of the parish of Mary-le-Bonne) opposed the Bill, and argued for the ancient contributions, on the plea, that persons who had made purchases since they were settled, and under an idea they would not be altered, would be material sufferers by the Bill. He was, however, out-voted. On the first division, that the Bill be read a second time, there being for it 82, against it 71: and on the second division, that it be read a third time on Wednesday se'nnight—the Ayes being 80, Noes 77.

THE SECOND BUDGET.

Mr. Pitt rose, and lamented that the various circumstances of unforeseen difficulty made it necessary for him to propose a very large addition to the expenditure of the year, and consequently to the taxes to be borne by the people; but, disagreeable as the task was, he felt himself called upon to undertake it, as it was only by powerful and extraordinary exertions that we could accomplish the object of universal desire,—a safe and permanent peace;—and he had the satisfaction to say, if the people of this country continued to manifest an unbroken spirit, and undiminished alacrity in the defence of all that is dear to them, the resources of England were still great and ample, and would conduct us through the storm with vigour and effect.

Mr. Pitt then made the following recapitulation of the sums it was necessary to call for:

The Navy ordinaries and extraordinary	£12,661,000
The Army	6,600,000

Army extraordinary, due the 5th of January, and Exchequer Bills on army account	5,475,000
Future Army extraordinaries	4,000,000
Ordnance	1,623,000
Barracks	737,000
Miscellaneous services	929,000
Grenada Merchants	600,000
Loan to the Emperor	500,000
To the Commissioners for paying the National Debt	200,000
Deficiency of Land and Malt	350,000
Bank advances, 1795	1,054,000
Ditto, 1796	1,370,000
Ditto on Land and Malt	900,000
Ditto on Exchequer Bills, 1796	1,110,000
Deficiency in the Consolidated Fund	2,177,000
Vote of Credit for 1797	2,500,000

Total £42,766,000

The sum total, he admitted, bore a most formidable aspect; but then it was to be considered, that in this was included the repayment of nearly the whole of the advances made by the Bank to Government, with all the expences, as far as they could be possibly estimated, of the current year.

THE WAYS AND MEANS

To provide for this expenditure the Minister stated as follows:

Land and Malt Taxes	£2,750,000
Surplus of Grants	420,000
First Loan	18,000,000
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Already voted	21,170,000
Lottery	200,000
Exchequer Bills	3,000,000
Growing surplus of Consolidated Fund	2,000,000
Arrears of Land and Malt Tax, sale of Dutch Prizes, and various other items, including 13,000,000 of the new Loan	16,500,000
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Total of Ways and Means	42,870,000
Total of Supply wanted	42,766,000
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Surplus of Ways and Means	104,000
Our Annual Revenue Mr. Pitt stated at	21,703,000
The amount of Charges for the Interest and Civil List	19,380,030
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Surplus	2,323,000
The	

The new Loan he had provisionally agreed for to the amount of 18,000,000*l.* (viz.) 13,000,000*l.* for British services, and 1,500,000*l.* for Irish services, certain; and 3,500,000*l.* conditionally for the use of the Emperor, if the House (as he hoped it would) should deem it necessary to let him borrow that sum in this country. But this would be a subject for future and separate discussion. He lamented, that in borrowing the money he could not make a better bargain for the Public—but he had done his utmost so to do. The bonus given to the subscriber was 4*l.* 17*s.* and the interest paid by the public 6*l.* 17*s.* per cent. Mr. Pitt here took occasion to mention, that he should bring forward a proposition to make some further allowance (as they had been unexpected sufferers) to the patriotic subscribers to the late Loyalty Loan; and that in his estimates of the Navy, he had not included the additional pay which the late proceedings at Spithead might make necessary.

NEW TAXES.

To pay the interest of the money raised by loan, the Minister then proposed the following taxes:

STAMPS.] He meant to increase all the branches of the stamp paper and parchment duties, with the exception of such as had lately received an augmentation (such as legacies, &c.), and to lay a stamp duty on authenticated copies of all deeds. On Attornies Certificates also he should propose an additional duty.

PLATE.] An addition to the duty on ornamental plate he thought a proper object.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.] The principle of taxing transfer of Property had been admitted in levying a duty on property disposed of by auction—he therefore should propose a tax of four-pence in the pound on all private transfers of property.

NEWSPAPERS.] He observed, that the next tax he had to propose would give rise to a good deal of discussion, not merely verbal. Newspapers the Minister thought proper to consider as a luxury, and that the taste for them was so general and general in the country, that it was not likely to be shaken by any addition to their price. The present stamp duty upon a Newspaper was two-pence, and he proposed to add to this a duty of three half-pence more, which would produce 114,000*l.* per annum at least.

ADVERTISEMENTS.] He would pro-

pose a still further charge on this article. All Advertisements indiscriminately, whether long or short, now paid a duty of three shillings; he should therefore now proportion the duty according to their length, or their situation in a print. Upon the scale which he should lay down in this case, he calculated an increase of annual revenue of 20,000*l.*

TOLL TAX.] Lastly, said the Minister, I shall offer to the House a tax which has before been thought of—a tax upon the Conveyance of all Goods in Carriages of every denomination. He had seen the produce of the tolls in different parts of the country, “and I have,” added he, “obtained an accurate count of the amount of them round the Metropolis; what proportion they bear to the Kingdom at large it is difficult to state; but I do not think that the tolls round the capital, amount to a tenth part of the whole kingdom. I shall, therefore, take the tax at 450,000*l.* a year, imposing upon all carriages for the public, the same sum as taken by the Receiver of the Toll.

RECAPITULATION.

Mr. Pitt then recapitulated the whole of the new taxes as follow.

Increased Consolidated Stamp Duties	£320,000
Tax on property transferred by private Contract	170,000
Copies of Deeds	50,000
Probates of Wills	40,000
Bills of Exchange	40,000
Addition of 1½ on Newspapers	114,000
Increased Duty on Advertisements	20,000
On Attornies Certificates	15,000
On Gold and Silver Wrought Plate	30,000
On Insurance from Fire	35,000
And Duty equal to the Tolls on all Carriages passing through Turnpikes	450,000
	<hr/> £1,284,000

Mr. Pitt concluded with returning thanks to the Committee for the attention with which he had been heard, and trusted when the indispensable necessity for those additional burthens was considered; when the House reflected on the permanent state of the revenue, which, the more it is investigated, appeared the more flourishing, he flattered himself, that the temporary emergencies would call forth all the wealth and energy of the kingdom, all the property of private persons in supporting their independence. “If we act with energy, if

we do not suffer ourselves to be led away by false alarms, if we do not distrust our own cause, we must succeed ; for the spirit of the country, if excited, is such as must eventually lead to the certain enjoyment of a secure and honourable termination of the war."

The Resolutions were then put by the Chairman, and agreed to ; but upon the Resolution for an increased duty on Newspapers, a division ensued :

Ayes 151—Noes 43—Majority 108.

THURSDAY, APRIL 27.

The Speaker read a letter from Sir Thomas Mostyn, stating, that he did not intend to oppose the Petition against his return, as a minor, for Flintshire.

A conference was fixed with the Lords for Monday, on the subject of the better promulgation of the Statutes.

Mr. Fox told the Minister, he could not make his taxes yesterday amount to the sum he had stated them at. It appeared that Mr. Pitt, in his speech, had forgot to inform the House of the new duties he put in his list, on Bills of Exchange, and Fire Insurances.

Mr. Fox again rose, and declared, great as was the sum the Minister was raising this year, it was not sufficient to answer the expences. He noticed the great failure in the produce of the wine tax in consequence of the last duty.

Mr. Pitt said, he had kept nothing back, and the expences would not exceed the sum raised.

Mr. Wm. Smith observed, that if the marriage of the Princess Royal took place, there would be a further sum to provide for her dower of 80, or 100,000l. To this was to be added 400,000l. at least for the increased pay of the Seamen, and the additional bonus to the subscribers of the Loyalty Loan would amount to about 300,000l. more, making in all a further sum to be provided of 800,000l. Some persons might think that we had finished the bitter cup, but it would soon appear that we were doomed to drink its very dregs.

Mr. Pitt made no reply. The question was put, "That the Resolutions be read a second time," and carried.

The Opposition Members then rose and left the House in a body.

The Resolutions were read and agreed to, and Bills ordered to be brought in for carrying them into effect.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29.

Mr. Pitt presented the following Message from his Majesty :

GEORGE R.

His Majesty recommends it to the

House of Commons to consider of enabling his Majesty to make remittances from time to time, to be applied to his service in Ireland, in such manner as shall be approved by the Parliament of that kingdom, to an amount not exceeding 1,500,000l. on provision being made by the Parliament of Ireland for discharging the interest and charges of a Loan to that amount.

And his Majesty recommends to the House to consider of guaranteeing a Loan on account of his Ally the Emperor, to be applied in making good the advances to the amount of 1,600,000l. which have already been made to his Imperial Majesty, and to defray the charge of such further advances as his Majesty may, from time to time, direct to be made in the course of the present year, to an amount not exceeding 2,000,000l.

His Majesty trusts that he shall experience the ready concurrence of his faithful Commons, at this important conjuncture, in a measure calculated to enable the Emperor the more effectually to continue his exertions for the support of the common cause, and for the attainment of a general Peace on secure and equitable terms.

And his Majesty relies on the zeal and affection of his faithful Commons, to provide for enabling his Majesty to defray such other extraordinary expences as may be necessary for the public service, and to take such measures as the exigency of affairs may require.

G. R.

On the Message being read by the Speaker, Mr. Pitt moved, that it be taken into consideration on Monday.—Ordered.

The names of the Members chosen by ballot to be a Committee to try the merits of the contested election for the county of Kent, were as follow :

William Macdowall, Esq. Chairman,	
Lord Newburgh,	
Lord Fred. Campbell,	
John Willett Willett, Esq.	
William Petrie, Esq.	
Hon. G. Rawdon,	
Marquis of Titchfield,	
Hon. Lionel Damer,	
Lord Fred. Montague,	
Philip Goldsworthy, Esq.	
Lord Levinson Gower,	
Sir Wm. Johnstone, Bart.	
Patrick Heron, Esq.	
Lord Wm. Russell,	} Nominees.
Ald. Lushington,	

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 28, 1797.
Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Bazely, Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Feb. 25 1797.

SIR,

SIR John Colleton, Bart. commanding the Swift cutter, acquaints me, that he yesterday captured and sent into Dover L'Aventurier French schooner privateer, of 40 tons, having on board 11 men with cutlasses and pistols, which he fell in with about four leagues N. E. of the South Foreland, that had left Fecamp on the 20th inst. but had not taken any thing.

Sir John further acquaints me, that this privateer had been boarded by the Dolphin armed cutter off Dungeness, and that he himself had examined her, and suffered her to proceed as an American vessel in ballast, bound to London; but observing that she afterwards altered her course, and steered for the French land, he stood after her, and on boarding her a second time, and strictly examining the ballast with a spit, he found eight men concealed, with pistols and cutlasses, in a place made for that purpose, with a hole barely sufficient for them to breathe through.

I am, Sir, &c.

JOHN BAZELY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 28, 1797.
Copy of a Letter from Commodore Nelson to Admiral Sir John Jervis, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, dated Dec. 20, 1796.

LAST night at ten o'clock I saw two Spanish frigates, and directed Capt. Cockburne, in the Minerve, to attack the ship which carried a poop-light; the Blanche bore down to attack the other. I have not yet received from Capt. Preston an account of his action, but as I saw the Blanche this morning to the windward with every sail set, I presume she had not suffered much damage.

Capt. Cockburne brought his ship to close action at twenty minutes before eleven, which continued without intermission till half past one, when La Sabina of 40 guns, 28 eighteen-pounders on her main-deck, 286 men, Capt. Don Jacoba Stuart, having lost her mizen-mast (as she had after the action), main and fore masts, 164 men killed and wounded, struck her colours.

You are, Sir, so thoroughly acquaint-

ed with the merits of Capt. Cockburne, that it is needless for me to express them; but the discipline of the Minerve does the highest credit to her Captain and Lieutenants, and I wish fully to express the sense I entertain of their judgment and gallantry: Lieutenant Culverhouse, the First Lieutenant, is an old Officer of very distinguished merit; Lieutenants Hardy, Gage, and Noble deserve every praise which gallantry and zeal justly entitle them to, as do every Officer and man in the ship. You will observe, Sir, I am sure, with regret, amongst the wounded, Lieutenant James Noble, who quitted the Captain to serve with me, and whose merits, and repeated wounds received in fighting the enemies of our country, entitle him to every reward which a grateful nation can bestow. The Minerve's opponent being commanded by a gallant Officer was well defended, which has caused her list of killed and wounded to be great, as also her masts, sails, and rigging, to be much damaged. I have the honour to be, Sir, &c.

(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

Killed, seven. Wounded, 34. Missing, four, supposed to be in the prize.

Officers wounded. Lieutenant J. Noble, Mr. Merryweather, Boatswain.

Petty Officers killed and wounded. Killed, one Midshipman. Wounded, Captain's Clerk, and Serjeant of the 11th regiment, serving as marines.

Damages. All her masts shot through, and furniture much cut.

(Signed) HORATIO NELSON.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Nelson to Admiral Sir John Jervis, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships in the Mediterranean, dated Dec. 20, 1796, seven P. M.

IN addition to my letter of this morning I have to acquaint you, that Lieutenants Culverhouse and Hardy, with a proper number of men, being put in charge of the Sabina, and she taken in tow, at four A. M. a frigate was seen coming up, which, by her signals, was known to be Spanish: at half past four she came to action with the Minerve, who cast off the prize, and Lieutenant Culverhouse was directed to stand to the Southward; after a trial of strength of more than half an hour she wore and hauled off, or I am confident she would have shared the fate of her companion. At this time three other ships were seen standing for the Mi-

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Minerve; hope was alive that they were only frigates, and also that the **Blanche** was one of them; but when the day dawned it was mortifying to see they were two Spanish ships of the line and two frigates, and the **Blanche** far to the windward. In this situation, the enemy frequently within shot, by bringing up the breeze, it required all the skill of **Capt. Cockburne**, which he eminently displayed, to get off with a crippled ship: and here I must also do justice to **Lieutenants Culverhouse** and **Hardy**, and express my tribute of praise in their management of the prize; a frigate repeatedly fired into her without effect, and at last the Spanish Admiral quitted the pursuit of the **Minerve** for that of **La Sabina**, who was steering a different course, evidently with the intention of attracting the notice of the Admiral, as English colours were hoisted over the Spanish. The **Sabina's** main and fore-mast fell overboard before she surrendered. This is, Sir, an unpleasant tale; but the merits of every Officer and man in the **Minerve** and her prize were eminently conspicuous through the whole of this arduous day. The enemy quitted the pursuit of the **Minerve** at dark.

Killed, none. Wounded, ten.
Officer wounded, **Mr. Hinton**, Gunner.
Main-mast much damaged, sails and rigging much cut.

(Signed) **HORATIO NELSON.**

Copy of a Letter from Commodore Nelson to Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. dated Dec. 24, 1796.

SIR,

YESTERDAY the **Minerve** took, off the Southend of Sardinia, a French privateer called the **Maria**, of six nine-pounders and 68 men, three days from **Marseilles**, on a cruise; taken nothing.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
HORATIO NELSON.

Copy of a Letter from Capt. Macnamara, of his Majesty's Ship Southampton, to Sir John Jervis, K. B. dated Porto Ferrajo, Dec. 8, 1796.

SIR,

CRUISING off Cape Dell Melle, pursuant to an order from **Capt. Freemantle**, at six o'clock P. M. of the 2d inst. I discovered a sail to the Westward. I made sail, and after a chase of six hours and a half came up with her close under **Monaco**, making in for the land, with an intention to run her on shore. To obviate their purpose there were no other means left but to lay her on board, as it blew a hard gale of wind to the S. E. Our

first attempt failed in consequence of a heavy sea and the darkness of the night; however, the second was more successful, as I threw men on board of her, and brought her off without any damage done to either vessel: the badness of the weather prevented our changing prisoners, or having any communication for 48 hours after we took possession of her. She proved to be the **Corso**, a fine Spanish man of war brig, of 18 guns, six-pounders, and 136 men, bound from **Genoa** to **Barcelona**, and commanded by **Don Antonio Ocaro**. She is a remarkably fast sailing vessel, quite new, well fitted, and armed at all points.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

J. MACNAMARA.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 28, 1797.
Copy of a Letter from Commodore Nelson to Mr. Nepean, dated on board the Minerve, at Porto Ferrajo, Dec. 29, 1796.

SIR,

HEREWITH I send you **Captain Pielston's** letter to me of his action on the 19th of December, at night, and I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) **HORATIO NELSON.**

SIR, Blanche, at Sea, Dec. 20, 1796.

I HAVE to acquaint you, that last night, after having hailed the **Minerve**, immediately as her hauling her wind across me to attack the larger ship would permit the **Blanche** to wear, I bore up, and in three or four minutes after the **Minerve's** first broadside brought the frigate to leeward to close action, the two ships just clear of each other; the enemy made but a trifling resistance, and eight or nine broadsides completely silenced her, when they called for quarter, and their colours were hauled down. I am sorry to add, that the very near approach of three fresh ships (two of which were discovered nearly within gun-shot before we went into action) rendered my taking possession of her impracticable, when I wore to join the **Minerve**; but finding the ships did not then close with the frigate I had left much damaged in her sails and rigging, I again stood after her, but she had by this time got her fore-sail, fore-top-sail, and fore-top-gallant-sail set, and not only outlasted the **Blanche** before the wind, but was joined by another ship standing from the land. Nothing could exceed the steadiness and good conduct of the First Lieutenant, **Mr. Cowan**, the whole of the Officers and ship's company I have the honour to command; and I have great pleasure in

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informing you, that not one person was hurt, or the rigging the least damaged.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) D'ARCY PRESTON.

P. S. I beg leave to add how much obliged I am to Captain Maitland, who is on board a passenger to join his ship, for his very great assistance on the quarter-deck during the action.

D. P.

Commodore Nelson, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 25, 1797.

Extract of a Letter from Richard Onslow, Esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Nassau, Yarmouth Roads, Feb. 23, 1797.

I INCLOSE, for your Lordships' information, a Letter from Captain Hargood, of his Majesty's ship Leopard, acquainting me with the capture of *La Victorieux* French privateer, of four guns and 30 men, by the Squadron under his orders: she had been six days out from Dunkirk, but had taken nothing.

Leopard, off Scarborough, Feb. 18, 1797.

SIR,

I BEG leave to acquaint you, that the Squadron under my command this day captured a privateer named *La Victorieux*, of Dunkirk, mounting four guns and 30 men; out six days and had taken nothing. She has painted on her stern, 'The Hope, of Hull.'

I am, Sir, &c.

W. HARGOOD.

Vice Admiral Onslow.

DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 28.

A LETTER, of which the following is a copy, has been received from Robert Craufurd, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Head Quarters of the Austrian Army, Mannheim, Feb. 7, 1797.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that in consequence of a capitulation concluded on the 2d inst. between Lieutenant-General the Prince of Fustenberg and the French General commanding the works of the Tete-de-Pont of Huningen, and of the Island called the Shuster Insel, the said works and Island have been evacuated by the enemy, and taken possession of by the troops of his Imperial Majesty.

The French had bestowed very considerable labour on this post during the time that their armies were advanced into Germany. The Tete-de-Pont itself was supported and out-flanked by the extensive horn-work on the Shuster Island, as were ~~also~~ by the fire of the fortrefs of Huningen, as well as of several temporary batteries on the left bank of the Rhine. But a considerable quantity of heavy artillery ~~had~~ been sent to the Upper Brissaw immediately after the reduction of Kehl, the attack, after its arrival, was carried on with effect, and by its successful termination the right bank of the Upper Rhine has been completely cleared of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) .. ROB. CRAUFURD.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 3, 1797.

ROBERT CALDER, Esq. First Captain to Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.B. arrived this morning with dispatches from him to Mr. Nepean, of which the following are copies:

Victory, Lagos Bay, Feb. 16, 1797.

SIR,

THE hopes of falling in with the Spanish fleet, expressed in my letter to you of the 13th inst. were confirmed that night, by our distinctly hearing the report of their signal guns, and by intelligence received from Captain Foote, of his Majesty's ship *Niger*, who had, with equal judgment and perseverance, kept company with them for several days, on my prescribed rendezvous (which, from the strong South East wind, I had never been able to reach), and that they were not more than the distance of three or four leagues from us. I anxiously awaited the dawn of day, when being on the starboard tack, Cape St. Vincent bearing East by North eight leagues, I had the satisfaction of seeing a number of ships extended from South West to South, the wind then at West by South. At 49 minutes past ten, the weather being extremely hazy, *La Bon Citoyenne* made the signal that the ships seen were of the line, 25 in number. His Majesty's Squadron under my command, consisting of the 15 ships of the line named in the margin * happily formed in the most compact order of sailing, in two lines. By carrying a press of sail I was fortunate in getting in with the enemy's fleet at half past eleven

* *Victory, Britannia, Barfleur, Prince George, Blenheim, Namur, Captain, Goliath, Excellent, Orion, Colossus, Egmont, Culloden, Inflexible, Diadem.*

o'clock, before it had time to connect, and form a regular order of battle. Such a moment was not to be lost; and, confident in the skill, valour, and discipline of the Officers and men I had the happiness to command, and judging that the honour of his Majesty's arms and the circumstances of the war in these seas required a considerable degree of enterprise, I felt myself justified in departing from the regular system; and passing through their fleet, in a line formed with the utmost celerity, tacked, and thereby separated one third from the main body, after a partial cannonade, which prevented their re-junction till the evening; and by the very great exertions of the ships which had the good fortune to arrive up with the enemy on the larboard tack, the ships named in the margin * were captured, and the action ceased about five o'clock in the evening.

I enclose the most correct list I have been able to obtain of the Spanish fleet opposed to me, amounting to 27 sail of the line, and an account of the killed and wounded in his Majesty's ships, as well as in those taken from the enemy. The moment the latter (almost totally dismasted) and his Majesty's ships the Captain and Culloden are in a state to put to sea, I shall avail myself of the first favourable wind to proceed off Cape St. Vincent in my way to Lisbon.

Captain Calder, whose able assistance has greatly contriuted to the public service during my command, is the bearer of this, and will more particularly describe to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the movements of the Squadron on the 14th, and the present state of it. I am, Sir, &c.

J. JERVIS.

List of the Spanish Fleet opposed to the British the 14th of February 1797.

Santissima Trinidad, of 130 guns; Mexicana, Principe de Asturias, Concepcion, Conde de Regla, Salvador del Mundo (taken); San Josef (taken), of 112 guns each; San Nicolas, of 84 (taken); Oriente, Glorioso, Atlante, Conquistador, Soberno, Firme, Pelayo, San Genaro, San Ildephonso, San Antonio, San Juan Nepomuceno, San Francisco de Paula, San Isidro (taken), San Pablo, San Firmin, Neptuna, Bahama, two, names unknown, of 74 guns each.

J. JERVIS.

* Salvador del Mundo, 112 guns; San Josef, 112 guns; San Nicolas, 84 guns; San Ysidro, 74 guns.

Total return of the killed and wounded in the Squadron under the command of Admiral Sir John Jervis.

Killed 73. Wounded 227. Total 300.

Officers Killed and Wounded.

Blenheim.—Mr. Edward Libby, acting Lieutenant, wounded; Mr. Peacock, boatswain, wounded; Mr. Joseph Wixon, master's mate, wounded. Since dead.

Captain.—Major William Norris, marines, killed; Mr. James Goodench, midshipman, killed; Commodore Nelson, bruised, but not obliged to quit the deck; Mr. Carrington, boatswain, wounded in boarding the San Nicolas; Mr. Tho. Lund, midshipman, wounded.

Excellent.—Mr. Peter Peffers, boatswain, killed; Mr. Edward Augustus Down, master's mate, wounded.

Orion.—Mr. Thomas Mansel, midshipman, wounded.

Culloden.—Mr. G. A. Livingstone, lieutenant of marines, killed.

Irresistible.—Serjeant Watson, marines, killed; Mr. Andrew Thompson, lieutenant, wounded; Mr. Hugh McKinnon, master's mate, wounded; Mr. William Balfour, midshipman, wounded.

Total return of the killed and wounded on board the Spanish ships taken.

Killed 261. Wounded 342. Total 603.

Among the killed is the General Don Francisco Xavier Winthuysen, Chef D'Escadre.

Victory, in Lagos Bay, Feb. 16, 1797.

SIR,

I enclose a letter received from Captain Marsh, of his Majesty's sloop the King's Fisher, whose services off Oporto merit my highest approbation.

Evian Nepean, Esq. J. JERVIS.

King's Fisher, off Oporto, Jan. 28, 1797.

SIR,

I beg leave to acquaint you, that on the 23d inst. I fell in with two Spanish privateers, one of which, a lugger mounting one carriage gun, and manned with 38 men, I captured, and drove the other on shore between Villa Conde and Vianna; the latter was a schooner, and, I understand from the prisoners, mounted 12 carriage guns, and was manned with between 60 and 70 men; those vessels had, for some time past, infested this coast, and had captured several English merchant vessels.

EDW. MARSH.

Sir John Jervis, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief.

FROM

[FROM OTHER PAPERS.]

The Paris papers to the 8th of April were received, detailing Buonaparte's account of his victories over the Austrians under the Archduke Charles, from the 17th to the 25th of March.

On the 10th General Massena drove the Austrians from Cordevolo to Bel-lurne; and General Serrurier's division advanced to Adols, amidst the most formidable weather: "but wind and rain (says General Buonaparte) on the eve of a battle have always been, an omen of success to the army of Italy." This division crossed the Piavé, and the enemy evacuated their camp of La Campana.

On the 13th at Sacile, Gen. Guieux fell on the enemy's rear guard, and took 100 prisoners; Citizen Siabek, chief of Squadron, was killed. Gen. Massena's division pursued the enemy towards Cadore, hemmed in their rear guard, and took 700 prisoners, amongst whom were 180 hussars, a Colonel, and General Lusignan, who commanded the centre, and who "having disgraced himself in his conduct towards our sick at Bressia, I gave orders to conduct him to France without being exchanged."

On the 16th General Guieux's division crossed the Tagliamento, and routed the enemy in every direction. Gen. Dugua and Adjutant-General Kellerman, at the head of the cavalry, assisted the infantry under Mireux, worsted the cavalry, took the commander prisoner, and captured the village of Gradisca, Prince Charles having just time to save himself. General Serrurier's division served as a corps-de-reserve. They took this day six pieces of cannon, one General, several Officers, and 4 or 500 prisoners. "The quickness of our display and manœuvres, and the superiority of our artillery, alarmed the enemy to such a degree, that they would not make a stand, and profited by the night to take flight. The Adjutant General Kellerman received several cuts with the sabre, in charging at the head of the cavalry with his usual courage."

On the 18th the Austrians evacuated Palmanova, leaving behind 30,000 rations of bread;—ten days before, Prince Charles seized this place from the Venetians, being desirous of establishing himself here. The next day General Bernadotte blockaded Gradisca, and General Serrurier passed the heights of

Isonzo to his support, and thus cutting off the retreat of the garrison, they surrendered the place to the first summons of Bernadotte.—5000 prisoners, the flower of Prince Charles's army, ten pieces of cannon, and eight standards, were the fruits of this manœuvre.

Since the affair of Gradisca, battles have been fought and gained by the French at Calafola, Tarvis, and La Chinfe; the capital of Triest, and Goritz, were taken with immense magazines, provisions, &c. with the celebrated mines of d'Ydria, and nearly two millions of bullion; three Generals were made prisoners at Tarvis. At La Chinfe 400 baggage waggons were taken, and four more Austrian Generals, with 5000 prisoners.

The French head quarters were at Goritz on the 24th ult.—Colonel Graham's dispatches in the Gazette, it is to be observed, come down but to the 20th.

The following is a summary account of the losses sustained by the Austrians in these battles:

Taken prisoners.—9 Generals, 1 Colonel, 13,630 Officers of inferior rank and privates, and 50 hussars horses, besides the prisoners taken at the battle of Tarvis;—30,000 rations of bread;—48 pieces of cannon;—400 baggage waggons at La Chinfe;—8 standards;—Mines of d'Ydria, of which two millions in substance are prepared;—and all the magazines of provisions and warlike stores at Goritz.

"The chain of the Alps which parts France and Switzerland from Italy, separates the Italian part of Tyrol from the German part, the Venetian States from the dominions of the Emperor, and Carinthia from the county of Goritz and Gradisca. The division of Massena had crossed the Italian Alps, and came to occupy the defile of the Noric Alps. Our enemies were so awkward as to enthrall all their baggage and part of the army by the Noric Alps, and were that moment taken.

"The engagement at Tarvis (says Buonaparte) was fought above the clouds, on a height which commands Germany. In several parts, to which our line extended, the snow lay three feet deep; and the cavalry charging on the ice, suffered accidents, the result of which were extremely fatal to the enemy's cavalry."

Since these unfortunate events the Emperor has been compelled to enter

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into a negotiation; and accordingly a Message from the Directory has been communicated to the Council of Five Hundred respecting the Preliminaries of Peace between France and the Emperor, announcing that hostilities through Germany have ceased every where. The basis of these preliminaries, approved by the Executive Directory, are,—*The cession of Belgium by the Emperor and King:—The acknowledgement of the limits of France, such as they have been decreed by the laws of the Republic:—The establishment and the independence of a Republic in Lombardy.*

The Legislative Body has decreed the day of the signing of the preliminaries of peace to be a day of rejoicing; and that a column shall be erected in gratitude to the brave defenders of the Republic.

The Emperor recognizes the independence of the Batavian Republic. He receives as an indemnification a part of the Terra Firma of Venice;—Venice is to receive in exchange the Legations of Bologna and Ferrara. There is to be a Congress at Berne, to regulate the definitive articles. The two powers shall invite their Allies to be present at Congress to treat for a General Peace.

Mantua is to be restored to the Emperor.

BUONAPARTE.

The following is an Extract of a Letter from M. VOLNEY to the Editor of the Philadelphia Aurora on the Birth-place of General BUONAPARTE.

“THE family of Buonaparte belongs to Corsica. The father of the Buonapartes now living was a farmer at Ajaccio, a little town and port upon the Western coast; he there was in pos-

session of lands, which is indeed a proof that he was not a foreigner. Dying about 14 or 15 years ago, he left a widow and six children, four sons and two daughters. Governor Marbauf, who was fond of his family, sent to France, to one of the Military Schools, the two eldest, viz. Napoleon, the present General, and Giuseppe, his younger brother. Marbauf dying in 1786, they returned from France to their mother. The eldest, the present General, was then 18 or 19 years old. When the Revolution began in Corsica, in 1790, the younger was appointed Member of the Departmental Directory at Corte, and the eldest Commander of the National Guards at Ajaccio. It was here I first got acquainted with him, and from this I am enabled to give you the following description of him: As to language, I never could perceive he understood a word of English. Italian he pronounces as his mother tongue, and French better than any Corsican I ever saw. He is a man of middle stature, of a pale and delicate complexion, though tolerably strong; blue eyes, aquiline nose, the chin prominent, the forehead wide; the whole a countenance strongly indicative of a discerning and elevated mind: he is habitually of a taciturn and contemplative disposition, yet he is not devoid of the French elegance and gaiety. He appears passionately fond of nothing but politics and military art. Pauli, who feared him, did us the service to drive him and his family from Corsica. According to public accounts, he has married the widow of General Beauchanois; so that, for the future, this family belongs to France by this act of blood and interest, as it before belonged by those of education, and almost of birth, since Corsica has for some years back been one of its provinces.”

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 15.

THE Duke of Wirtemberg arrived at the Royal Hotel, Pall Mall, from Chelmsford, with an extensive suite. Shortly after his arrival, the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York and Gloucester, Lord Grenville, Sir John H. Coxe, the Lord Mayor, and several other persons of distinction, visited him. His Serene Highness is of somewhat shorter stature than the Prince of Wales,

and rather more corpulent. He is active and well-proportioned, of expressive countenance, and strongly resembling the Royal Family; his complexion is dark; and he has a large mole on his cheek; he appears to be about forty years of age.

After dinner he was visited by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who conducted him and Count Zippelin to Buckingham House, in a carriage belonging

longing to his Royal Highness. There he was introduced to his Majesty, and, after a short conversation, was presented to the Princess Royal and the rest of the Royal Family in the Queen's own apartments.

Sunday his Highness, accompanied by Count Zippelin and two other Gentlemen, took an airing in Hyde Park, in one of the Royal carriages, to the great gratification of an infinite number of spectators. On his return he paid a visit to the amiable Princess of Wirtemberg eldest, and the other branches of the Royal Family at Buckingham House. He also visited in the morning the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York and Clarence, the Foreign Ministers, and the Lord Mayor.

He has since made a tour, accompanied by Sir John Hippesley Cox, and visited Salisbury, Longford Castle, Wilton House, Critchill, Milten Abbey, Shaftesbury, Wardour Castle, Fonthill, Stourhead, Bath, Bristol, Stoke, Badminton, Woodstock, and Oxford; and on May 13th came to the apartments prepared for him at St. James's.

His Highness having been invited by the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, K.B. to stop in his way to London at Spring Grove, and to partake of a collation, was met at Spring Grove by the Right Hon. Lord Malmesbury, K.B. and Sir Stephen Cottrell, Knt. his Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies, and was by them conducted to London in one of his Majesty's coaches, drawn by six horses, and lodged in the said apartments at St. James's.

Immediately after his arrival at St. James's, his Highness received a visit from the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

MAY 18. This day, at one o'clock, the Princess Royal of England and the Prince of Wirtemberg were married in the Chapel Royal, to which a Procession took place in the following order:

PROCESSION OF THE BRIDEGROOM.

Drums, Trumpets, &c.
The Master of the Ceremonies, with
• one of the chief Officers of the Bridgroom.
The Bridgroom's Gentleman of Honour
between the two Senior Heralds.

THE BRIDEGROOM.

was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain, and supported by two Dukes.

On entering the Chapel, the Bridegroom was conducted to the seat prepared for him; and the two Dukes, with the Master of the Ceremonies, and the Gentleman of Honour, retired to the places assigned them.

The Lord Chamberlain, Vice-Chamberlain, the two Heralds, with the Drums and Trumpets, returned for the Bride's Procession.

THE BRIDE,

In her nuptial Habit, with a Coronet, conducted by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain, and supported by their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Clarence and Prince Ernest Augustus. Her Train was borne by four Daughters of Dukes and Earls, who stood near the Bride while the Marriage Ceremony was solemnizing.

On entering the Chapel, her Royal Highness was conducted to the seat prepared for her.

The Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, and the Provincial King of Arms, returned to attend his Majesty.

Drums, Trumpets, Heralds, &c. as before.

Lord Privy Seal.

Lord President of Council.

Archbishop of York. Lord Chancellor,

Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Earl Marshal, with his Staff.

PRINCES of the BLOOD ROYAL.

Sword of State.

HIS MAJESTY

In the Collar of the Order of the Garter.

Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen.

The Queen's	HER MAJESTY	The Queen's
Master of the Horse.		Lord Chamberlain.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES

THE PRINCESSES,

Supported severally by their Gentlemen Ushers.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

PRINCESS SOPHIA OF GLOUCESTER,

Supported by a Gentleman Usher.

Ladies of the Bedchamber.

Maids of Honour, &c.

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Upon entering the Chapel, all persons in the Procession retired to the several places appointed for them. None remained on the *Haut Pas*, except the Lord of the Bedchamber in waiting, behind the King; the Lord who bore the Sword of State, on his Majesty's right hand; and the Lord Chamberlain on the left, having the Vice-Chamberlain near him, also the Groom of the Stole and the Master of the Horse.

THEIR MAJESTIES

In their Chairs of State.

Her MAJESTY'S Lord Chamberlain, Vice-Chamberlain, and Master of the Horse, standing behind her.

The Marriage Ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury; at the conclusion of which the BRIDE and BRIDEGROOM retired to their seats while the Anthem was performing.

THE RETURN.

Drums and Trumpets, as before.

THE BRIDEGROOM,

THE BRIDE,

And THEIR MAJESTIES, were preceded and attended by the Great Officers in the manner in which they went to the Chapel.

The Procession, at its return, filed off at the door of the lesser Drawing Room.

Soon after the ceremony was over, all the Royal Family set off for Windsor.

7. In the evening, between eight and nine o'clock, as Mr. Fryer, of Southampton-buildings, Holborn, was returning home along the foot path leading from White Conduit-house to the Workhouse at Islington, he was stopped by three footpads, who robbed him of his watch and cash, and then shot him through the side of his head. The report of a pistol drew a party of the Bow-street patrol to the spot; and Mr. Fryer had strength enough to make them understand it had been done by three men, and expired in a few minutes. A stick, with a sword in it, was found near him, with which it is supposed he had made some resistance, which is thought to be the cause of the villains shooting him.

The following is an account of the Bank Notes in circulation on the 25th of February 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797 respectively:—

1793	-	-	-	£. 11,451,180
1794	-	-	-	10,963,380
1795	-	-	-	13,539,160
1796	-	-	-	11,030,120
1797	-	-	-	8,640,250

From the foregoing account it appears that the amount of the Bank Notes in circulation on the 25th of February 1797, the day previous to the issue of the order of Council, was less by upwards of *two millions*, than on any of the four preceding years.

11. A Common Hall was held at Guildhall, when several Resolutions were moved and passed; the objects of which were, to assert the right of the Livery of London to address the Sovereign on the Throne, to recommend the removal of Ministers, as a measure most likely to expedite the return of Peace, and to censure the conduct of the Lord Mayor.

Since which a meeting of the Livery has been held and the following Declaration agreed to:

"We the under-signed Livery of London think it necessary to make this public Declaration of our Dissent and full Disapprobation of the several violent proceedings at the three last Common Halls held in this City.

"In common with our Fellow Citizens, we deplore the evils of War, and earnestly pray for the return of Peace: We have beheld, with satisfaction, the repeated efforts of Government to put an end to hostilities; and we trust those efforts will be continued, *until such a Peace may be obtained as Englishmen ought to desire*—such a Peace as may preserve the independence, the honour, and the commercial interests of this great Nation.

"*And we think it expedient further to declare* our aversion and abhorrence of all proceedings tending to excite discord, at a time when unanimity is so essentially necessary; or to sanction measures of turbulence, when the good order of the country is the imperative duty of every Briton to maintain. Every deviation from that line of conduct must stimulate our enemies to rise in their demands; and must place the prospect of reconciliation at a greater distance.

"*In the name of Peace, then, we subscribe:* And we invite our Brethren of the Livery to join us in giving our Sovereign that *faithful Support* which we owe to him, and to our Fellow Subjects throughout the United Kingdoms that *Example* which will best tend to secure our national happiness, and to preserve to ourselves, and to our posterity, the advantages of our free Constitution."

London, May 11, 1797.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIAGES.

MR. BROADHEAD, jun. to Miss Galway Paine.

Lord George Thynne to Miss Courtenay.

The Rev. William Holwell to Lady Charlotte Hay, daughter to Lord Errol.

MAY 8. Lord Derby to Miss Farren.—The ceremony took place at his Lordship's house in Grosvenor-square, by special licence, and the new married couple immediately set off for the Oaks, his Lordship's seat near Epsom. The Rev. Mr. Hornby officiated on the occasion.

John Scudamore, esq. M. P. for Hereford, to Miss Walwyn, only daughter of James Walwyn, esq. Member for the same place.

The Rev. Edward Nares to Lady Charlotte Spencer, daughter to the Duke of Marlborough.

Lord Brome to Lady Louisa Gordon.

Mr. Godwin, the author of "Caleb Williams," to Mrs. Mary Woolstoncroft.

W. Pierrepont, esq. of his Majesty's ship Naiad, to Miss Maria Salter, second daughter of the late Elliott Salter, esq. of West-End House, near Windsor.

Friday. William Fielden, esq. of Blackburn, Lancashire, to Miss Jackson, daughter of the late Edmund Jackson, esq. of Jamaica.

Mr. Phillips, late publisher of the Leicester Herald, to Miss Griffith, daughter of Captain John Griffith, of Tenby, Pembrokeshire.

The Rev. T. Middleton, rector of Tanfor, Northamptonshire, to Miss Maddison, daughter of John Maddison, esq. late of Gainborough.

Mr. Huntley Bacon, merchant, of Bishopsgate street, to Miss Cline, of St. Mary-Axe.

The Hon. Capt. Wingfield, of the Coldstream regiment of guards, to Miss Bartholomew, only daughter of Leonard Bartholomew, esq. of Addington place, Kent.

The Rev. James Sperling, of Great Maplestead, and youngest son of Henry Sperling, esq. of Dyner-Hall, in Essex, to Miss Elizabeth Bullock, second daughter of William Bullock, esq. clerk of the peace for that county.

Capt. Joseph Bingham, of the royal navy, to Miss Sarah Parker, second daughter of Rear Admiral William Parker.

John Reynolds, esq. of Charlotte street,

Bedford square, to Miss Ramsay, of Brook-street, Hanover-square.

The Right Hon. Lord Dunfany, of the kingdom of Ireland, to Miss Smith, sister to Drummond Smith, esq. of Hertfordshire.

Thomas Hill, esq. captain in the late 122d regiment of foot, to Miss Phillis Grenfell, second daughter of Pascoe Grenfell, esq. of Marazion, in Cornwall.

The Rev. Mr. Massey, vicar of Warminster, to Miss Carolina Aldridge.

Joseph Matthew, esq. agent victualler at Chatham, to Miss Sophia Collett, youngest daughter of the late Matthew Collett, esq. of Updown, near Dover.

Stephen Dowell, esq. to Miss Longman, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Longman, esq. of Hampstead.

Gilbert Alder, esq. of Savage-gardens, Tower-hill, to Miss Mills, youngest daughter of Jacob Mills, esq. of Montague-cloze, Southwark.

Theodore Palgrave, esq. of Broad street Buildings, to Miss Charlotte Law, of Northampton.

John Wyldhore Smith, esq. only son of Sir John Smith, bart. of Sydling house, Dorsetshire, to Miss Ann Marriott, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Marriott, of Horsmonden, in Kent.

Captain Alexander Dyce, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Frederick Mary Meredith Campbell, daughter of the late Neil Campbell, esq. of Duntroon.

The Rev. Charles Hayward, to Miss Woodcock, only daughter of the late Brook Woodcock, esq. of Saffron Walden.

Lord Viscount Garies, son to the Earl of Galloway to Lady Jane Paget, second daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

Sir John Menzies, bart. to Lady Charlotte Murray, daughter of his Grace the Duke of Athol.

Brigade-Major Robert Douglas, of his Majesty's 30th regiment of foot, to Miss Charlotte Boggis, youngest daughter of Isaac Boggis, esq. of Colchester.

Mr. W. J. Thomson to Miss Helen Colhoun, daughter of Capt. Colhoun, of Edinburgh.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MR. NEWCOME, mentioned in our last, was author of "The History of the Abbey-church of St. Alban's," published in the year 1793.

APRIL 10. William Creasy, esq. of Yarmouth, in his 79th year.

11. Alexander Linnex, esq. of Geilston, Scotland.

12. At Bath, John Hayne, esq. aged 77, one of the governors of the Foundling Hospital.

Henry Booth, esq. of Bridlington.

15. Jeremiah Mills, esq. of Pishobury, Hertfordshire,

At Chipping-Warden, near Banbury, the Rev Dr. Lambe, prebendary of Worcester and Litchfield, chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, and rector of Harrington and Chipping Warden.

Lately, John Farr, esq. alderman of Bristol.

16. At Yarm, the Rev. Thomas Dixon, curate of that place, and rector of Whiston St. Andrew, Droitwich, Worcester-shire.

17. At York, the Rev. Malby Beckwith, rector of St. Dennis Walmgate, and chaplain to the county hospital, aged 57.

18. At Coole, in the county of Cork, H. Peard, esq.

19. At Lindfay-row, Chelsea, in his 70th year, John Paulin, esq.

James Moncaster, esq. at Wall's-end, near Newcastle, aged 82.

20. Mrs. Mellish, wife of John Mellish, esq. et Albemarle street.

At York, Mr. G. W. Anthony Keck, esq. second son of Mr. Keck, of Theolalds, Hertfordshire.

Lately, at Port L'Orient, in France, the Right Hon. George Barnewell, Lord Viscount Kingsland, of Turvey, in the kingdom of Ireland.

21. The Right Hon. Charles Wilkinson Jones, Lord Viscount Ranelagh, constable of Athlone, and chairman to the lords commuttees in the Irish house of peers.

Mr. Isaac Froome, of Covent Garden.

22. At Nun-Monkton, near York, William Tuffnell Jelliffe, esq.

Thomas Taylor, esq. one of the oldest captains in the royal navy, aged 75

John Wallace, esq. British consul for the North parts of Norway, at Bergen.

Mrs. Rooke, wife of Major Henry Rooke.

At Whitehill, Gloucestershire, Dr. Mountjoy.

At Wolverhampton, Dr. Michael Hutchinson, physician.

23. The Rev. Samuel Bulkley, aged 80. He was the oldest dissenting minister in London. The following is a list of his works :

(1) A Vindication of Lord Shaftesbury on the Subject of Ridicule. Being Remarks upon a Book entitled, "Essays on the Characteristicks." 8vo. 1751.

(2) Discourses on the following Subjects :

Our Saviour's Conversation with the young Ruler ; the Love of our Neighbour ; Christian Perfection ; Humility ; the Imitation of God ; Christian Sincerity ; Religious Knowledge ; the Penitent Thief, &c. 8vo. 1752.

(3) A Vindication of my Lord Shaftesbury on the Subjects of Morality and Religion. Being farther Remarks, &c. 8vo. 1752.

(4) A Sermon preached at the Evening Lecture in the Old Jewry, on Sunday, Nov. 18, 1753, on Occasion of the Death of Dr James Foster. 8vo. 1753.

(5) Two Discourses on Catholic Communion, relating in particular to the different Sentiments of Christians concerning Baptism, April 14 and 21, 1754. 8vo. 1754.

(6) Notes on the Philosophical Writings of Lord Bolingbroke. 8vo. 1755.

(7) A Sermon preached at the Evening Lecture in the Old Jewry, Nov. 30, 1755, on Occasion of the dreadful Earthquake at Lisbon. 8vo. 1756.

(8) The Nature and Necessity of National Reformation. A Sermon preached at Barbican, Feb. 6. 8vo. 1756.

(9) Observations upon Natural Religion and Christianity candidly proposed : in a Review of the Discourses lately published by the Bishop of London. 8vo. 1757.

(10) The Christian Minister. 12mo. 1758.

(11) The Signs of the Times illustrated and Improved : preached at the Evening Lecture at the Old Jewry, on the Surrender of Quebec. 8vo. 1759.

(12) Sermons on public Occasions. 8vo. 1761.

(13) Moral Reflections on the History and Character of Queen Esther. A Sermon preached at Barbican, Sept. 13, 1761, on occasion of the King's Marriage. 8vo. 1761.

(14) The Economy of the Gospel, in Four Books. 4to. 1765.

(15) The Rational Assurance of a Dying Pastor. A Sermon preached at Fair-street, Horsleydown, Southwark, Sept. 4, 1766, on the Death of the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Treacher. 8vo. 1766.

(16) Discourses on the Parables of Our Blessed Saviour, and the Miracles of his Holy Gospel ; with occasional Illustrations, 4 Vols. 8vo. 1771.

(17) Catachetical Exercises, 8vo. 1774.

(18) The Vanity of Human Dependencies stated and explained. A Sermon preached at Barbican, May 17, 1778, being the Sunday after the Death of the late Earl of Chatham. 8vo. 1778.

At Canterbury, Samuel Rouse Dottin, esq. captain

captain in the third, or Prince of Wales's regiment of light dragoon guards.

Charles Manningham, esq. of Thorpe, in the county of Surrey.

24. Mr. Eastburn, apothecary to the York Lunatic Asylum, in his 79th year.

The Hon. Charles Paget, youngest son of the Earl of Uxbridge.

25. The Hon. William Seymour, captain of the 16th regiment of foot, and son of Lord William Seymour.

Lately, in his 78th year, Henry Wilson, M. A. formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and upwards of thirty years vicar of Aversham, in Westmorland.

28. In Savage Gardens, Mr. Charles Dixon, Portugal merchant.

At Cambridge, Mr. John Hoffman, aged 68 years. He was originally of German extraction, but born at Beauvais, in Picardy. He is said to have been skilful in chemistry, by which, in the course of about thirty years, he had acquired an handsome fortune.

Lately, at Exeter, Thomas Okes, M. D. formerly fellow of King's College, Cambridge; he took the degrees of B. A. 1754, M. A. 1751, and M. D. 1769.

29. Mr. Nesham, of Marham street, Westminster.

Lately, at Edinburgh, Mr. George Willifon, portrait-painter.

30. At Mowel, in Shropshire, the Right Hon. Henry Leigh, Viscount Tracey.

The Rev. Walter Spenlove, M. A. of Queen's College, Cambridge.

The Rev. William Graham, rector of Sadlington, Leicestershire.

Lately, at Handbridge, near Chester, aged near 80, Orion Adams, printer.

MAY 1. The Rev. John Deatry, M. A. vicar of Bishopsthorpe, near York, rector of Barnborough, in the West Riding of that county, and prebendary of Stillington, in York Cathedral, in his 88th year.

Mr. Joseph Railton, attorney, in New Bridge-street.

Lately, the Rev. Charles Davy, rector of Taproft, in Norfolk, and of One House, in Suffolk.

2. Mr. John Page, of Gillingham.

Mr. Robert Boyd, of Exeter-street, Strand.

3. Mr. William Bampton, a lieutenant in the navy.

Thomas Morris, esq. of Retchford, Herefordshire.

Lately, John Booth, esq. one of the aldermen and town-clerk of the borough of East Retford.

5. Mrs. Lawrence, mother of the celebrated painter.

Lately, in Store-street, Miss Elizabeth Ryves.

7. Jedediah Strutt, esq. of New Mills, Derbyshire, aged 71.

Lately, the Rev. Mr. Lilley, dissenting minister, at Bingley, in Yorkshire.

8. At Kellie Castle, Scotland, the Right Hon. Archibald, seventh Earl of Kellie.

At Edinburgh, Mr. James Lowndes, accountant of excise.

At Hendon, Mrs J. Campbell, wife of John Campbell, esq. of Berners-street, M. P.

The Rev. Edmund Marshall, vicar of Charing and Egerton, and rector of Fawkenham, Kent in his 64th year.

9. At Woking, in Surry, Mr. Henry Fenn, late of Hoebridge.

10. Henry Thomas Avery, esq. of Hammersmith.

At Bath, in her 80th year, Mrs. Bowdler, widow of Thomas Bowdler, esq. and daughter of Sir J. Cotton, bart.

11. At the Adelphi, Henry Kendall, late captain of the Earl of Oxford Indiaman.

Lately, at Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, Mr. William Adkin, jun.

13. At West Clandon, in Surry, Mr. Richard Street.

Z. Jefferies, M. D. of Kingdown-hill, near Box, Somersetshire.

15. The Rev. William Cooper, M. A. rector of Hardingham, in Norfolk, and late fellow and tutor of Clare-hall.

Mr. William Gye, eldest son of Mr. Gye, of Bath, printer.

16. At Chatham, Mr. Anthony Manly, builder's first assistant in the dock yard there.

At Hurtsbourne park, Hampshire, in his 55th year, the Right Hon. John Wallop, Earl of Portsmouth.

Lately, the Rev. James Wilcock, M. A. vicar of Frydaythorpe and Garton, in Yorkshire.

Lately, George Digby, esq. of Duddington.

Lately, at Spalding, Thomas Robert Gates, esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Sept. 10, 1796. At Calcutta, Joseph Yorke Kenloch, esq. son of the late Sir James Kenloch, of Nevay, bart.

Dec. 1796. In Jamaica, Samuel Whitehorne, esq. judge surrogate of the court of vice-admiralty, representative in the assembly for the parish of St. Catherine's, and barrister at law.

FEB. 6, 1797. At Antigua, in the 34th year of her age, the Lady of the Hon. Thomas Jarvis, eldest daughter of the late William Whitehead, esq.

23. At Madeira, Samuel Estwick, esq. member in the last parliament for Wootton Bassett, Wilts.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MAY, 1797

Bank Stock	per Ct Reduc.	per Ct Contols	per Ct Scrip.	per Ct Ann.	per Ct Ann.	Long Ann.	Ditto, 1778.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	per Ct 1751.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	Bonds.	New Navy.	Exche. Bills.	Englsh Loat. Tick.	Irish Ditto.
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N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Conf. is the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE European Magazine,

For JUNE 1797.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of the LATE MR. SAMUEL HEARNE. And,
2. A VIEW of PRINCE of WALES's FORT, HUDSON's BAY.]

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L O N D O N :

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VOL. XXXI. JUNE 1797.

B b b

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. MOZER's Piece in our next.

The Book mentioned by T. W. as sent for notice in our Review, has never come to hand.

We have no means of obtaining the Work recommended by CRITO. None of the London Booksellers know any thing of it.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from May 13, to June 17, 1797.

COUNTIES upon the COAST.									
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00
Essex	48	8	20	6	21	6	18	0	20

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	52	4 00	0 23	9 17	0 23	8	Cambridg.	42	4 00	0 17	2 10	7 10	0
Surry	52	2 20	0 23	10 16	4 23	3	Norfolk	40	11 00	0 15	10 13	0 17	0
Hertford	47	3 00	0 23	10 14	6 25	10	Lincoln	45	2 29	1 21	7 11	7 20	5
Bedford	45	5 00	0 21	0 13	9 23	1	York	45	6 26	0 17	11 12	5 22	0
Hunting.	43	11 00	0 21	3 12	2 18	5	Durham	44	6 00	0 26	8 13	8 00	0
Northam.	47	8 29	6 21	0 12	2 20	6	Northum.	40	1 28	0 18	11 12	8 00	0
Rutland	47	6 00	0 22	0 13	6 22	0	Cumberl.	49	2 34	8 24	5 16	5 00	0
Leicester	50	3 00	0 23	8 14	8 24	8	Weitmor.	54	5 36	6 22	2 16	6 00	0
Nottingham.	51	0 28	0 26	0 14	0 23	2	Lancash.	50	1 00	0 29	6 15	8 00	0
Derby	50	11 00	0 26	0 15	10 26	11	Cheshire	45	0 00	0 29	4 15	11 00	0
Stafford	52	3 00	0 27	10 16	2 27	10	Glocestr.	52	8 00	0 22	8 18	8 24	7
Salop	50	1 34	8 25	10 19	0 00	0	Somerfet	56	8 00	0 16	0 14	0 00	0
Hereford	51	1 40	0 28	2 20	11 27	2	Monmou.	52	11 00	0 27	3 00	0 00	0
Worcest.	53	3 00	0 27	6 19	1 23	0	Devon	57	4 00	0 25	7 16	0 00	0
Warwick	51	1 00	0 27	0 16	10 29	5	Cornwall	57	5 00	0 28	4 15	11 00	0
Wilts	50	8 00	0 22	4 18	6 30	8	Dorset	54	8 00	0 21	0 18	0 29	0
Berks	52	0 00	0 22	5 18	3 27	0	Hants	51	4 00	0 22	3 17	5 27	3
Oxford	49	9 00	0 22	3 15	7 23	5	WALES.						
Bucks	48	9 00	0 21	10 16	2 26	1	N. Wales	52	4 32	0 24	0 12	8 00	0
							S. Wales	55	8 00	0 27	0 10	8 00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MAY.							
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.				
24	30.30	67	S. W.	7	30.01	61	W.
25	30.21	71	S.	8	29.80	58	S. W.
26	30.05	70	W.	9	29.74	57	E.
27	30.00	64	W.	10	30.09	57	N.
28	29.71	62	S. W.	11	29.87	58	N. E.
29	29.73	62	S.	12	29.71	57	W.
30	29.82	57	N.	13	29.70	59	N. E.
31	30.07	58	W.	14	29.75	60	W.
				15	29.86	59	N. W.
				16	30.09	58	N. E.
				17	30.20	63	W.
1	29.75	60	S. S. W.	18	30.11	64	S. E.
2	29.80	59	S. S. E.	19	29.92	65	S. E.
3	29.42	58	W. by S.	20	29.81	64	E.
4	29.86	59	S. W.	21	29.72	60	E.
5	30.90	58	N.	22	29.57	62	S.
6	30.30	54	N.	23	29.47	62	W.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW;
For JUNE 1797.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LATE MR. SAMUEL HEARNE,
AUTHOR OF "A JOURNEY FROM PRINCE OF WALES'S FORT, IN HUDSON'S
BAY, TO THE NORTHERN OCEAN, UNDERTAKEN BY ORDER OF THE HUD-
SON'S BAY COMPANY, FOR THE DISCOVERY OF COPPER MINES, A NORTH-
WEST PASSAGE, &c. IN THE YEARS 1769, 1770, 1771, AND 1772 *."

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

MR. SAMUEL HEARNE was born in the year 1745; he was the son of Mr. Hearne, Secretary to the Waterworks, London-bridge, a very sensible man, and of a respectable family in Somersetshire; he died of a fever in his 40th year, and left Mrs. Hearne with this son, then but three years of age, and a daughter two years older. Mrs. H. finding her income too small to admit her living in town as she had been accustomed to do, retired to Bimminster, in Dorsetshire (her native place), where she lived as a gentlewoman, and was much respected. It was her wish to give her children as good an education as the place afforded, and accordingly sent her son to school at a very early period: but his dislike to reading and writing was so great, that he made very little progress in either. His masters, indeed, spared neither threats nor persuasion to induce him to learn, but their arguments were thrown away on one who seemed predetermined never to become a learned man; he had, however, a very quick apprehension, and in his childish sports shewed unusual activity and ingenuity; he was particularly fond of drawing; and though he never had the least instruction in the art, copied with great delicacy and correctness even from nature. Mrs. Hearne's friends, finding her son had no taste for study, advised her fixing on some business, and proposed such as they judged most suitable for him; but

he declared himself utterly averse to trade, and begged he might be lent to sea. His mother very reluctantly complied with his request, took him to Portsmouth, and remained with him till he failed. His Captain (now Lord Hood) promised to take care of him, and he kept his word; for he gave him every indulgence his youth required. He was then but eleven years of age. They had a warm engagement soon after he entered, and took several prizes: the Captain told him he should have his share, but he begged, in a very affectionate manner, it might be given to his mother, and she would know best what to do with it. He was a Midshipman several years under the same Commander; but either on the conclusion of the War, or having no hopes of preferment, he left the Navy, and entered into the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, as Mate of one of their sloops. He was, however, soon distinguished from his associates by his ingenuity, industry, and a wish to undertake some hazardous enterprise by which mankind might be benefited. This was represented to the Company, and they immediately applied to him as a proper person to be sent on an expedition they had long had in view, viz.—to find out the North West Passage: he gladly accepted the proposal, and how far he succeeded is shewn to the Public in his Journal. On his return he was advanced to a more lucrative post, and in a

* See Vol. XXX. p. 328.

few years was made Commander in Chief, in which situation he remained till 1782, when the French unexpectedly landed at Prince of Wales's Fort, took possession of it, and after having given the Governor leave to secure his own property, seized the stock of furs, &c. &c. and blew up the fort. At the Company's request Mr. H. went out the year following, saw it rebuilt, and the new Governor settled in his habitation (which they took care to fortify a little better than formerly), and returned to England in 1787. He had saved a few thousands, the fruits of many years industry, and might, had he been blessed with prudence, enjoyed many years of ease and plenty; but he had lived so long where money was of no use, that he seemed insensible of its value here, and lent it with little or no security to those he was scarcely

acquainted with by name; sincere and undefining himself, he was by no means a match for the duplicity of others. His disposition, as may be judged by his writing, was naturally humane; what he wanted in learning and polite accomplishments he made up in native simplicity and innate goodness; and he was so strictly scrupulous with regard to the property of others, that he was heard to say, a few days before his death, "he could lay his hand on his heart and say, he had never wronged any man of sixpence."

Such are the outlines of Mr. Hearne's character; who, if he had some failings, had many virtues to counterbalance them, of which charity was not the least. He died of the dropsy, November 1792, aged 47.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROPAGANDA,

EXTRACTED FROM A WORK PRINTED IN GERMANY, ENTITLED, "HISTORICAL INTELLIGENCE AND POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS, CONCERNING THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, BY CHRISTOPHER GIRTANNER, SURGEON AND DOCTOR OF PHYSIC." THE THIRD VOLUME, SUPPLEMENT.

THERE hath been for some time past in almost all *European* countries much talk concerning the *Propaganda*, a society whose members are bound by solemn engagements to stir up subjects against their lawful rulers, and to promote dissensions and agitations in all *European* states. Hitherto this society is known chiefly by the effects produced by it: it consists of two orders or classes of men, viz. men of enthusiastic dispositions, who imagine themselves to be called to reform the world, and of ambitious, mischievous knaves, who flatter the former in order to use them as their tools, and whose wish it is to breed trouble, confusion, and distraction, which affords them an opportunity to fish in troubled waters, and to lay hold on power after it hath been wrested from the hands of those men in whom it had been lawfully and rightfully placed.

I have taken great pains (even in France itself) to obtain an accurate account of this club or society: I found means to become a member of almost every club in Paris, even of that famous club of 1789, whose President was the Marquis de Condorcet; and which, to the best of my knowledge, never admitted any foreigner as a member except

myself. But notwithstanding all my pains, endeavours, and researches, concerning the *Propaganda*, were in vain until lately, when I obtained, by the kindness of an *eminent man*, in whose heart the welfare of mankind is sincerely impressed, the following *authentic account*, which I have here translated, and, by his permission communicate: I have no doubt of the authenticity of this account:

The club of the *Propaganda* is very different from the Jacobine club, notwithstanding they are too frequently confounded with each other. The Jacobines are the stirrers up of the National Assembly; on the other hand, the *Propaganda* are the seducers and stirrers up of the *whole human race*. This club existed as early as the year 1786, and the Lords Rochefoucault, Condorcet, and the Abbé Sieyès, were at the head of it.

Their *tenets* are as follows; and for the furtherance of them, their *society* is established as a *philosophical order*, whose object it is to *controvert the opinions* of mankind. To become a member of this society, it is necessary that the candidate be either a defender and promoter of modern philosophy (that is dogmatical atheism), or else a man of an ambitious character,

character, turbulent, and discontented with the Government under which he lives. When he is admitted he gives his *word of honour* to observe *secrecy*; before he is accepted, he is informed that the number of members is very great, spread over all the earth, and that all these members labour incessantly to put any false or traitorous members (who might betray their secrets) out of the way. The candidate further gives his word of honour, that he will communicate all information he may acquire to his brethren; that he will always defend the people in opposition to the Government; that he will do his utmost to resist all peremptory (by him called arbitrary) commands, and do all that in him lies to introduce an universal tolerance of all religions.

There are two classes of members, such as pay and such as do not pay; they pay according to their ability: the number of contributing members were about 5000, the number of non-contributing members about 50,000; these bind themselves to spread the doctrines of the Propaganda in all countries, and to promote the designs thereof.

The order has two degrees, aspirants and initiate: the first is acquainted with the *scope* of the order, but the latter is also informed as to the *means* the order uses to obtain this end. An aspirant cannot be admitted into the degree of initiate until he has undertaken a philosophical mission, and can clearly prove that he has made ten proselytes. The treasury of the order possesses at present 20 millions of livres, ready money; and, according to the last accounts, there will be, before the end of this year (1791), 30 millions in it.

The order is built upon the following principles: *opinion and necessity (or need) are the springs of all human action; if you therefore can cause the need, necessity, want, or dependence (call it which you will), to spread, you may thereby controul the opinions of mankind, and will be enabled to shake all the systems of the world, even those which seem to have the firmest foundations.*

To delude the Hollanders has cost the order great labour; but the consideration that the blow becomes universal has sustained them. The plan of the order is as follows: No one can deny but that

oppression, under which some men live (let it be practised where it will), is a great cruelty and calamity, this therefore must be removed and put an end to by the light of philosophy. When this is done, it will only then be needful to wait for the favourable period in which the minds of mankind will be *universally* tuned to accept the new system, which must be preached all at once over the whole of Europe. Those who obstinately resist this system, we must endeavour by persuasion or by *need* to renounce their opposition; but if they persist, and are incorrigible, they must be treated as the Jews have been treated, and be excluded from the rights of society, driven from among men.

There is another article in the society's plan which is no less remarkable; it is this, *The Propaganda must not try to bring her plan to bear until she is perfectly convinced that the need (want or necessity) exists; it would be better to wait fifty years, than by precipitance to fail.*

A numerous society like this, whose members hitherto as yet act singly, which accumulates money, which goes to work slowly, and carefully avoids all precipitance, which will strike no blow until she is well assured of almost certain success, such a society is a dangerous thing; their progress may possibly be swift, and deliverance out of their hand seems next to an impossibility. The Dutch patriots who fled to France considered the Propaganda as their *chief anchor*: Suppose (say they), suppose then that the House of Austria will afford us no assistance, there yet remains for us the Propaganda; there are missionaries of this order all over Holland, and perhaps even already some regular lodges.

In the club of the friends of the people at Brussels, a speaker lately expressed himself in the following words: 'Every where they are preparing fetters, but philosophy and reason will one day triumph; and the time will come when the unlimited, uncontrouled ruler of the Ottoman Empire in the evening shall lay himself to rest as a despot, and in the morning shall arise as a citizen.'

The treasury of the Propaganda receives considerable sums from all the provinces of Holland.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM LEONARD WELSTED, ESQUIRE, TO
GEORGE BUBB DODINGTON, AFTERWARDS LORD MELCOMBE.

SIR,

The Tower, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1730.

I CANNOT but be in fear that I do not stand in that degree of favour with you which I had reason to hope I did, and some suspicions have occurred to me on this occasion, which give me inexpressible uneasiness, not to say concern.

I must therefore beg leave to assure you, Sir, (conclude what you please from it) to assure you, on my honour as a gentleman, and by every thing sacred, that as I have never mentioned you in conversation but with the highest respect and gratitude; so I have never writ any thing that had a view to you, but what was perfectly honourable and well intended. There is a line in a late poem*, viz. the one epistle which I presume you may have seen, that carries in it a slight railery upon Dr. Young†;—but this was entirely without my approbation, and so I was overborne in it, as a thing of that nature that could not well give offence to him, or to any one else. As to the first Ode of Horace‡ that I had the honour to address to you, I hope it is not in the heart of man to conceive, that I foresaw, and wilfully designed the ridicule which I found, with great grief, followed upon it, or that I could be guilty of such low and wretched dilligenuity and impertinence. I am indeed wholly incapable of every thing of this sort, and I wish you nothing worse than that the whole world may always have the same sentiments of

esteem towards you which I have, and speak of you at all times as I do; and when they write in your praise, be more happy in the way of doing it than I was.

It concerns me not at all how much lower I may be in your estimation, as a writer, than Mr. Thomson, or any other person—further than seriously to reflect, if I do not deserve to be so, and that you do not judge truer than any other man in that regard; but whether I may be ever so happy as to receive any mark of your patronage hereafter or not, nothing has, and nothing ever will tempt me to treat ill or lightly, or with any paltry slyness whatever, a Gentleman of your character and quality, and that has laid obligations upon me.

Think of me, Sir,* as you please, in every other light no matter how meanly; but I beg you will be so just as to give me credit in what I have said, and not suppose any thing in these or other instances, which I am not capable of even in imagination.

It will be an uncommon satisfaction to me to hear if I were really acquitted in your thoughts; and this, Sir, (if you will please to exact so severe a thing from me) shall be the last favour I will ever request of you. I have the honour to be, with the greatest truth and respect, SIR,

Your most obedient, and
Obliged humble Servant,
LEONARD WELSTED.

PRINCE OF WALES'S FORT.

(WITH A VIEW.)

THIS Fort belongs to Great Britain, and stands in Hudson's Bay; a vast inland sea, first entered by Capt. Hudson, on the 24th June, A. D. 1610. The mouth of the streight lies in 61° N. lat. and in long. 64° W. The coasts of this sea are about three thousand miles. The charter bears date the 22d of May, in the 22d of Charles II. A. D. 1669. It was

granted to Prince Rupert, the Duke of Albemarle, the Earl of Cravan, and expressly for the discovery of a North-west passage. The settlements by the Company, are,—the Prince of Wales's Fort, (which the View represents) on Churchill River, in 59 deg. N. Lat. a strong, well-built fort, and the Company's chief factory; York Fort, in Nelson's River:

* This was the joint production of Mr. Welsted and James Moore Smythe. See Welsted's Works, p. 186. EDITOR.

† That wreath, that name which through both worlds is gone,
Which Dr. Young applauds, and Pretter John.

Welsted's Works, p. 192. EDITOR.

‡ This Ode is printed in Welsted's Works, p. 174. EDITOR.

At the River Albany; at Moose River; and a small house, at Slude River. The ships employed in the trade pass the Straits the beginning of August, and return in September. The navigation is

very safe, not a ship being lost in twenty years. It is supposed, that were the trade to be laid open, the exports thither might be exceedingly enlarged.

GARRICK'S MONUMENT,

IN WESTMINSTER-ABBEY.

SUNDAY (the 11th of June) the new monument to the memory of the late David Garrick, Esq. in Poets Corner, Westminster-abbey, was opened.

This interesting and well-executed tribute of a private friend, to the memory of a man to whom the Public owe amusement of the highest kind, being now opened for inspection, some description of it, by explaining the Sculptor's designs, may be useful and proper. Garrick is represented at full length, in an animated position, throwing aside a curtain, which discovers a medallion of the great Poet, whom he has illustrated; while Tragedy and Comedy, adorned with their respective emblems, and half seated on a pedestal, seem to approve the tribute. The curtain itself is designed to represent the Veil of Ignorance and Barbarism, which darkened the Drama of the immortal Bard till the appearance of Garrick. — The careless attitude, airy figure, and smiling countenance of the Comic Muse, is intended to describe the satisfaction she derives from at length beholding a memorial to her favourite; while Melpomene, with a more majestic and dignified mien, raising her veil, gazes with characteristic admiration on the "sovereign of the willing soul," whom she at once delights in and deplores. The similitude to Garrick will immediately be felt by every spectator who has his features in

remembrance: and where is the person of taste who has ever once seen him, can forget the resemblance? — The background is composed of beautiful dove-coloured marble, relieving the figures, which are in pure statuary marble. The Artist is Mr. Webber. The inscription, by the Muse of Mr. Pratt, is as follows:

TO THE MEMORY OF DAVID GARRICK,
WHO DIED IN THE YEAR 1779,
AT THE AGE OF 63.

To paint fair nature, by divine command,
Her magic pencil in his glowing hand,
A Shakespeare rose: Then to expand his
fame,

Wide o'er this breathing world, a Garrick came.

Tho' sunk in death the forms the Poet
drew,

The Actor's genius bade them breathe
anew.

Tho', like the Bard himself, in night they
lay,

Immortal Garrick call'd them back to
day.

And till Eternity, with power sublime,
Shall mark the mortal hour of hoary time,
Shakespeare and Garrick like twin stars
shall shine,

And earth irradiate with a beam divine.

This Monument, the tribute of a friend,
was erected 1797.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA, LINE 1397.

— Ἀδελφεῖς αἶμα τιμωρούμενος.

THE conquests of Midas are recorded in this prophecy. *He!* says Cassandra, ἀντιπορθῆσαι, shall desolate in his turn that land, which was the nurse of Minos; meaning Europe: *Sororis sanguinem ulciscens.* This *sister* is Cleopatra, according to the scholiast. But who Cle-

opatra was, or for what purpose she was here introduced, interpreters have not told us. It is more probable, that by *sister* is meant *Asia*. Asia and Europa are here spoken of as *sisters*. The sense of the passage and the language of the poet confirm this interpretation. E.

ODE,

O D E,

FOR HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1797.

By HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. POET LAUREAT.

Set to Music by Sir W. Parsons, Mus. D.

A WHILE the frowning Lord of Arms
 Shall yield to gentler powers the plain,
 Lo! Britain greets the milder charms
 Of Cytherea's reign.
 Mute is the trumpet's brazen throat,
 And the sweet flute's melodious note
 Floats on the soft ambrosial gale;
 The sportive loves and graces round,
 Beating with jocund step the ground,
 The auspicious Nuptials hail!
 The Muses cease to weave the wreath of War,
 But hang their roscate flowers on Hymen's golden car!

When o'er Creation's blotted face
 Drear Night her sable banner rears,
 And veils fair Nature's vernal grace,
 Encircled round by doubts and fears,
 Thro' darksome mists and chilling dews
 His path the wanderer's foot pursues,
 Till, shining clear in orient skies,
 He views the star of Venus rise,
 And joys to see the genial power,
 Bright harbinger of morning's hour!
 And now a flood of radiance streams
 From young Aurora's blushing beams,
 Till, rob'd in gorgeous state, the orb of day
 Spreads o'er the laughing earth his full refulgent ray!

Blest be the omen---Royal Pair!
 O may the hymeneal rite
 That joins the valiant and the fair,
 Shed on the nations round its placid light!
 Her fertile plain, tho' Albion see
 From savage devastation free,
 Tho' with triumphant sails she reign
 Sole Empress of the subject Main,
 She longs to bid the thunders sleep
 Which shake the regions of the deep,
 That crowding nations, far and wide,
 Borne peaceful o'er the ambient tide,
 May share the blessings that endear the day
 Which gave a Patriot King a Patriot Race to sway!

R E C E I P T

FOR PURIFYING THE AIR OF ROOMS INFECTED WITH CONTAGION.

FROM DR. CARMICHAEL SMYTH'S LETTER TO LORD SPENCER,

FIRST LORD COMMISSIONER OF THE ADMIRALTY.

IMMERSE a tea-cup into a pipkin of pure nitre in powder. Stir them together heated sand; put into the tea-cup with a glass spatula, until a considerable degree of vapour arises from half an ounce of concentrated vitriolic acid, gently heated, and half an ounce them.

TABLE

T A B L E T A L - K ;

O R,

CHARACTERS, ANECDOTES, &c. OF ILLUSTRIOUS AND CELEBRATED
BRITISH CHARACTERS, CHIEFLY DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS.

(MOST OF THEM NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

(Continued from Page 164.)

GEORGE VILLIERS, DUKE OF BUCK-
INGHAM.

AMONGST the follies of this very witty and profligate Nobleman, his *passion for chemistry* was a principal drain in the dissipation of his immense fortune. The hunt after the philosopher's stone was one of the great impositions of his time ; and, with all his wit and judgment in many other matters, he fell into the belief of this folly : hence he built a laboratory at great expence in his house ; utensils were provided, and the most celebrated artists in the transmutation of metals employed.

The Duke continued this great charge for many years, in the midst of "ten thousand other freaks which died in thinking ;" for whoever was unpaid, or whoever was neglected, money was to be found to pay the expences of this laboratory, till this chimera, with other extravagancies, caused him to sell a great part of his estates.

In all this time, however, nothing was produced by those sons of art but some discoveries of little value. Excuses and large promises were constantly held out ; such as, "that the glasses broke, or the man let out the fire, or some other accident which retarded the grand process." At last, the Duke encountering nothing but misfortunes, money very difficult to be had, and the operators finding themselves slighted, the project entirely fell to the ground.

It is impossible to calculate the expences which the Duke was at in paying the number of Italians, French, and Germans, concerned in this mad undertaking : one of them, we are told in Lemory's Chemistry, of the name of Huniades carried off about *sixteen thousand pounds*, which, by afterwards lending money to the Duke and others at usurious interest, he in a few years increased to *thirty thousand* ; the whole of which he left by will to his sister, a poor woman who sold earthen-ware in Shoreditch.

ATTERBURY, BISHOP OF ROCHESTER.

Though it is now generally acknowledged that this truly classical, yet restless

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and ambitious prelate, was banished by a decision of the House of Lords, on a charge, *not so fully proved*, yet his general character as one strongly attached to the interest of the abdicated Family was always suspected ; and this suspicion seems to be pretty well confirmed by the following note found amongst the late Dr. Birch's papers :

"Lord Harcourt leaving the old Ministry provoked Atterbury's abusive tongue. He in return declared, that on the Queen's death (Queen Anne), the Bishop came to him and to Lord Bolingbroke, and said, "Nothing remained but to proclaim King James immediately." He further offered, "if they would give him a guard, to put on his lawn-sleeves and head the procession."

LORD GALWAY.

This Nobleman, who is so often mentioned in the annals of Queen Anne, though not a very fortunate General, was a man of uncommon penetration and merit. He often visited the old Marchioness of Halifax, the widow of the celebrated Marquis, who distinguished himself no less as a man of wit than as a great Statesman, during the reigns of Charles, James, and William ; and here meeting with the late Earl of Chesterfield, whom he observed had a strong inclination for political life, and at the same time an unconquerable love of pleasure, with some tincture of laziness, gave him the following advice :

"If you intend to be a man of business, you must be an *early riser*. In the distinguished posts rank and fortune will entitle you to fill, you will be liable to have visitors at every hour of the day ; and unless you *will rise constantly at an early hour* you will never have any leisure for yourself."—This admonition, delivered in the most obliging manner, made a considerable impression on the mind of young Chesterfield, who ever after observed that excellent rule, even when he went to bed late, and was advanced in years.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE WILLES.

In confirmation of the above advice we subjoin the following observation of Lord

C c c

Chief

Chief Justice Willes. It was amongst the desiderata of his Lordship's private enquiries to find out the principal causes of *longevity*; and, accordingly whenever he examined a witness who had the appearance of advanced age, he generally enquired, "how he lived, what regimen he kept, &c. &c." This he practised for a great number of years, sometimes balanced in his mind in favour of one system, and sometimes in favour of another, till at last he found out, that whatever were their private habits, the *early risers* had by far the greatest claim to longevity: and this he often enforced to young people as an observation they should by no means overlook in the conduct of life.

SIR ROBERT TAYLOR

affords a striking example of the habit and good effects of *early rising*. We have been informed that this Gentleman, who was bred an architect, and followed it with considerable reputation, never was found in bed for the space of forty years at five o'clock. He lived in good health to seventy-five years of age, and left to his only son, the present Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq. a fortune of above *one hundred thousand pounds*, beside an handsome jointure to his widow.

His death was occasioned by a cold which he caught attending the funeral of a friend.

KING WILLIAM.

About November 1674, his Majesty (Charles II.) sent over the Earl of Ossory to the Hague, with a commission to propole the Lady Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of York, as a match for the then Prince of Orange. His Highness received the message with great respect, and answered, "There was nothing he more ambitioned when the war was over; but then he could neither leave the war, or think it very pleasing to the Lady to bring her where the noise of war was."

This answer incensed the Duke of York to so high a degree, that he abused the Earl of Ossory in very strong terms; but when that Noblemen came back and shewed his Royal Highness his Majesty's commission for what he did (which was not then known to him) he became pacified; but continued his anger so sharp against the Prince, that none ever thought at that time that his Royal Highness would ever permit that match to proceed. In 1677, however, they were married; but very much to the delicacy of the

Prince, he would suffer no preliminaries to take place till he had previously seen and conversed with the Lady.

LORD BOLINGBROKE.

(*Characters of him by SWIFT, LORD CHESTERFIELD, and MADAME DE MAINTENON.*)

We have had occasion in a former number of this work to shew in the different views of Lord Oxford (by Swift and Bolingbroke), how very difficult it is for posterity to estimate the real characters of great men, when those best qualified to judge from their talents and intimacy with the parties differ so very materially in their historical pictures of them. The following characters of Lord Bolingbroke afford another proof how far personal friendship or hatred will preponderate with persons of the best understandings on particular occasions.

LORD BOLINGBROKE'S CHARACTER.

By Swift.

(*In a Letter to Mrs. Johnson, in the Year 1711.*)

"I think Mr. Secretary St. John the greatest young man I ever knew. Wit—capacity—beauty—quickness of apprehension—good learning—and an excellent taste. The best Orator in the House of Commons. Admirable conversation—good nature and good manners—generous, and a despiser of money. His only fault is talking to his friends, by way of complaint, of too great a load of business; this looks a little like affectation; and he endeavours too much to mix the fine gentleman and the man of pleasure with the man of business. What truth and sincerity he might have I know not—he is not above *thirty-two*, and has been Secretary of State above a year—Is not all this extraordinary?"

LORD BOLINGBROKE'S CHARACTER.

By Lord Chesterfield.

(*As imparted to a Friend in a private Conversation, Dec. 3, 1749. Some time previous to Bolingbroke's Death.*)

"In a conversation I had this day with Lord Chesterfield upon the subject of Lord Bolingbroke, he told me, that though nobody spoke and wrote better on philosophy than his Lordship, no man in the world had less share of philosophy than himself; that the least trifle, such as the over-roasting of a leg of mutton, would strangely disturb and ruffle his temper,

temper, and that his passions constantly got the better of his judgment."

He added, "That no man was more partial to his friends, and more ready to oblige them, than he was; and that he would recommend them, and represent them as so many models of perfection. But on the other hand, he was a most bitter enemy to those he hated; and though their merit might be out of all dispute, he would not allow them the least share of it, but would pronounce them so many fools and blockheads."

LORD BOLINGBROKE'S CHARACTER.

By Madame de Maintenon.

When Bolingbroke was on his return to England after his banishment, Madame De Maintenon said to our Minister at Paris upon the occasion,

"I wish your master joy of his new subject; I hope he will profit much by him—*C'est homme le plus ingrat—le plus coquin, et le plus scelerat, que je connois.*"

LATE LORD ORFORD.

Extract of a Letter written by the late Lord Orford to a Lady of high Rank, on her requesting him to give her a Character of the Comedy of "The Scornful Lady," of Beaumont and Fletcher, previous to its being altered to "The Capricious Lady," in 1783.

"I return your Ladyship the play, and will tell you the truth. At first I proposed just to amend the mere faults of language and the incorrectness—but the farther I proceeded, the less I found it worth correcting; and indeed I believe nothing but Mrs. Abington's acting can make any thing of it. It is like all the rest of Beaumont and Fletcher's pieces; they had good ideas, but never made the most of them, and seem to me to have finished them when they were drunk, so very improbable are the means by which they produce their denouements.

"To produce a good play from one of theirs, I believe the only way would

be to take their plan; draw the characters from nature; omit all that is improbable, and entirely new write the dialogue; for their language is at once *hard* and *pert*, *vulgar* and *incorrect*, and has neither the pathos of the preceding age, nor the elegance of this—they are grossly indelicate, and yet have no simplicity. There is a wide difference between unrefined and vicious indecency:—the first would not invent fig-leaves—the latter tears holes in them after they are invented.

* * * * *

* * * *. In regard to gallantry, we are Hottentots, and the scorn of Europe. Our newspapers teem with abuse on the prettiest women in England; and even the Theatre, that ought to be their temple, is, as your Ladyship knows, a *Bear Garden*, and puts me in mind of *Slender* in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," who entertains his Mistress with the exploits of Sacherion.

"I am going in a few days to Park-Place, and will, at my return, have the honour of paying my duty at your Ladyship's Cottage, or be proud of receiving a visit at a Castle that is but a shed to that of ———, yet far more loyal to its Sovereign Lady whilst it belongs to you

"Most devoted old humble servant,
Nov. 1779. "HOR. WALPOLE."

A few years before the late Dukes of Queensbury's death, the late Lord Orford (then the Hon. Horace Walpole) being, along with other company, at her table, in celebrating the anniversary of her birth-day, filled a glass of wine immediately after dinner; and addressing himself to the Dukes said, "Here is to your good health, my Lady Dukes; and may you live till you're ugly:" upon which the Dukes immediately replied, "Thank you, Sir, and may you always preserve your *taste for the antique.*"

SOME ACCOUNT OF HORACE EARL OF ORFORD.

[Concluded from Page 301.]

IN 1768 Mr. Walpole gave to the public his "Historic Doubts on the Life and Reign of King Richard the Third," &c. : a work endeavouring to establish the favourable idea given by Buck, the historian, of that tyrannical Monarch, whose memory is held in general detesta-

tion in Great Britain; a detestation which is kept alive by the frequency of the representation of his character on the Stage, drawn by the masterly hand of Shakspeare. This defence did not receive universal assent; it was controverted in various quarters, and generally considered

as more ingenious than solid. It was answered by Frederick Guy Dickens, Esq. in a 4to. volume; and the evidence from the wardrobe-roll was controverted by Dr. Milles and Mr. Masters, in papers read before the Antiquarian Society. It is said, one or both of these latter pieces gave Mr. Walpole so much disgust, that he ordered his name to be struck out of the list of Members, and renounced the honour annexed to it from his connection with the body of Antiquarians. It cannot, however, be denied, that the character of Richard is cleared from many of the enormities charged upon him by historians and poets.

It was about this time that the translation took place for which he has suffered the greatest censure, and from which, we believe, he derived a very lasting concern; though, when every circumstance is duly weighed, perhaps but little blame will attach to his memory. We shall give Mr. Walpole's own narrative in his own words, extracted from a letter to Mr. W. B.

"Bathoe, my bookseller, brought me a packet left with him. It contained an ode or little poem of two or three stanzas, in alternate rhyme, on the death of Richard the First, and I was told in very few lines that it had been found at Bristol with many other old poems, and that the possessor could furnish me with accounts of a series of great painters that had flourished at Bristol.

"Here I must pause, to mention my own reflections. At first I concluded that somebody having met with my "Anecdotes of Painting" had a mind to laugh at me. I thought not very ingeniously, as I was not likely to swallow a succession of great painters at Bristol. The Ode or Sonnet, as I think it was called, was too pretty to be part of the plan; and, as is easy with all the other supposed poems of Rowley, it was not difficult to make it very modern by changing the old words for new; though yet more difficult than with most of them. You see I tell you fairly the case. I then imagined, and do still, that the success of Ossian's poems had suggested the idea. Whether the transmitter hinted, or I supposed from the subject, that the discovered treasure was of the age of Richard the First, I cannot take upon me to assert; yet that impression was so strong on my mind, that two years after, when Dr. Goldsmith told me they were then allotted to the age of Henry the Sixth or Fifth, I said, with surprise, 'They have shifted

the date extremely.'—This is no evidence; but there is one line in the printed poems of Rowley that makes me more firmly believe that the age of Richard the First was the æra fixed upon by Chatterton for his forgeries; for that line says,

'Now is *Cœur de Lion* gone!—

or some such words; for I quote by memory, not having the book at hand. It is very improbable that Rowley, writing in the reign of Henry the Sixth, or Edward the Fourth, as is now pretended, or in that of Henry the Fourth, as was assigned by the credulous before they had digested their system, should incidentally, in a poem on another subject, say, *now* is Richard dead. I am persuaded that Chatterton himself, before he had dived into Canning's history, had fixed on a much earlier period for the age of his forgeries. —Now to return to my narrative.

"I wrote, according to the inclosed direction, for further particulars. Chatterton, in answer, informed me, that he was the son of a poor widow, who supported him with great difficulty; that he was clerk, or apprentice, to an attorney, but had a taste and turn for more elegant studies; and hinted a wish that I would assist him with my interest in immersing out of so dull a profession, by procuring him some place in which he could pursue his natural bent. He affirmed, that great treasures of ancient poetry had been discovered in his native city, and were in the hands of a person who had lent him those he had transmitted to me, for he now sent me others, amongst which was an absolute modern pastoral in dialogue, thinly sprinkled with old words. Pray observe, Sir, that he affirmed having received the poems from another person; whereas it is ascertained, that the Gentleman at Bristol, who possesses the fund of Rowley's Poems, received them from Chatterton.

"I wrote to a relation of mine at Bath, to enquire into the situation and character of Chatterton, according to his own account of himself; nothing was returned about his character, but his own story was verified.

"In the mean time I communicated the poems to Mr. Gray and Mr. Mason, who at once pronounced them forgeries, and declared there was no symptom in them of their being the productions of near so distant an age, the language and metres being totally unlike any thing ancient; for though I expressed no doubt to them,

them, I ascribed them to the time of Richard the First; Mr. Gray nor Mr. Maſon ſaw any thing in the poems that was not more recent than even the reign of Henry the Eighth. And here let me remark, how incredible it is that Rowley, a monk of a mere commercial town, which was all Bristol * then was, should have purified the language, and introduced a diversified metre, more classic than was known to that polished courtly poet Lord Surry; and this in the barbarous turbulent times of Henry the Sixth; and that the whole nation should have relapsed into the same barbarism of stile and versification till Lord Surry, I might almost say till Waller, arose.—I leave to better scholars and better antiquaries to settle how Rowley became so well versed in the Greek tragedians. He was as well acquainted with Butler, or Butler with him; for a Chaplain of the late Bishop of Exeter has found in Rowley a line of Hudibras †.

“ Well, Sir, being satisfied with my intelligence about Chatterton, I wrote him a letter with as much kindness and tenderness as if I had been his guardian; for though I had no doubt of his impositions, such a spirit of poetry breathed in his coinage as interested me for him: nor was it a grave crime in a young bard to have forged false notes of hand that were to pass current only in the parish of Parnassius. I undeceived him about my being a person of any interest, and urged to him that in duty and gratitude to his mother, who had straitened herself to breed him up to a profession, he ought to labour in it, that in her old age he might absolve his filial debt: and I told him, that when he should have made a fortune he might unbend himself with the studies consonant to his inclinations. I told him also, that I had communicated his transcripts to much better judges, and that they were by no means satisfied with the authenticity of his supposed MSS. I mentioned their reasons, particularly, that there were no such metres known in the age of Richard the First: and that might be a reason with Chatterton himself to shift the æra of his productions.

“ He wrote me rather a peevish answer; said he could not contest with a person of my learning (a compliment by no means due to me, and which I certainly had not assumed, having mentioned my having consulted abler judges); maintained the genuineness of the poems; and demanded to have them returned, as they were the property of another Gentleman. Remember this.

“ When I received this letter I was going to Paris in a day or two, and either forgot his request of the Poems, or, perhaps, not having time to have them copied deferred complying till my return, which was to be in six weeks. I protest I do not remember which was the case; and yet, though in a cause of so little importance, I will not utter a syllable of which I am not positively certain, nor will charge my memory with a tittle beyond what it retains.

“ Soon after my return from France, I received another letter from Chatterton, the stile of which was singularly impertinent. He demanded his poems roughly; and added, that I should not have dared to use him so ill if he had not acquainted me with the narrowness of his circumstances.

“ My heart did not accuse me of insolence to him. I wrote an answer, expostulating with him on his injustice, and renewing good advice; but upon second thoughts, reflecting that so wrong-headed a young man, of whom I knew nothing, and whom I had never seen, might be absurd enough to print my letter, I flung it into the fire; and wrapping up both his Poems and Letters, without taking a copy of either, for which I am now sorry, I returned all to him, and thought no more of him or them.”

Mr. Walpole then relates the information he received of the catastrophe of Chatterton, which he deplors in the following terms: “ I heartily wished then that I had been the dupe of all the poor young man had written to me; for who would not have his understanding imposed on to save a fellow being from the utmost wretchedness, despair, and suicide! —and a young man not eighteen, and of

* Rowley is made to call it a city, which it was not till afterwards.

† For having three times *shook his head*.

To stir his wit up, thus he said:

HUDIBRAS, p. 2. c. 3. l. 295.

A man aſcauſe upponn a piece may looke,

And ſhake bys bedde to ſtyre bys rede aboute.

ROWLEY, p. 72. Tyrwhit's Edition.

EDITOR.
ſuch

such miraculous talents!"—"I lament not having seen him; my poor patronage might have saved him from the abyss into which he plunged: but, alas! how could I surmise that the well-being and existence of a human creature depended on my swallowing a legend; and from an unknown person? Thank God! so far from having any thing to charge myself with on Chatterton's account, it is very hypothetical to suppose that I could have stood between him and ruin." After the preceding statement, extracted from Mr. Walpole's unpublished defence, we conceive much of the prejudice entertained against him by some on account of this transaction, will either totally disappear, or at least be considerably lessened.

In the year 1768, Mr. Walpole printed fifty copies of his tragedy of the "Mysterious Mother," a performance entitled to very high praise. Of this piece an account is given in our Magazine of September 1787, to which, on this occasion, we must refer. It was originally composed with a view to the performance of Mrs. Pritchard; and could the horrible circumstance on which it is founded be softened, we are of opinion it might still be represented with great effect by the present ornament of the tragic scene.

From this period no circumstance of importance occurred in the course of Mr. Walpole's life until the year 1791, when, by the death of his nephew, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Orford. The accession of this honour, and of the fortune annexed to it, made no alteration, in any respect, in his manner of living. He still pursued the same unvaried tenor of life, devoting himself to the conversation of his friends and to the pursuits of literature. He had been early afflicted with the gout, which, as he advanced in years,

acquired strength, though it did not disqualify him either for company or conversation. The same spirit of enquiry, the same ardour of pursuit, and the same candour in judgment, prevailed almost to the latest period of his life. He was capable of enjoying the society of his friends until a very short time before his death, which happened on the 2d March 1797.

By his will, which contains 22 sheets, besides the addition of seven codicils, by one of which he directed that his body might be opened and afterwards privately interred; and bequeathed to Robert Berry, Esq. and his two daughters, Mary and Agnes Berry, all his printed works and manuscripts, to be published at their discretion, and for their own emolument.

To these two ladies he gives 4000l. each; and, for their lives, the house and garden late Mrs. Clive's, with the long meadow before the same, and all the furniture there; after their deaths or marriages, to go to the same uses as Strawberry-hill; and with a restriction not to let the house for longer than a year.

By the same codicil he also directs all the boxes containing his prints, books of prints, &c. be conveyed to Strawberry-hill, to remain as heir-looms appurtenant to that estate; and makes it a particular request to the person in possession of his favourite residence, that the books, and every article of furniture there, may be preserved with care, and not disposed of, nor even removed. But all the letters written to him by such of his friends as shall be living at the time of his death, are to be returned to the writers.

Strawberry-hill * is given to the Hon. Mrs. Anne Damer †, and a legacy of 2000l. to keep it in repair, on condition that she resides there, and does not dispose of it to any person, unless it be to

* This very beautiful villa was originally a small tenement, built 1698, by the Earl of Bradford's coachman, as a lodging-house. Colley Cibber was one of its first tenants; and after him, successively, Talbot, Bishop of Durham, the Marquis of Carnarvon, Mrs. Cheever, the toy-woman, and Lord John Philip Sackville. Mr. W. purchased it 1747, began to fit it up in the Gothic style 1753, and completed it 1776. He permitted it to be shewn, by tickets, to parties of four, from May to October, between the hours of 12 and 3, and only one party a day. The best, concise account of this villa, and its valuable contents, that has hitherto appeared, may be found in Mr. Lysons's "Environs of London," but a more particular description of it may soon be expected in a History (already printed) of the Parish of Twickenham. A *Catalogue raisonné* of its furniture was drawn up by the noble owner, printed at Strawberry-hill in 1774, and reserved as a bequest to his particular friends after his decease. Of this work 100 copies are on small paper, and 6 on large; it is illustrated with 14 prints by Godfrey, after drawings by Marlow and Pars. In the cottage in the flower-garden was a library, formed of all the publications during the reigns of the three Georges, or Mr. W.'s own time.

† Daughter of the late Gen. Conway, and relict of the Hon. John Damer, eldest son of the present Earl of Dorchester.

the Countess Dowager of Waldegrave, on whom and her heirs it is entailed.

Lord Orford has died worth 91,000*l.* 3 per cents, and has given away 50,000*l.* sterling in legacies (which, in the present state of the funds, will leave nothing to the residuary-legatee.) His Lordship had promised his niece, the Duchess of Gloucester, his beautiful villa of Strawberry-hill, at his decease; but, offering her the choice of that, or a legacy of ten thousand pounds, she has preferred the latter; the interest of which is left to trustees, for her separate use, during the joint lives of herself and the Duke; and the principal to herself at the Duke's death. He has bequeathed 5000*l.* and the advowson of Peldon rectory, Essex, to his great niece, Countess Dowager Waldegrave, for life; remainder to her eldest and other sons; then to the Countess of Euston and her sons; then to Lady Horatio-Anne Seymour Conway and her issue. To the Countess Dowager Waldegrave he has also given his leasehold house in Berkeley-square, with the use of the furniture for life; then to her eldest son. To his brother-in-law, Charles Churchill, and to George his son, 3,500*l.* in trust to pay the interest to Mrs. Elizabeth Hunter Daye and Rachel Davison Daye, in full satisfaction for their claims against the advowson of Peldon; and after their decease, to pay that sum to his brother-in-law, Charles C. To Lord Frederick Campbell and Mrs. Damer, 4000*l.* in trust for Caroline Countess Dowager of Aylebury, widow of Gen. Conway, and mother of Mrs. Damer, for life; and after to Mrs. D. To his sister, Lady Maria Churchill, 2000*l.* and an annuity of 200*l.*

and to her two daughters, Lady Cadogan and Sophia Walpole, 500*l.* each. To her three nephews, George, Henry, and Horace Churchill, 500*l.* each. To his niece Laura Keppel, 500*l.* and to each of her children, Frederick K. Anna-Maria Stapleton, Laura Fitzroy, and Charlotte K. 500*l.* each. To the Countess of Euston, Lady Horatio Anne Seymour Conway, Hon. and Rev. R. Cholmondeley 500*l.* each; to his great nephew G. James Cholmondeley, 500*l.*; and 500*l.* in trust for his mother. To his great nieces, Margaret C. Frances Bellingham, and the Hon. Mrs. Esther Lisle, 500*l.* each. To Sir Horace Mann, 5000*l.* To his deputy, Charles Bedford, 2000*l.* and to his clerk, William Harris, 1500*l.* To his servant Philip Colomb, an annuity of 25*l.* and afterwards a legacy of 1500*l.* all his wearing apparel, and the Walnut-tree house in Twickenham for ever. To his gardener, John Cowie, an annuity of 20*l.* for his life, and that of Catherine his wife. Legacies (in general 100*l.* each) to all his present and many of his former servants. The interest of 300*l.* to the poor of Twickenham. To the Duke of Richmond 200*l.* and to him and the Duchess, 300*l.* each, for rings. To Lord Frederick Campbell, 200*l.* for a ring; and his Lordship and Mrs. Damer are appointed executor and executrix; and Mrs. Damer residuary legatee.

The Duke of Richmond and Lord George Lennox are trustees for his leasehold manor and lands in Norfolk, held of the Bishop of Norwich and Christ's College, Cambridge, for the use of the persons possessed of the freehold estates in Norfolk.

ACCOUNT OF SOLOMON GESSNER, AUTHOR OF THE "DEATH OF ABEL," &c.

THIS very pleasing Writer was born at Zurich on the 1st of April 1730. In his youth, little expectations could be formed of him, as he then displayed none of the talents for which he was afterwards distinguished. His parents saw nothing to afford them much hope, though Simler, a man of some learning, assured his father, that the boy had talents which, though now hid, would sooner or later shew themselves, and elevate him far above his school-fellows. As he had made so little progress at Zurich, he was sent to Berg, and put under the care of a Clergyman, where retirement and the picturesque scenery around him laid the foundation for the change of his character. After a two year's residence at

Berg, he returned home to his father, who was a Bookseller at Zurich, and whose shop was resorted to by such men of genius as were then in that city: here his poetical talents in some slight degree displayed themselves, though not in such a manner as to prevent his father from sending him to Berlin, in the year 1749, to qualify him for his own business. Here he was employed in the business of the shop; but he soon became dissatisfied with his mode of life; he eloped from his master and hired a chamber for himself. To reduce him to order, his parents, according to the usual mode in such cases, withheld every supply of money. He resolved, however, to be independent; shut himself up in his chamber;

chamber; and, after some weeks, went to his friend Hempel, a celebrated artist, whom he requested to return with him to his lodgings. There he shewed his apartments covered with fresh landscapes, which our Poet had painted with sweet oil, and by which he hoped to make his fortune. The shrugging up of the shoulders of his friend concluded with an assurance, that though his works were not likely to be held in high estimation in their present state, some expectations might be raised from them, if he continued the same application for ten years.

Luckily for our young Artist his parents relented, and he was permitted to spend his time as he liked at Berlin. Here he formed acquaintance with artists and men of letters: Krause, Hempel, Ramler, Sulzer, were his companions; Ramler was his friend, from the fineness of whose ear and taste he derived the greatest advantages. With much diffidence he presented to Ramler some of his compositions; but every verse and every word were criticised, and very few could pass through the fiery trial. The Swiss dialect, he found at last, was the obstacle in his way, and the exertions requisite to satisfy the delicacy of a German ear would be excessive. Ramler advised him to clothe his thoughts in harmonious prose; this counsel he followed, and the anecdote may be of use in Britain, where many a would-be Poet is probably hammering at a verse, which, from the circumstances of his birth and education, he can never make agreeable to the ear of taste.

From Berlin, Gessner went to Ham-burgh, with letters of recommendation to Hagedorn; but he chose to make himself acquainted with him at a coffee-house before the letters were delivered. A close intimacy followed, and he had the advantages of the literary society which Ham-burgh at that time afforded. Thence he returned home, with his taste much refined; and, fortunately for him, he came back when his countrymen were in some degree capable of enjoying his future works. Had he produced them twenty years before, his *Daphnis* would have been hissed at as immoral; his *Abel* would have been preached against as prophanation.

This period may be called the Augustan age of Germany: Klopstock, Ramler, Kleist, Gleim, Utz, Leising, Wieland, Rabener, were rescuing their country from the sarcasms of the great Frederic. Klopstock paid about this

time a visit to Zurich, and fired every breast with poetical ardour. He had scarce left the place when Wieland came, and by both our Poet was well received. After a few anonymous compositions, he tried his genius on a subject which was started by the accidental perusal of the translations of Longus; and his *Daphnis* was improved by the remarks of his friend Hirzel, the author of the *Rustic Socrates*. *Daphnis* appeared first without a name in the year 1754; it was followed in 1756, by *Inkle and Yarico*; and Gessner's reputation was spread in the same year, over Germany and Switzerland, by his *Pastorals*, a translation of which into English, in 1762, was published by Dr. Kenrick. His brother poets acknowledged the merit of these light compositions, as they were pleased to call them; but conceived their Author to be incapable of forming a grander plan, or aiming at the dignity of heroic poetry. To these critics he soon after opposed his *Death of Abel*.

In 1762, he collected his Poems in four volumes; in which were some new pieces that had never before made their appearance in public. In 1772, he produced his second volume of *Pastorals*, with some Letters on Landscape Painting. These met with the most favourable reception in France, where they were translated and imitated; as they were also, though with less success, in Italy and England.

We shall now consider Gessner as an Artist: till his thirtieth year, Painting was only an accidental amusement; but at that time he became acquainted with Heidegger, a man of taste, whose collection of paintings and engravings was thus thrown open to him. The daughter made an impression on him, but the circumstances of the lovers were not favourable to an union, till, through the activity and friendship of the Burgomaster Heidegger and Hirzel, he was enabled to accomplish his wishes. The question then became, how the married couple were to live? The pen is but a slender dependence any where, and still less in Switzerland. The Poet had too much spirit to be dependent on others; and he determined to pursue the Arts no longer as an amusement, but as the means of procuring a livelihood.

Painting and Engraving alternately filled that time which was not occupied with Poetry; and in these arts, if he did not arrive at the greatest eminence, he was distinguished by that simplicity; that elegance,

elegance, that singularity, which are the characteristics of his Poetry. His wife was not idle; besides the care of his house and the education of his children, for which no one was better qualified, the whole burthen of the shop (for our Poet was Bookfeller as well as Poet, Engraver, and Painter) was laid upon her shoulders.

In his manners, Gessner was chearful, lively, and at times playful; fond of his wife; fond of his children. He had small pretensions to learning, yet he could read the Latin Poets in the original; and of the Greek, he preferred the Latin translations to the French. In his early years, he led either a solitary life, or confined himself to men of taste and literature: as he grew older, he accustoming himself to general conversation; and in his later years, his house was the centre

point of the men of the first rank for talents or fortune in Zurich. Here they met twice a week, and formed a *conversazione* of a kind seldom, if ever, to be met with in great cities, and very rarely in any place: the politics of England destroy such meetings in London. Gessner with his friends enjoyed that simplicity of manners which makes society agreeable; and in his rural residence, in the summer, a little way out of town, they brought back the memory almost of the Golden Age.

He died of an apoplexy on the 2d of March, 1788; leaving a widow, three children, and a sister behind. His youngest son was married to a daughter of his father's friend Weiland. His fellow citizens have erected a statue in memory of him on the banks of the Limmat, where it meets the Sihl.

THE BIRTH OF OBSTINACY.

————— *Animorum*
Impulsi et cæca magna que cupidine duci. JUV.

IN that æra of the world, when the gods of the Heathens overlooked and directed the actions of men, and the deities of Olympus descending from their celestial abodes, conversed with mortals; Mars, the steady, firm, and inflexible god of war, saw, admired, and grew passionately enamoured of the nymph Folly. Of all the maidens of Thessalia, none could vie with Folly in the number of admirers; captivated by the fantastic variety of her motions, the petulance of her discourse, and the arch vivacity of her countenance. Her light auburn hair fancifully braided with flowers of a thousand different colours, and her whole dress curiously interwoven with a variety of ornaments, created an effect pleasing, though whimsical; and alluring, though grotesque. — The god of battles owned the power of Cupid, nor was he long suffered to repine at her coldness. For though Folly had hitherto turned a deaf ear to the supplications of her lovers, and spurned the power of love, her resistance was the consequence, not of innate virtue, but of cruel and wanton levity; she delighted in the suspense her lovers endured, and while they languished under her indifference, exulted in the success of her charms. Nought could disturb the serenity of her disposition, and she was frequently known to join in the laugh which the madness of her conduct provoked from the wise. — Pleasure danced in her train, and light

joy followed her footsteps. But, alas! she soon fell an easy victim to the seduction of Mars, being betrayed by the suggestions of that vanity which had hitherto supported her, and dazzled by the empty parade of military splendour.

The nymph met the god in a neighbouring grove, and every thing conspired to assist the amorous deity in his enterprise. Nature was hushed in silence over half the globe, Morpheus hung heavy on the eyes of mortals, and even the chaste Queen of Night indignantly withdrew her beams from the sight. Possessed of his soul's desire, Mars from that time had leisure to contemplate the mental perfections of his mistress, and at every interview her attractions decreased; — her laughter, having no rational object, became insipid; her frequent smiles lost their power of pleasing; till, at length, the estranged deity totally forsook the nymph, and wondered at that fascination which could make him mistake hilarity for wit, and smiles for sweetness. In the mean time, Folly had no sooner quitted the embraces of Mars, than in spite of the lessons of Prudence, she could not forbear boasting of her conquest, being urged thereto by Vanity, now her constant companion. The tale was quickly caught by Echo, and by her conveyed to the ears of Venus, who, enraged at the success of her rival's charms, lost no opportunity of endeavouring to regain the affections

of the God of War, and in this succeeded with little or no difficulty. Folly, thus deserted by her admirer, and exposed to the enmity of the Queen of Love, who frequently, but in vain, urged Jupiter to punish the incontinence of her rival, still continued her thoughtless career, until, in process of time, the effects of her crime grew too plain for concealment; her gaiety gradually forsook her, and her boundless pleasantry was chased away by the stings of remorse and the consciousness of guilt; till, wearied with solitude, and dreading detection, in the anguish of her heart she addressed to Jupiter the following prayer: "Father of gods and men, who viewest my tormented and abject condition, deign to assist me with thine aid, and save me from public shame." Till my eye met the eye of Mars, no virgin bounded more light and careless through the groves of Thessalia; but now, alas! my every joy decays; I wander distressed among those rocks which heretofore echoed with my jocund song, and the vale of Tempé is to me a dreary and comfortless desert! --- Jove, ever indulgent to female frailty, heard not unmoved the lamentation of Folly, and by a temporary alteration of form secured her from public reproach. But no sooner was she delivered of a son, and thus again enabled to excite admiration without pity, and envy without contempt, than she relapsed into her former levity. Her repentance having been excited not by a sense of guilt, but a dread of shame, quickly vanished; and Folly sprung, with renewed and elastic force, from the cloud of mischance that had enveloped her.

In the meanwhile her son thrived under the assistance of Jupiter, and was soon known to the world by the name of Obstinacy; and never since the creation of the world was a son more strongly marked by the disposition of either parent, however

diversified by accidental circumstances. In the prosecution of any scheme he is indebted to his father for the means, though his mother constantly directs the end. The firm inflexibility of Mars inspires his most trivial undertakings, and from these he is to be dissuaded neither by the dictates of prudence, the sense of fear, nor the dread of shame: he continues his course in a cool, though headstrong direction; and such is the inconsistency of his disposition, that he derives new vigour when conscious that he is wandering in the mazes of error. In his progress he is to be diverted neither to the right nor the left. Pallas in vain points out the road to happiness; his aim is not to enjoy happiness himself, but to persuade others that he enjoys it. His perpetual error is occasioned not by a disposition naturally depraved, but from an overbearing conceit of the superiority of his abilities, causing him to disdain Advice and reject Assistance.

In his journey through life he perpetually stumbles; but seems, like Antæus, to rise stronger from the fall, and to exult in his fancied sagacity. All those who find the road to Wisdom too steep and laborious, become the votaries of Obstinacy, though daily experience might convince them of the treachery of their commander. Thus, though sure to create a dislike and disseminate dispute wherever he appears, Obstinacy thinks to assume the semblance of Wisdom, and at every defeat flies for consolation to the society of his mother, (who is frequently seen to wear the garb of age) and who with open arms receives her son. They then flatter themselves their happiness is complete: fancied adoration is substituted for real neglect: --- they laugh at the world, and thus are prevented from observing that the world laughs at them.

CAIUS FITZ-URBAN.

●BSERVATIONS and EXPERIMENTS on the DIGESTIVE POWERS of the BILE in ANIMALS.

BY EAGLESFIELD SMITH, M. D. AND MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

DURING the beginning of the present war, I attended a man who was troubled with the jaundice, which we thought to proceed from a wound he had received in his liver. His feces were white; no gall could be discharged by vomiting; his appetite was almost as good as formerly, when in health; but his digestion was in a great measure lost:

for whatever food he took into his stomach, instead of being digested into wholesome chyle, entered into fermentation, producing great distension of the stomach, head-ache, and often vomiting. Not succeeding in relieving the patient by the usual means, and as he was declining in his strength daily, I endeavoured, by a temporary method, to relieve

lieve him, which was by making him take inwardly the gall of other animals; as it appeared to me that all the symptoms of indigestion proceeded from a want of the fluid finding its way into the stomach.

I therefore gave him half an ounce of the gall of a sheep, recently killed, in two ounces of water: this, drank after a moderate meal promoted digestion, and seemed to restore the patient, for a while, to his former state of health. To be satisfied of this fact, I repeated the experiment several times, and thereby supported the patient until the obstruction of the gall into the stomach was fortunately removed.

This led me to make the following experiments, to ascertain the digestive powers of the hepatic secretion. . . . It is a generally received opinion, formed on the experiments of the Abbé Spallanzani Raumeur, and others, that the digestion is performed by the solvent power of the *gastric juice*; a fluid secreted from the interior surface of the *membranae*, and from the *alophagus* of animals with strong muscular stomachs, as in gallenaceous fowls, &c.

EXPERIMENT THE FIRST.

Having enclosed some grains of barley (*bruised so as to admit of contact with the fluids*) in two tin tubes (*perforated at each end, and with small holes in the middle*), I fastened them to the end of a piece of packthread, and thrust them down the *alophagus* of a young cock, so as to lie near the entrance of the muscular stomach. But within the cavity of that *viscus*, I fastened it by the other end to the beak of the bird, and kept it there for twelve hours, during which time it had increased much in its weight, from the absorption of the *alophagal* juice. No digestion seemed to have taken place, neither was it in any measure tinged with gall, as the taste of the inclosed substance was entirely insipid, and had acquired no particular colour.

I think it has been proved, and is a general opinion, that there is little or no secretion from the horny substance which lines the stomach in these animals; yet we find their food, before it passes out of the stomach into the intestines, to be entirely changed in its consistence and appearance: it becomes a *fluid* of a yellow cineritious colour, and of a bitter taste. I repeated this experiment on other birds, as turkeys, pigeons, &c.

EXPERIMENT THE SECOND.

Having bruised two drachms of boiled veal, I inclosed it in a tin tube similar to the former. I thrust it down the *alophagus* of an owl, and fastened it with a piece of packthread to the beak of the bird, so as to prevent its entering into the stomach. I kept it there for fourteen hours, during which space it had not lost any thing of its weight, but had increased, from the absorption of the *alophagal* juice. It had not acquired any particular taste, the juice of the *alophagus* itself being insipid. I then thrust it down so far as to enter the stomach of the bird, but so as not to reach the bottom, thereby preventing any contact between the meat and the gall, which generally lies at the bottom of the stomach in all animals. After fourteen hours there appeared not the least alteration, nor had it acquired any particular smell.

EXPERIMENT THE THIRD.

I inclosed two drachms of boiled veal in the same tin tube with which I made the former experiment, and thrust it down the *alophagus* of the same owl, and allowed it to reach the bottom of the stomach. After five hours I pulled it up. I found it had lost one half of its weight, and the remainder was entirely changed in its consistence, being now of a white colour, and reduced to a kind of pulp, and tasted extremely bitter from being impregnated with the bile. I thrust this remainder down the throat of the bird a second time. After two hours I pulled it up, and I found the tube quite empty. I have often repeated this experiment, and with the same success, on owls, crows, and other birds of prey.

EXPERIMENT THE FOURTH.

To some sheep which were going to be killed I had an opportunity of making the following experiment: Having bruised some leaves of vegetables, I inclosed them in tin tubes, perforated at both ends, as well as in their sides, with small holes. To one sheep I gave six of these tubes, and at different periods of time, so that when the animal was killed they might not all have passed the pyterus of the last stomach. After seven hours the animal was killed. I found one tube in the duodenum quite empty; two in the bottom of the fourth stomach in the same state. One which seemed recently to have passed the cardia of the fourth stomach was scarcely changed, having ac-
quired

quired no particular taste nor smell, but had absorbed much gastric juice. The remaining two had not got quite so far as the above mentioned; did not seem in the least altered, but were a little bruised with chewing. I repeated this experiment since, and with near the same effect. The tubes which were in contact with the bile, which is always found in large quantities at the bottom of the last stomach, were generally found empty, or what remained was reduced to a soft greyish pulp, and had a very bitter taste.

EXPERIMENT THE FIFTH.

In order to try whether animals could digest their food while their gall-ducts were obstructed by ligature, I made the following experiments on frogs. Cold-blooded animals seemed well adapted to my purpose, being most tenacious of their living principle, and their interior cavities being less susceptible of inflammation when laid open by incision. I therefore laid open the abdomen of several frogs. I then passed a ligature round the duct which transmits the gall into the duodenum, (in frogs it enters the duodenum) at about a third of an inch from the pylorus of the stomach. Having tied the ligatures pretty tight, I then sewed up the wounds, and allowed them some time to recover themselves. In this state I fed them with insects, and pieces of earth-worm cut small. Two days after this I opened the stomach of two frogs, and found that there was not the least appearance of digestion having taken place in the insects. The absorbents seemed to have acted a little on some of the pieces of the earth-worms, but so little as scarcely to be perceptible. The remaining frogs I fed with the gall of other frogs, which I killed for the purpose. After twelve hours, on opening these I found the appearances quite different from the foregoing, as I always found their stomachs empty, and nothing remaining but the wings of the insects, the pieces of earth-worm having entirely disappeared. I could not observe any alteration in regard to the healthiness of the animals on which I had performed the operation, "as milk put into their stomachs coagulated as in a natural state of that cavity." In this experiment I never failed in succeeding during the summer, when those animals are arrived at their greatest degree of irritability or life.

EXPERIMENT THE SIXTH.

In order to try the digestive powers of the bile when out of the animal, and to

compare it with that of the gastric juice, I inclosed one drachm of boiled beef (*bruised so as to expose a large surface*) in a tin tube, perforated similar to the former. This I immersed into the gall of a sheep recently killed, having previously diluted it with a small quantity of water, that it might enter the pores of the tube more easily. The same quantity of beef I immersed into the juice secreted from the esophagus of gallenaceous fowls; and likewise the same quantity of beef I immersed into the fluid secreted from the lower part of the esophagus in crows. These juices I obtained by means of sponges. They did not appear to have any particular taste or colour, not being in the smallest degree mixed with the bile. At the same time I immersed the same quantity of beef into water. I kept them fourteen hours in a degree of heat equal to that of the human body; after which time I took them out, when I found that the beef which was immersed in the gall had lost one-half of its weight; the remainder being intirely changed in its consistence, it was now become a white pulp, of a sweetish bitter taste. Those in the other juices did not appear at all changed, either in weight, colour, or consistence. I often varied this experiment, but always with the same effect, as well on vegetables as on flesh meat.

From the foregoing experiments it appears, that the gall, and not the gastric juice, is the principle of digestion in animals. I do not deny that animals may live a considerable time without the gall finding an entrance into the stomach, as is often the case in the jaundice. Food after mastication may be easily acted on by the absorbents, as we find extraneous substances are when put into any cavity of the human body. An animal may be supported for weeks by clyster. Gall, as a stomatick had been long in use in France and Italy, and was found of great use to people with weak stomachs; and I have frequently given it to people who were troubled with uneasiness after a full meal, and never failed in relieving the patient. But it seems to have fallen out of use through principles of delicacy; but surely no better can supply its place with equal effect. In some leis civilized nations, and where much animal food is used, gall is reckoned a luxury. (See "*Lobo's Voyage to Abyssinia*.") The liver is the largest viscus in the body of most animals; and no sufficiently material use has been ascribed to its secretion. We know of no animal which wants the liver;

liver ; and in some voracious fishes it discharges its fluid immediately into the cavity of the stomach. Besides, we never find that digestion has taken place in any animal until the food has found its way to the bottom of the stomach, when it meets with the bile. This is not only seen in men and other animals which feed on flesh meat ; but, in the stomachs of calves, the coagulum of milk is only digested in proportion as it becomes mixed with the bile in the last stomach or duodenum. In serpents and some fishes which swallow their food whole, it is little altered, except in that part which lies contiguous to the bottom of their stomachs ; and, on examining the stomachs of these animals, we do not find any dif-

ference, in regard to the surface, either of the upper or lower ends. On pressure, the transuding liquor appears to be the same in every part : *a colourless insipid fluid*. Gall has a great power of assimilating animal oils with water, and has been much used by dyers to take the grease out of their wool before the colouring matter is applied ; and it is by this same power of assimilation that I conceive it assists digestion.

On examining the experiments of Spallanzani and Mr. J. Hunter, I do not find any experiment which militates against this conclusion ; which, if proved, would certainly be of the greatest benefit to society.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I TRANSMIT to you, for insertion in your Magazine, a literal Copy, even to the spelling, as exactly as can be made out, of an Original Letter, still preserved in the family of the person to whom it was sent, from Dr. Francis Turner, who was appointed Bishop of Ely in 1684, and deprived at the Revolution, for refusing the oaths to the new Government in 1691. It was addressed to the Rev. Francis Say, the younger son of a very respectable and ancient family in Northamptonshire, who had been Chaplain to a Regiment which went abroad, and had been quartered some time at the Hague. I shall only add, that he never had any additional preferment to the day of his death, except a small living in Cambridgeshire, given him by a private Patron.

I am, &c.

A. B.

Ely, Sept. 11th, 1686.

GOOD BROTHER,

THE very good character I received concerning you from our R. Mitre in Holland has given me a particular confidence in y^r care to putt thos directions of my printed Letter in practice. Your parish, if it bee not so numerous as I supposed, yet lyes on the great Northern roade ; it would be for our Churches honour, and for the consolation of well disposed travallors, to find daily prayers in y^r church. I pres them all over my diocese, where tis practicable ; but at Caxton I would have them by all means, tho you begin with a congregation of but a widdow or two : have them, if you please, at six or seven in the morning, if that will bee best for passengers. My good friend, you have been bredd in a camp to toyle & hardship ; I know the putting my orders in execution, that is, the making so many careless people Christians indeed, will cost you a great deale of labor ; but do not grudge, if you

are sure of as great a reward in Heaven, & in good time you may find your account by it here ; for I do not forget w^h hir Highnes commended in favor of you ; & now I give it you under my own hand, that I will remember it to your advantage. You shall not stay long at Caxton, if I can helpe it ; but, in the meane time, do y^r owne businels there with all your might, and lett into it presently before the Visitation ; by which you will more than a little oblige,

S^r,

Y^r affe^d. Friend & Br,

FRAN. ELY.

If you have no little school in y^r towne, I shall wonder, & you ought to procure one ; then you need not want a congregation for both morning & evening prayers.

ACCOUNT of the DELIVERANCE of THREE PERSONS, MESSRS. CARTER, HASKETT, and SHAW, from the SAVAGES of TATE'S ISLAND, and their SUBSEQUENT DISTRESSES.

PUBLISHED AT CALCUTTA.

[Continued from Page 314.]

ON the morning of the 9th Mr. Carter was so much reduced as to be under the necessity of drinking his own urine, which example was followed by the other two, and notwithstanding its being disagreeable, they found great relief from it. About nine at night Mr. Shaw and Mr. Haskett found themselves so weak and overcome by sleep, that not being longer able to stand to the steer oar, they lashed the oar, and found the boat went along very steadily. After joining in a prayer of thanksgiving to the Almighty, to whose protection they committed themselves, they lay down and had a refreshing sleep; occasionally, however, they could not refrain from starting up to look out for land or danger.

They resumed their labours at the oar on the morning of the 10th, which were rather increased by its blowing fresh and by a heavy swell, which obliged them to reef the sail. It was with the greatest difficulty Mr. Carter's wound could be dressed. Mr. Shaw's wound in the throat was by this time nearly closed up.

They stood on this day without any thing material occurring; Mr. Shaw still using all his powers to cheer them with the assurances of seeing land in a day or two, although at the same time he had hardly strength to haul the sheet aft, while Mr. Haskett lashed the oar.

At ten P. M. they found very shoal water, with breakers all round, on which Mr. Haskett took the oar, while Mr. Shaw kept a look out for a channel; in which manner they ran on for the distance of three or four miles in not more than three or four feet water; the sea frequently breaking over them, which rendered Mr. Carter's situation truly deplorable, as, from extreme weakness, he could not stir from the bottom of the boat, which was so full of water that it was with the greatest difficulty he could keep his head above it.

To add to their distress, no sooner had they got clear of one shoal, than from the violence of the oar beating

against another Mr. Haskett was knocked out of the boat, which required all the exertions of Mr. Shaw to get him in again, and which he could have accomplished by no other mode than that of putting an oar under his arm, and lifting him up as by a lever.

On the 11th they felt themselves much relieved by getting clear of the shoals and launching once more into the ocean; on which occasion, as often before, they addressed themselves to that Power to which they trusted for deliverance. Mr. Carter's wound was again washed, and four pieces more taken from the skull, when they clearly discovered, that from the blow being given slantways down the back of the head, it had been given by a hatchet, which they had no doubt was the one which had been stolen from the ship. They still however assured him of its looking well and being about to heal.

They were now in greater distress than ever for water: even the last miserable resource they had considerably failing them. This threw such a damp on their spirits that they grew disconsolate, and were making up their minds to meet death with becoming fortitude, having given up every hope of surviving another day, when Mr. Haskett eagerly exclaimed "he saw land."

Mr. Shaw likewise perceiving it, they were in an instant revived. Once more putting their hopes in Providence, they stood in for the southern extremity of the land, which they made no doubt was *Timor*, and soon got in a few miles to the leeward of the extreme, where they discovered a bay, at the head of which were cocoa-nut trees.

They shortly after perceived the natives on shore. Recent circumstances, however, made them fearful of landing; but Mr. Shaw observed, that they might as safely trust to the chance of being well received on shore as perish at sea, which they must inevitably have done in another day.

Having resolved, therefore, they ran
into

into the bay, when it was proposed that Mr. Haskett should remain in the boat, while Mr. Carter and Mr. Shaw went in search of water. But on Mr. Carter's being helped out of the boat it was found he could not stand; he was therefore helped in again, and Mr. Haskett with Mr. Shaw advanced towards the natives, Mr. Shaw having a water keg and Mr. Haskett a musquet, when they were overjoyed by hearing the natives call out, *Bligh! Bligh!* recollecting that *Captain Bligh* was very humanely treated at *Timor*; and they had now no doubt left but they had the good fortune to touch at the same place. They made motions to the natives for cocoa nuts, who gave them to understand that they did not belong to them; one of them however gave Mr. Shaw a baked yam, which he found it impossible to eat on account of his throat being so exceedingly parched. Having made signs for water, the natives led them to a spring where they quenched their thirst; when, having filled the keg, they ran to Mr. Carter, who was calling out for water, after which they devoured the yam with the greatest eagerness, the natives looking at them the whole of the time in astonishment.

After their slender repast they mentioned the word *Timor* to the natives, who repeated it very distinctly, and pointed towards the point to the southward, and then to a prow on the beach, intimating that they would conduct them there; in consequence of which Mr. Shaw gave them two musquets and a number of knives and scissars which remained in the boat.

The natives made signs to go farther up the bar, which they acquiesced in; but finding they wished to lead them up a very narrow inlet, Mr. Shaw refused to go in with the boat, representing that it would be highly imprudent, and, as they wished to get to *Cupang* as soon as possible, thought it advisable to make the best of their way there.

This being agreed to, the boat was pushed off, and two oars got out in order to row round the point, expecting, after that, to have a fair wind to *Cupang*. Finding, however, a prow in chace of them, they lay on their oars, hoisted their sail, and put away before the wind, in order to escape from slavery, which they made no doubt of experiencing if taken by the prow in chace of them.

The prow continued chasing them along the shore, between a reef and the beach, which extends the whole length of the island. Finding the prow still in chace they stood over the reef, which is a continued chain of breakers, and the prow, not thinking it proper to follow them, they escaped and coasted it down the island. Night approaching, and finding themselves much fatigued, they hauled the sheet aft, and lashed the oar as before, and found the boat went along shore very steadily. They then lay down to sleep, and on waking in the morning were refreshed with the smell of spices, which was conveyed by the land wind, and which so revived Mr. Carter that he several times exclaimed, "Keep up your hearts my boys, we shall dine with the Governor of *Cupang* to-day." Their hopes were however frustrated by the numerous difficulties they had yet to encounter, owing to the innumerable shoals and points. The water they had drank tended likewise to increase their appetites. They were forced at night, notwithstanding, to pursue the same method they had formerly adopted in order to obtain sufficient rest to enable them to go through the fatigues of the ensuing day.

On the morning of the 13th, Mr. Shaw took the steer oar; but the wind being fresh, and the boat going with great velocity through the water, he was, from weakness, unable to stand the force of the oar and fell overboard; luckily, however, he held by the gunnel until Mr. Haskett came to his assistance, when with great exertions he was got into the boat again.

Shortly after this they saw a point a-head, which they found it impossible to weather while the wind remained the same way. They, therefore, once more determined to land, and accordingly ran into a small bay; when the natives came running towards them, beckoning them to come ashore, and calling out, *Bligh! Bligh!* They immediately ran the boat on shore, and Mr. Haskett being helped out of the boat by the natives, they sat him down on the beach, and went immediately to the assistance of his companions. When they had brought them on shore, they presented them with a couple of cocoa nuts, yams, and Indian corn, which they received with unfeigned gratitude.

The natives gazed on these three famished

mished sufferers in silent astonishment : nor is it to be wondered at ; for their cheeks were shrivelled, their eyes sunk almost into their heads, their beards long, and their whole frames totally emaciated.

The natives, far from disturbing them, made signs for them to eat and drink, which they did with the greatest eagerness. Mr. Carter then begged to have his wound dressed, which was done with fresh water. Mr. Shaw having unbound his wound found it nearly healed.

The natives appearing to express some curiosity as to the manner in which those wounds were received, Mr. Shaw explained it in the best manner he could, at which they made signs of being much shocked, which did not however fully satisfy the three Gentlemen of their pacific intentions ; but as they beckoned to proceed on towards their huts, they complied, which gave the natives, apparently, great satisfaction.

They then attempted to get up and walk, but found they could not accomplish it without support, which the natives very kindly afforded them, and led them to their town, which is situated at the top of a steep hill, accessible only by two perpendicular ladders, up which they were lifted by their guides. When they arrived they were taken to the Chief's house, where were assembled an immense concourse, who came to view the strangers. Here they were again presented with corn, yams, and toddy to drink ; after which the Chiefs pressed them to take rest. Mr. Carter and Mr. Shaw accordingly laid themselves down there, but Mr. Haskett was removed to another house, there not being sufficient room for all.

They were a little alarmed at seeing two men watching at the door ; notwithstanding that the Chief placed himself between them and the men, and had a spear by his side. Mr. Shaw got up in the night and went out of the door, in order to try if they would prevent him going farther, but was agreeably surprised to find they waited only lest any thing should be wanted by the strangers.

On the morning of the 14th of July,

when they again met together, the natives presented them with Indian corn, yam, and toddy ; which when they had taken they made enquiry into the name of the land, and found that it was called *Sarret*, and was separate from the *Timor Land*, which was the first place they refreshed at. They were also informed that there was another small island to the northward called *Fardette* by them, but which is in our charts called *Ternabor*. They also understood that a prow came yearly to trade to *Ternabor*, and that she would arrive in seven or eight months.

This information greatly relieved them, and they were soon convinced that the natives were of a humane and hospitable nature.

The first and second week elapsed without any material occurrence, except that of a pair of scissars being stolen by one of the children. As they were very serviceable in cutting the hair round Mr. Carter's wound, the Chief was informed of the circumstance, and he immediately called a council, consisting of the elders of the community ; when after an hour's debate they withdrew, and on the day following the scissars were found.

On the 25th of July Mr. Carter's wound was entirely healed, after having had thirteen pieces of the fractured skull taken out.

They remained in perfect health until the 24th of November, when Mr. Carter caught a fever, and died on the 10th of December 1793, much regretted by his friends Shaw and Haskett, as well as by the natives of *Timor Land*.

The two survivors waited in anxious expectation for the arrival of the annual trading prow from *Banda*, and she arrived, to their great joy, on the 12th of March 1794.

They sailed from *Ternabor* on the 10th of April, and on the 1st of May arrived at *Banda*, where they were received with the utmost hospitality by the Governor, who supplied them with every thing necessary for men in their situation, and procured them a passage on board an Indiaman bound to *Batavia*, where they arrived on the 10th of October 1794.

T H E
LONDON REVIEW
A N D
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JUNE 1797.

Quid sit pulcrum, quid turpe, quid utile, quid non.

Private Memoirs relative to the Last Year of the Reign of Louis XVI. late King of France. By Ant. Fr. Bertrand de Moleville, Minister of State at that Time. Translated from the Original Manuscript of the Author, which has never been published. With Five Portraits from Original Pictures of the Royal Family of France.

THOUGH this very affecting subject has been treated by a great variety of writers, the Volumes before us furnish new sources of emotion as well as of instruction. The Author enjoyed uncommon opportunities of becoming acquainted with many transactions and circumstances unknown to the world; he possessed judgment to observe, and sensibility to feel, whatever was important and interesting in the scenes that passed under his eye; and he appears to possess a very uncommon share of candour and a regard to truth: for, while he displays the virtues and injuries done to the amiable and unfortunate King, he does not conceal his weaknesses, nor that these were, in a great measure, the cause of his misfortunes. Mr. Bertrand had no intention that these Memoirs should be published during his life. "His chief view in this Work was to do justice to the character of Louis XVI.; to detect the calumnies invented by the most wicked of men to justify the dethroning, imprisoning, and murdering the most virtuous of Kings. Placed in situations that afforded me opportunities of knowing the principles on which his Majesty acted, and the motives of his conduct at a most important crisis, I consider myself as a necessary witness in the great cause between Louis XVI. and his Murderers, of which posterity is to judge.

"My first design was, that those Memoirs should be reserved for the impartial judgment of future ages, as my personal testimony respecting all the facts within my knowledge; but it has been suggested

to me since, that those facts would derive a greater degree of authenticity from their being submitted to the contradiction of all contemporaries who think themselves interested in refuting them; that the truth of the Memoirs may be brought to the test of that cross-examination, I have been prevailed upon not to defer their publication any longer.

"The honour of the French Nation loudly demands, that all the manoeuvres, intrigues, and conspiracies that brought on the present Revolution should be laid open; that all the facts should be known; that the real criminals should be branded for the justification of the innocent; and the authors of such general calamity, and of so many atrocities may not be confounded with their numerous victims. Truth and justice shall trace the line which ought to distinguish and separate the errors which produced and favoured the Revolution from the horrid crimes which disgraced it. This separation will exhibit on one side but a small number of men; the greatest portion and the most blood-thirsty of the guilty having already been overtaken by the divine vengeance. On the other side will appear the whole French Nation, composed of different parties, now more divided by their recollections than by their opinions; for the greatest part being at length enlightened by time and by misfortune, detect those whole exaggerations led them astray: they are now more estranged by the hatred which they suppose in each other, than by that which they really feel; all are harassed by, and disgusted

with the Revolution; all feel the necessity of a general union to obtain the establishment of that order and tranquillity for which they all sigh, and are willing to purchase by reciprocal sacrifices, and by the oblivion of all injuries and resentments! How can they refuse to forget and forgive the consequences of errors, into which almost every individual of the French Nation have been led? for there is hardly one who did not wish for some change in the Government, at a period when the minds of men were in such a state of exaltation, that the antient edifice of the Constitution was in danger of being totally overturned, if at all attacked. To vows imprudently made, to the chimerical and ambitious hopes of hot-headed and factious men, to an inconsiderate desire for a new order of things, was owing that general fermentation, of which a class of men, as artful as perfidious, took advantage to throw all into confusion. Since then, every one has, in some way or other, helped on the Revolution: this ought to produce a reciprocal forgiveness, as universal as the errors from which it originated; — I say the errors, not the crimes; — for I am far from thinking, that certain execrable deeds, objects of everlasting degradation to the French Nation, will ever be forgiven by it. But, fortunately, the greatest criminals, the chiefs of the Regicide faction, no longer exist; and, among those of their accomplices who have the misfortune to be alive, how few there are who were not driven by threats and by terror, rather than prompted by native wickedness; and who would expiate the crime of their cowardice, if remorse could expiate such a crime!"

Mr. Bertrand foresees that the publication of these Memoirs will offend the violent of all parties; but he has formed the resolution of making no answer to any attack that may be made on his political opinions: which he leaves to answer for themselves, and to the judgment of the candid. However, he retains the right of rectifying, in the Original, such as may appear hereafter, in his own judgment, erroneous.

The Exordium which we have here extracted appears to us to be excellent. He brings forward the most prominent features of the picture he is going to make, which are indeed as justly as boldly marked; and, throughout the whole of the Memoirs, there is an air of sincerity and candour. Mr. Bertrand has re-

corded a very great number of Anecdotes, not a few of them interesting to every reader; but the greater number, perhaps, to the natives of France only. — It is as a book of solid and reasonable instruction, rather than a book of entertainment, that we regard these Memoirs. Mr. Bertrand is a judicious and penetrating observer; and his observations are commonly of such a nature as to deserve the attention of Statesmen. As an example, we shall give the following extract: It is generally known, that an open resistance of the French Monarchy first broke out in Rennes, the Capital of Brittany. "The capital error which M. de Thiard committed, and what immediately occasioned the insurrection, was the order he was known to have given to the troops, not to make any use of their arms, except to intimidate; for he had directed, that the soldiers should put the rammers into the barrels of their firelocks, in sight of the populace; to prove clearly, in case they should have harboured any suspicion of being fired upon, that no harm was intended. Having received this pledge of their security, the mob became insolent and outrageous in the highest degree; while the soldiers, on the other hand, were intimidated and passive, suffering themselves to be cuffed and kicked, and even allowing their arms to be taken from them, without attempting retaliation or resistance. In short, a party of sixty soldiers were so obedient to the orders of remaining passive, as tamely to allow their sentry-box to be broken in pieces by an inconsiderable mob, and they themselves to be beaten and wounded by the broken pieces of this very box.

"The people were emboldened to the excesses, rather from the impunity with which they were permitted to act, than from any idea of their own strength. At first, the disorder might have been suppressed, if M. de Thiard had given orders aloud to charge immediately, and fire upon those who did not disperse at the first warning; but, most unfortunately, he thought it would be better to overawe the people by a more considerable appearance of force; and that very night he dispatched couriers to St. Malo, with orders for fresh battalions of infantry, a few squadrons of cavalry, with some pieces of artillery, to march immediately to Rennes. This little army would certainly have been sufficient to ransack the town, and exterminate the inhabitants; but, as the character of M. de Thiard was

was too well known to be suspected of having such designs, the arrival of those troops, so far from terrifying the multitude, only rendered the insurrection more general, and augmented the mortification and disgust of the soldiers, who were full of indignation at the despicable part which they had been made to act. The military officers were not received in any family in town; and there never passed a day but what some of the soldiers were attacked or beaten. We were not much more respected ourselves: we seldom appeared in the streets without hearing very disagreeable comments passed upon us. To this M. de Thiard always returned a gracious smile, which the populace, (not comprehending its refined delicacy) imputed to affectation, or took for a sign of some fear. This custom of overlooking every attempt which was made against Royal authority, and the licence which was given to degrade and insult the persons employed to support it, inspired the leaders of the insurrection with the highest degree of insolence. A farce was acted in the squares and public streets, particularly under the windows of the Commandant and the Attendant, which was designed as a burlesque on the *lit de justice*, the last session of parliament, and some of the new laws. This piece was performed by shoe-blacks and chimney-sweepers, dressed in tattered black robes, square caps, and paper cravats, and seated on the little stools which these blackguards brought for the occasion; giving, as it was said, an exact representation of putting the Judge on a level with the judged. Printed papers, giving an account of all that passed at this Royal sitting of shoe-blacks, were distributed with profusion among the populace. These papers contained, also the speeches which the actors in this were supposed to have pronounced; but which the loud applause and mirth of the immense crowds which followed them prevented from being heard.

"M. de Thiard, who dined with me that day, happened to arrive while this entertainment was going on under my window. The idea seemed to him very amusing; and he endeavoured to make me laugh at some of the sarcasms contained in a piece, where we were both made to act the lowest and most indecent parts. I could not help saying to him, with some degree of spleen, 'that if this farce had been acted in Constantinople, and that I had read the account of it in the Gazette, I might perhaps have been

as much inclined to laugh as he was; but that it was impossible for me to find any amusement in seeing the King's authority so scandalously degraded.' This was the case already to such a degree, that the spirit of revolt infected every class. The Parliament, which had till then given an example of submission to his Majesty's orders, was loudly accused of having sold itself to the Court; and was in a manner compelled, by circumstances, to infringe the interdiction against assembling. I passed within ten paces of the mob, without attracting any attention: they were entirely occupied by a detachment of dragoons, who came to support the siege or blockade of the *Hotel de Luillé*; and who, instead of marching against the mob, whom they might have dispersed in a twinkling, formally drew themselves up, according to the orders of M. de Thiard, and stood peaceable spectators in the walk which overlooks that town. A few moments afterwards I met a dragoon, who, in galloping to join the detachment, chanced before him all the people in the street. Twenty-five dragoons, I am convinced, by a brisk charge, would have been sufficient to put all the inhabitants of the town to flight."

Mr. Bertrand gives a very satisfactory account of the commencement of the Revolution; of which he very justly observes, that "the first symptoms are as important as the effects."

He has occasion to remark many instances of the cowardice and intemperance of the mob; easily dispersed, if timeously and vigorously attacked; but rendered audacious and fierce by hesitation and forbearance.

There is something at once curious and instructive in the States, Parliament, and Bailiages of Brittany reviving and recovering their privileges that had been so long antiquated. This shews the importance of even obsolete and dormant claims; which may be realized by time and accidents.

Our Author, throughout his Book, has manifold occasions, which he readily embraces, of doing justice to the memory of his Royal Master; but, among the many and various testimonies exhibited to the innocence and goodness of the late King of France, there is none more emphatic than that of our countryman General Melville, recorded in a note, page 173. vol. 3. "The General, speaking of that Prince, said with much emotion, that he was *over-good*. The sensibility of the

humane and philanthropic General is well known. It seemed, however, to have been excited by the misfortunes and unmerited sufferings of the King in a very extraordinary degree. The General had opportunities of being intimately acquainted with the virtues of Louis XVI. By the Peace of 1783, it was settled that the Island of Tobago should remain to the Crown of France; but no conditions had been stipulated in favour of the British proprietors, who dreaded the idea of their rights and properties falling under a French Government. It was thought necessary to send a deputation to the Court of Versailles; and this was happily committed to General Melville, with another Gentleman. The General had not only been the first Governor of Tobago from 1764, but indeed the Founder of the Colony; that Island, then covered with wood and uninhabited, having been included in his general Government of the Ceded Islands. He had acquired, of course, a particular knowledge of the Island, and of its interests; and he was also considered as a person most likely to be well received at the French Court, from his conduct towards the French in his Government of Guadaloupe, and af-

terwards of the Ceded Islands. Through the candid and honourable attentions of the Marquis of Castries, Minister of Marine and Colonies; and, above all, to the justice and generosity of the King himself, on which the fate of the conquered Colony had been entirely thrown; he obtained various concessions, beyond the most sanguine expectations of the British Settlers. General Melville having thus possessed uncommon opportunities of knowing the amiable qualities of the King, was therefore affected in an uncommon degree by the recollection of them."

Mr. Bertrand sets out with giving, in the manner of Tacitus and the best Historians, the outlines of the picture which he afterwards fills up; but he falls too soon, agreeably to the vivacity of his notion, into a passion: even at the sixth page he begins an apostrophe, which he continues even to the sixteenth. Throughout the whole of the Memoirs, indeed, he appears too much in the light of an Advocate on one hand, and an Accuser on another. This may well be excused; but the Memoirs would have had greater weight, if the Author had adhered more to the style of Narration and Description.

James the Fatalist and his Master. Translated from the French of Diderot.
3 Vols. Robinsons. 1797.

JAMES THE FATALIST, like Pangloss, his rival and predecessor, attacks all *ancient establishments, civil and religious*, with some wit and some learning, but chiefly with sophistical and insidious logic. Like him, he hopes to overturn the direction of an over-ruling Providence, by shewing an occasional and accidental obscurity; and skimming on the surface of the *unsubornable question* concerning *necessary agency*, endeavours to obtain the credit of having explored its *depths*. The *optimist* considers himself as having accomplished his purpose if he establishes a few examples of misery in *his best of all possible worlds*; and the *necessarian*, having demonstrated that, in some cases of *volition*, man may be determined by *inevitable causes*, concludes, that in none he can be at *liberty to choose*.

The chief difference between the two *champions* is, that the first in order of time is supposed to *defend in good earnest the cause* to which the Author in reality is *hostile*; whereas *James and Diderot* are both likewise decisive advocates for *fixed and inevitable fate*, and honestly and simply support their opinion.

As a work of liveliness and ingenuity, this composition deserves a perusal, though it leaves the great question which it professes to discuss in its original *entanglements and ambiguities*. Such, indeed, they are: as probably no mortal will be able to clear,

"Or know their spring, their head, their true descent."

This, indeed, James, to do him justice, ingeniously confesses; and in spite of his *theory of necessity and fatalism*, acknowledges that he acts, and expects others to act agreeably to the free *determination of the mind*. He *praises* and he *condemns* according to the degree of wisdom and prudence which appears blended with the conduct he is considering; than which nothing, as he admits, can be more inconsistent with the *opinion of the immutability of the event*. It might as wisely be asserted, that man has *neither the faculties of eyes nor ears*, while we reckon upon the benefits of *hearing and seeing* for our companions and for ourselves.

Sed nunc non est his locus,

Our

Our work is not intended for the discussion of *metaphysical subtleties*, which, in truth, enter not, nor were ever intended to enter, deeply into the business and bosoms of men. Let us return to our friend James. The following detached incident will give an idea of his character:

"While our two theologians were disputing without understanding each other, as in theology it will sometimes happen, night approached. They were traversing a country in which travelling was at all times unsafe, and which was still more so at a period when a bad administration, combined with wretchedness, had multiplied without end the number of malefactors. They halted at one of the most miserable inns in the world. Two wretched beds were prepared for them, in a room formed by a partition of boards that displayed on every side wide-gaping crevices. They called for supper: they were served with dirty water, black bread, and four wine. The host, the hostess, children, and servants, every thing had a forbidding aspect. Close by their side they heard immoderate bursts of laughter, and the tumultuous joy of about a dozen robbers, who had been before them and engrossed all the provisions. James was tolerably tranquil; his master was far from being of the same temper. The latter was employed in placing his chagrin before him in every attitude, and in every point of view; while his servant devoured a few slices of black bread, and swallowed, not without wry faces, some glasses of bad wine. They were in this situation when they heard a knocking at their door. It was a waiter whom these insolent and dangerous neighbours had compelled to carry to our travellers, on one of their plates, all the bones of a fowl which they had eaten up.

"James, fired with indignation at this treatment, laid hold of his master's pistols. "Where are you going?"—"Leave me to manage the matter."—"Where are you going, I say?"—"Why! to bring this rabble to reason."—"Don't you know there is a dozen of them?"—"Were they an hundred, the number is of no consequence if it is decreed on high that they are not enough."—"Devil confound you with your impertinent babble."—James made his escape from his master, enters the room where the ruffians were assembled with a loaded pistol in each hand. "Quick to bed," said he; "the first that stirs I shall blow his brains out."

"James's air and tone of voice so strongly proved him to be in earnest, that

the rogues, who valued their lives as much as honest men, rose from table without the smallest murmur, undressed themselves, and went to bed. His master, doubtful of the issue of this adventure, waited his return in fear and trembling. James entered the room loaded with the spoils of these people; he had seized the whole of their effects, that they might not be tempted to rise again; he had extinguished their candles, and double-locked their door, the key of which he kept in his hand with one of his pistols. "At present, Sir," said he to his master, "we have nothing more to do than barricade this door, by pushing our beds close to it, and then go to sleep in tranquillity. Accordingly he sets to work, and pushed the beds up against the door, recounting to his master, with great coolness and brevity the detail of this expedition.—Master. "What a devil of a fellow you are, James! You believe then?"—James. "I neither believe nor disbelieve."—Master. "Had they refused to go to bed?"—James. "That was impossible."—Master. "Why?"—James. "Because they did not refuse."—Master. "Should they rise again?"—James. "Why then so much the better, or so much the worse."—Master. "If—if—if—and——"—James. "If, if the sea were to boil, as the saying is, we should have abundance of fish ready cooked. What the devil, Sir, but this minute you thought that I ran a very great risk, yet nothing was more unfounded. Now you imagine yourself in imminent danger; yet, perhaps, nothing is more false. All the people in this house dread one another, which proves that we are a parcel of fools."—Conversing thus he undresses, tumbles into bed, and falls asleep. His master eating in his turn a slice of black bread, and drinking a glass of bad wine, pricked up his ears, looked at James, who lay snoring, and said, "What a devil of a fellow is this?" Following the example of his valet, the master stretched himself also upon his bed, but he could not, like him, enjoy repose, for he did not sleep a wink. At day-break James felt somebody shaking him; it was his master, who whispered him, "James! James!"

James. "What is the matter?"—Master. "It is day."—James. "Very possibly."—Master. "Rise then."—James. "Why?"—Master. "That we may leave this place in all haste."—James. "Why?"—Master. "Because we are not well here."—James. "Who knows

knows that we are not ; or that we shall be better any where else ?"—Master. " James !"—James. " Hey-day ! James ! James ! What a devil of a fellow you are ?

Master. " What a devil of a fellow rather are you, James, my friend."

" James rubbed his eyes, yawned several times, stretched himself, rose, put on his clothes very deliberately, replaced their beds in their former station, fallied out of the room, went down stairs into the stable, saddled and bridled the horses, awoke the landlord who was still asleep, discharged the reckoning, kept the keys of the two chambers, and off set our heroes."

James you see is endued with *constitutional bravery*, which has been the case also of more *distinguished Fatalists* of whom history has recorded the achievements. Concerning the friendly alliance between courage and fatalism we shall not now speak ; observing only, that this species of philosophy is very fit to inspire confidence in such as are engaged in perilous undertakings. According to these principles, *security and apparent safety* are sometimes, to use an expression of our poet, *more dangerous than danger*. The reader may not be sorry to be told, that James and his master continue their journey unmolested by the robbers whom the former had routed.

But let us drop *James* for a while, and attend to his *master* ; not him of the *fable*, but *Diderot*, the *master* of both, who, quitting his fictitious character, thus relates an anecdote of himself :

" The history of the *poet of Pondicherry*.—After the usual compliments upon my wit, my genius, my taste, my condescension, and other discourse of which I do not believe a word, though I have been in the habit of hearing it repeated, and perhaps with sincerity, for twenty years.

" The young Poet drew a paper from his pocket. " There are a few verses," he says to me.—" Verses !"—" Yes, Sir ; and I hope that you will have the goodness to give me your opinion of them."—" Do you like to be told the truth ?"—" Yes, Sir ; and I desire to hear it from you."—" Well, you shall hear it."—" What ! are you such a fool as to believe that a poet would come to you in quest of truth ?"—" Yes."—" And really to tell it him ?"—" Most certainly !"—" Without management ?"—" Certainly ; management in such cases is at the best a gross insult ; when fairly

interpreted, it means you are a bad poet ; and as I do not think you have nerves to hear the truth, you are but a silly fellow."—" And do you find that frankness always succeeds ?"—" It very seldom fails."

" I read the verses of my young Poet ; and I told him, " Your verses not only are bad, but they prove to me that you will never make good ones."—" I must make bad ones then, for I cannot refrain from writing."—" What a dreadful curse ! Do you know the disgrace, Sir, into which you are about to fall ? Mediocrity in Poets can neither be endured by gods nor men, nor by booksellers-shelves ; so said Horace."—" I know it."—" Are you rich ?"—" No."—" Are you poor ?"—" Very poor."—" And to poverty you are going to add the ridicule which attaches to a bad poet : you shall have thrown away your whole life ; you will become old. *Old, poor, and a bad Poet !* Ah ! Sir, What a catalogue !"—" I am sensible of it ; but I am constrained in spite of myself." (Here James would have said, *but this was decreed on high*).—" Have you any relations ?"—" I have."—" What are their situations in life ?"—" They are jewelers."—" Are they disposed to do any thing for you ?"—" They may."—" Well ; go see your relations, and propose to them to advance you a small quantity of jewels. Embark for Pondicherry, make bad verses on your voyage ; on your arrival make a fortune. Your fortune made, return here, and write as many bad verses as you please, provided that you don't print them, for it is needless to ruin any body."

" About a dozen years after I gave this advice to the young man he again made his appearance. I did not recollect him. " I am, Sir, said he, the person whom you sent to Pondicherry ; I have been there, and have amassed a fortune of an hundred thousand francs. I am returned, have set about writing verses, and here are some which I have brought you."—" Are they still bad ?"—" Still."—" But your lot is settled, and I have no objection to your persisting to write bad verses."—" In truth, this is my intention."

This you will think, Reader, a singular occurrence and a singular character ; but M. Diderot has many of them in store. Here what he says in another place upon this subject :

" Is it this that excites your incredulity ? In the first place, nature is so diversified, especially

especially in characters and instincts, that there is nothing in the imagination of the poet so extravagant of which observation and experience do not present us with the model. I myself, who now speak, have met with the fellow of the *Mock-Doctor*, which till then I had considered as the most entertaining of all fictions.—What! the fellow of a husband whose wife says to him, *I have three children on my hands*, and who answers, *Lay them down then*. “They ask for bread.” “Give them a rod.” Precisely.—The following is the dialogue that passed between him and my wife: “Are you there Monsieur Gouffe?”—“Yes, Madam, for I cannot be in two places at once.”—“Where are you come from?”—“From the place I went to.”—“What have you done there?”—“I have repaired a mill that was out of order.”—“Whose mill was it?”—“I know nothing of that; I did not go there to set the miller to rights.”—“You are very well dressed, contrary to custom. Why under this suit, which is very becoming, have you a dirty shirt?”—“Because I have no more than one.”—“And why no more?”—“Because I have no more bodies than one at a time.”—“How are your children?”—“Admirably!”—“And the boy that has such fine eyes, so plump, so pretty a skin?”—“Much better than the rest; he is dead.”

• “Take Gouffe to a tavern, tell him your business, propose that he should go with you twenty leagues off he will accompany you. After having employed him, dismiss him without a penny; he will return perfectly satisfied with his treatment.

“Gouffe and Premonval kept a school of mathematics together. Among the numerous scholars that attended there was a young Lady, called Miss Pigeon, the daughter of the celebrated artist who constructed those two planispheres which have been transported from the Royal Garden to the Hall of the Academy of Sciences. Miss Pigeon went every morning with her satchel under her arm, and her mathematical instrument case in her muff. One of the professors, Premonval, fell in love with his scholar, and in spite of the propositions upon solids, inscribed upon the sphere, ‘she was got with child.’ Father Pigeon was not a man to acquiesce with patience in the truth of this corollary. The situation of the lovers becomes embarrassing; they hold a conference; but having nothing, nothing at all in the world, what could be the result of their deliberations?

They call to their assistance their friend Gouffe. The latter, without saying a word, sells his whole property, linen, clothes, instruments, furniture, books; raises a sum of money; hurries the two lovers into a post-chaise; accompanies them most cheerfully as far as the Alps; there he empties his purse of the little money that remained; presents them with it; embraces them; wishes them a good journey; returns on foot, begging his way as far as Lyons, where, by painting the rooms of a cloister of Monks, he earned as much as enabled him to return to Paris without begging.

“This was very fine.”—“Certainly.”—“And from this heroic action you imagine that Gouffe was possessed of a great fund of morality.”—“No, indeed! be undeceived; he had no more idea of it than a horse.”—“Impossible!”—“It is true, however. I had employed him in a piece of business; I gave him a draft upon my agent for eighty livres; the sum was written in figures. What does my man but add a cypher, and draws eight hundred livres.”—“Ah! shocking!”—“He is not more dishonest when he robs me than generous when he strips himself to serve his friend. He is an original, destitute of principles. The eighty livres were not sufficient for him; with a dash of the pen he procured the eight hundred, for which he had occasion. And then with what a valuable book was I presented? Some time after I had occasion for another valuable book, and again he furnished me with it. I wished to pay for it; he refused to accept the price. I had occasion for a third.”—“This time,” said he, “I cannot supply you; my Doctor of the Sorbonne is dead.”

“And what connection has the death of your Doctor of the Sorbonne with the book that I wish to procure? Did you take the two former out of his library?”—“Assuredly!”—“Without his leave?”—“Poh! What need had I of that, in order to administer distributive justice? I only displaced these books for the better, by transferring them from a place where they were useless, to another where they were to be used to advantage.” After this, shall we venture to judge of men by their conduct? But there is the story of Gouffe and his wife which is best of all.”

And this, Reader, you actually find some forty pages after, at the end of this first Volume. But we have not room for its insertion.

Towards the end of the second Volume a pleasant

pleasant quarrel takes place between James and his master, in consequence of the success of the former in an amour in which his master had failed. We will extract the more prominent parts of it :

" Master. " Well now, James, you say you were fixed in the house of Desgland, and Denise ordered by her mother to pay you at least four visits a day. The baggage to prefer a James ! "

" James. " A James ! a James, Sir, is a man like another. " -- Master. " James, you are mistaken ; a James is not a man like another. " -- James. " He sometimes is better than another. " -- Master. " James, you forget yourself ! Resume the history of your amours ; and remember that you are, and ever will be, no more than a James. " -- James. " If in the cottage where we met the robbers James had not been a little better than his master. " -- Master. " James, you are impertinent ; you abuse my goodness. If I have been guilty of the folly of taking you out of your place, I know very well how to send you back to it again. James, take your bottle and your baton, and go down stairs. " -- James. " You are pleased to say so, Sir ; I feel myself very well here, and I will not go down stairs. " -- Master. " I say, you shall go down stairs. " -- James. " I am sure you don't say true. What, Sir, after having accustomed me for ten years to live on the footing of a companion ? " -- Master. " I think proper to put an end to this. " -- James. " After having suffered all my impertinences ? " -- Master. " I intend to suffer them no longer. " -- James. " After seating me at table by your side, calling me your friend. " -- Master. " You do not know then what is the meaning of the word friend, when bestowed by a superior upon his inferior. " -- James. " When it is known that all your orders are not worth a pinch of snuff till ratified by James : after having coupled your name so close to mine that the one never goes without the other, and all the world says, *James and his Master* ! all at once you are pleased to separate them. No, Sir, that will not be. *It is decreed on high*, that as long as James lives, as long as his master lives, and even after they are both dead, it will be said, James and his Master ! " -- Master. " And I say, James, that you shall go down stairs instantly, because I command you. " -- James. " Command me to do something else, Sir, if you have a mind to be obeyed. "

" And now James and his Master, who had hitherto contained themselves, both

at once fly out, and set a crying, might and main, *You shall go down stairs---I will not go down stairs*. The hostess came up (the quarrel was at an inn), and being a discreet and prudent dame adjusted the matter, by requiring mutual concessions, not knowing," adds the Author, " that this, which she took to be the first contest, was more than the hundredth of the same species that had happened." James very wisely remarks, on an amicable resumption of the argument afterwards, when the master proposes that they should now change stations, " Do you know what would be the consequence ? You would lose the title without obtaining the substance. Let us remain as we are ; we are both very well ; and let the rest of our life be employed in making a proverb. " -- Master. " What proverb ? " -- James. " *James manages his master*. " -- We shall be the first to whom the saying will be applied, but it will be repeated of a thousand far superior to you and me. "

There is much solidity of reflection and knowledge of human nature in this little occurrence, which has the appearance of levity ; and a very useful hint may be gathered from it for the direction of *social conduct*. But this we willingly refer to the reader's sagacity. He will also find, in different parts of this work, several happy strokes of *wit and humour* ; but in this particular Diderot is much inferior to his predecessor Voltaire. In mixing it occasionally with *indecency and profaneness* both Authors agree ; and the philosopher of Ferney may be thought to be equalled, if not outdone, in the table of the *Shewb* and the *Thong*, and in the application of that fine passage of Ovid, *Os hominis suum dedit*, which that Poet attributes to the author of nature, to James's *broad flouted bat*. For his *indecency* Diderot defends himself formally in the very arguments of Sterne ; but such arguments, by proving too much, prove nothing. If then truth be admitted, it follows, that books do not at all contribute either to injure the morals or to improve them ; it should be added, that the more exceptionable passages are omitted in the translation before us. Many other *resemblances* of Sterne occur besides this which we have noticed. The Author confesses *this resemblance in one case* ; admitting also, that the point of *originality* can only be decided by priority of composition.

The main question, concerning *predetermination or fatality*, remains in its primitive

tive metaphysical darkness; from which, learning and diligence, far superior to *Diderot's*, have not hitherto been able to draw it forth. A work of levity and gaiety was certainly not designed to alter the condition of it; but may contribute a little to display the character of those who maintain it. *James* is a pleasant fellow; but he sometimes appears, what his Master calls him, a dangerous raga-

muffin. Whoever conceive themselves impelled by inevitable fate will probably feel less remorse for the malignity of their schemes, than grief for their frustration; for how convince him of guilt, who throws the fault upon the stars? or how delight his fancy with the temporal rewards of honesty, who believes that he is born to be hanged?

R. R.

A Residence in France, during the Years 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, described, in a Series of Letters from an English Lady, with general and incidental Remarks on the French Character and Manners. Prepared for the Press by John Gifford, Esq. Author of The History of France, Letter to Lord Lauderdale, &c. in Two Volumes. London: Printed by J. Plymell, for T. N. Longman, Paternoster-Row, 1797.

"Plus je vis l'Etranger, plus j'amai ma Patrie."

DU BELLOY.

IN the following passage we see the state of Religion during the tyranny of Robespierre, and his unprincipled and sanguinary faction:

"While the consecration was yet recent, the deputies on mission in the departments shut up the churches entirely: The refuse of low clubs were paid and encouraged to break the windows and destroy the monuments of them, and these outrages, which it was previously concerted, should at first assume the appearance of a popular tumult, were soon regulated and directed by the mandatories of the Convention themselves. The churches were again opened—atheistical and licentious homilies were substituted for the proscribed service, and an absurd and ludicrous imitation of the Greek mythology was exhibited, under the title of *the Religion of Reason*. On the principal church of every town was inscribed the *Temple of Reason*; and a tutelary goddess was installed with a ceremony equally pedantic, ridiculous, and profane; yet the philosophers did not on this occasion disdain those adventitious aids, the use of which they had so much declaimed against, while they were the auxiliaries of christianity.

"Music, processions, and decorations, which had been banished from the ancient worship, were introduced in the new one; and the philosophical reformer, even in the very attempt to establish a religion purely metaphysical, found himself obliged to inculcate it by a gross and material idolatry. Thus by submitting his abstractions to the genius of the people, and the imperfections of our nature,

perhaps the best apology was offered for the errors of that worship, which had been proscribed, persecuted, and ridiculed.

"Previous to the tenth day, in which a celebration of this kind was to take place, a Deputy arrived, accompanied by the female goddesses; that is, (if the town itself did not produce one for the purpose), a Roman dress of white satin was hired from the theatre, with which she was invested, her head was covered with a red cap, ornamented with oak-leaves, one arm was reclined on a plough, the other grasped a spear—and her feet were supported by a globe, and environed by mutilated emblems of feodality.

"Thus equipped, the divinity and her appendages, were borne on the shoulders of Jacobins (*en bonnet rouge*), and escorted by the National Guard, Mayor, Judges, and all the constituted authorities, who, whether diverted or indignant, were obliged to observe a respectful gravity of exterior. When the whole cavalcade arrived at the place appointed, the goddesses was placed on an altar erected for the occasion, from whence she harangued the people, who in return professed their adoration, and sung the Carmagnole, and other Republican hymns of the sort.

"They then proceeded in the same order to the principal church, in the choir of which the same ceremonies were renewed; a priest was sometimes procured to abjure his faith, and avow the whole of Christianity an imposture: though it must be observed in justice to the *French Clergy*, that it was seldom possible to find

any who would consent to this infamy: in such cases the part was exhibited by a man hired and dressed for the purpose. The festival concluded with the burning of prayer books, saints, confessionals, and every thing appropriated to the use of public worship.

"The greater part of the attendants looked on in silent terror and astonishment; whilst others intoxicated, or probably paid to act this scandalous farce, danced round the flames with an appearance of frantic and savage mirth. It is not to be forgotten, that Representatives of the People, often presided as the High Priests of these rites; and their official dispatches to the Convention, in which these ceremonies were minutely described, were always heard with bursts of applause, and sanctioned by a decree of insertion in the Bulletin."

It might have been expected that during the extreme scarcity of grain, the farmers would become, and often with sufficient reason, objects of suspicion; yet the records of oppressive cruelty have seldom, probably, have never before equalled the following detail of their persecutions:

It occurs in a note at the 100th page of the second Volume, and is in part authenticated by the speech of Dubois Crancè, Sept. 22, 1794.

"The avarice of the farmer was doubtless to be condemned, but the cruel despotism of the government almost weakened the sense of rectitude, for by confounding error with guilt, and guilt with innocence, they habituated you to indiscriminate pity, and obliged you to transfer your hatred of a crime to those who in punishing it, observed neither mercy nor justice. A Farmer was guillotined, because some blades of corn appeared growing in his pond; from which circumstance it was inferred, he had thrown in a large quantity, in order to promote a scarcity; though it was substantially proved on his trial, that at the preceding harvest the grain of an adjoining field had been got in during a high wind, and that in all probability some scattered ears which reached the water, had produced what was deemed sufficient testimony to convict him. Another underwent the same punishment for pursuing his usual course of tillage, and sowing part of his ground with lucerne, instead of employing the whole for wheat; and every where these people became the objects of persecution, both in their persons and property.

"Almost all our considerable farmers,"

says Dubois Crancè, have been thrown into prison; the consequence is, that their capital is eat up, their stock gone to ruin, and our lands have lost the almost incalculable effect of their industry. In La Vendée six millions of acres of land lie uncultivated, and five hundred thousand oxen have been turned astray, without shelter and without an owner."

Maniacs of every nation, as was the case of Margaret Nicholson, and others, have occasionally, and it may easily be accounted for, directed their wild vengeance against the Throne; but no instance of the bloody retaliation of despotism can exceed that of Robespierre. Let the reader run over the following narrative, and shudder at Revolutionary Systems.

"The assassins of Henry the Fourth had all the benefit of the laws, and suffered only after a legal condemnation; yet the unfortunate Cecilia Renaud, though evidently under a state of mental derangement, was hurried to the scaffold without a hearing, for the vague utterance of a truth, to which every heart in France, not lost to humanity, must assent. Brooding on the miseries of her country, till her imagination became heated and disordered, this young woman seems to have conceived some hopeless plan of redress from expostulation with Robespierre, whom she regarded as a principal in all the evils she deplored. The difficulty of obtaining an audience of him, irritated her to make some comparison between an hereditary Sovereign and a Republican one; and she avowed, that in desiring to see Robespierre, she was actuated only by a curiosity to contemplate the features of a tyrant. On being examined before the Committee, she still persisted that her design was *seulement pour voir comment étoit fait un tyran*; and no instrument, or possible means of destruction was found upon her to justify a charge of any thing more than the wild and enthusiastic attachment to Royalism, which she did not attempt to disguise. The influence of a feminine propensity, which often survives even the wreck of reason and beauty, had induced her to dress with peculiar neatness when she went in search of Robespierre; and from the complexion of the times, supposing it very probable a visit of this nature might end in imprisonment and death, she had also provided herself with a change of clothes to wear in her last moments.

"Such

"Such an attention in a beautiful girl of eighteen, was not very unnatural; yet the mean and cruel wretches who were her judges, had the littleness to endeavour at mortifying, by divesting her of her ornaments, and covering her with the most loathsome rags. But a mind tortured to madness by the sufferings of her country, was not likely to be shaken by such puerile malice; and when interrogated under this disguise, she still preserved the same firmness, mingled with contempt, which she had shown when first apprehended. No accusation, or even implication, of any person could be drawn from her, and her own confession was that of a passionate loyalty; yet an universal conspiracy was nevertheless decreed by the Convention to exist, and Miss Renaud, with sixty-nine others, were sentenced to the Guillotine without farther trial, than merely calling over their names. They were conducted to the scaffold in a sort of red frocks, intended, as was alleged, to mark them as assassins—but, in reality, to prevent the crowd distinguishing or receiving any impression from the number of young and interesting females who were comprised in this dreadful slaughter. They met death with a courage which seemed almost to disappoint the malice of their tyrants, who, in an original excess of barbarity, are said to have lamented that their power of inflicting could not reach those mental faculties which enabled their victims to suffer with fortitude."

We find farther in two notes below, explanatory of the above passage, that the sixty-nine people executed with Mademoiselle Renaud, except her father, mother, and aunt, were totally unconnected with her and with each other, and had been collected from different prisons, between which no communication could have subsisted. We are told also that Fouquier-Tinville, Public Accuser of the Revolutionary Tribunal, enraged at the courage with which his victims submitted to their fate, had formed the design of having them bled previous to their execution, intending by this means to weaken their spirits, that they might appear less interesting to the people, by a pusillanimous behaviour in their last moments!

In August 1794, our fair authoress quitted her dreary prison, in consequence of the fall of the detestable Robespierre. She reckons it among her satisfactions, that with the exception of the Marchalle

de Biron, none of her fellow-prisoners had suffered on the scaffold. *Of her, however, the fate appears to exceed the measure of authorized Murder.*

It seems she was a very old and infirm woman, and taken from her confinement in the same prison with this Lady, to the Luxembourg at Paris, where her daughter-in-law, the Duchesse, was also confined. A cart arriving at that prison to convey a number of victims to the Tribunal, the list, in the course dialect of Republicanism, contained the name of La Femme Biron. "But there are two of them," said the Keeper. "Then bring them both."—The aged Marchalle, who was at supper, concluded her meal while the rest were preparing, then took up her book of devotion, and departed cheerfully. The next day both mother and daughter were guillotined!

The enthusiasm of Rousseau's genius was sometimes usefully submitted to his good sense and knowledge of mankind. He observes very justly, that it is dangerous to teach the common people to *raison*: it must not always be informed of too much, because it cannot be informed sufficiently. Nothing therefore is generally more ridiculous or pernicious, than to make the bulk of the people neglect their useful callings to become *philosophers and patriots*.

Yet this right of directing public affairs, and of neglecting their own, is one characteristic of the new politics of France. Remark the following sentence of transportation in the registers of a popular Commission:

"Begeron, a dealer in skins, *suspected*,—having done nothing in favour of the Revolution—extremely selfish, (*egoïste*) and blaming the Sans Culottes for neglecting their callings, that they may attend only to public concerns." Signed by the Member of the Commission and the two Committees."

Much clamour and heart-burning has arisen in this country, from the check which Government has given of late to the formation of Political Clubs and Associations. The following paragraph from the history of the late rulers of France, will be the highest praise of the prudence of our Minister's conduct, in the mind of every impartial Friend of social order.

"The profligate, the turbulent, the idle, and needy of various countries in Europe, have been tempted by the successes of the French Jacobins to endeavour

deavour at establishing similar institutions; but the same successes have operated as a warning to people of a different description, and the fall of these societies has drawn two confessions from their original partizans, which *ought never to be forgotten*: namely, that they were formed for the purpose of subverting the monarchy, and that their existence is incompatible with regular government of any kind. "While the monarchy still existed," says the philosophic Lequino, "it was politic and necessary to encourage popular societies, as the most efficacious means of operating its destruction; but now we have effected a revolution, and have only to consolidate it by mild and philosophic laws, these societies are dangerous, because they can produce only confusion and disorder."

This is also the language of Brissot, who admires the Jacobins from their origin till the end of 1792, but after that period he admits they are only the instruments of faction, and destructive of all order and property. For the period of the Jacobin annals, so much admired by that Revolutionist, and commended in his address to his Constituents, comprises the dethronement of the King, the massacres of the prisons, and the banishment of the priests. The period he reproaches, begins precisely where the Jacobins disputed the claims of himself and his party to the exclusive direction of the government.

"We learn therefore, not from the abuses alone, but from the praises bestowed on the Jacobins, how much such combinations are to be dreaded: their merit, it appears, was to have subverted the monarchical government, and their crime that of not being useful as agents of tyranny longer than while they could also be principals."

Of the following example of enormity, posterity might have been permitted to doubt, did not the circumstance of its having become the subject of legal inspection, establish the horrid fact.

The Deputy Maignet, was on mission in the Department of Vaucluse, and besides numberless other cruelties, he caused the whole town of Bedouin to be burnt, a part of its inhabitants to be guillotined, and the rest to be dispersed, because the Tree of Liberty was cut down on a dark night, while they were asleep. The order for burning the place begins thus; *Liberté, Egalité, au nom du peuple François*; and after stating the

offence of the inhabitants, and instituting a commission for trying them, proceeds thus: "It is hereby ordered that as soon as the principal criminals are executed, the National Agent, shall notify to the remaining inhabitants not confined, that they are enjoined to evacuate their dwellings, and take out their effects in twenty-four hours; at the expiration of which he is to commit the town to the flames, and leave no vestige of a building standing. Further, it is forbidden to erect any building on the spot in future, or to cultivate the soil.

"Done at Avignon, the 17th Floreal."

Maignet escaped the just punishment of his atrocity; as it was proved in the course of the debate, that he was authorized by an express decree of the Convention, to inflict this specific example of barbarity.

Of the *mutual suspicions* which tyranny never fails to excite amongst private individuals, to prevent them from uniting to make an effectual resistance to a government they secretly detest, the following fact is an illustration:

"Two gentlemen dined with us yesterday, whom I knew to be zealous royalists, and as they were acquainted, I made no scruple of producing an engraving which commemorates mysteriously the death of the King, and which I had just received from Paris by a private conveyance. They looked alarmed, and affected not to understand it; and perceiving I had done wrong, I replaced the print without farther explanation: but they both called this evening, and reproached me separately for thus exposing their sentiments to each other."

In such times indeed how could any man be sure of his life, or his liberty, for a single moment? The fair writer tells that the municipality of Dijon commonly issued their writs of arrest in this form;—"Such and such a person shall be arrested, and his wife—if he has one."

But our time and our paper are failing us, while we are citing a few of the facts and passages in these letters, worthy of an Englishman's most serious attention and meditation. War, even the most necessary and most defensive, is a calamity which humanity must always depreciate; but when weighed against a Peace, which may domesticate such maxims and such conduct, it becomes comparatively a blessing. At present a Briton delights to save and to protect even an enemy, when subdued; but

but what are the sentiments which a Revolution must excite in him towards his relations, his countrymen, his friends? If there be truth in this narrative, which we have no ground to question, a father, a brother, a benefactor, should he dissent

in politics, must become an adversary from that moment; an adversary, whose doom is death; and whom it would be criminal to pardon or to pity.

R. R.

Family Secrets, Literary and Domestic. By Mr. Pratt. 5 Vols. 12mo. Longman. 1797.

WE are at a loss how to class this performance, which attempts, and we think not unsuccessfully, to unite with the entertainment afforded by the novel, something of the higher order of literature. To exalt the character without diminishing the interest of this species of composition, is certainly no easy task; but the principal difficulty of it, as the Author observes, seems to consist in combining the one with the other, so as to invigorate both. "Of the possibility of raising the general character of the English romance by the interposition of subjects of weight and sublimity, either in science or morals (he also observes), so as likewise to raise the passions and affections of the fable, there cannot be a doubt: and it has indeed been by several authors occasionally attempted, and with success to a degree, but with apparent apprehension." It is very evident, that the Author offers his Work to the Publick not without apprehension; though we think he may dismiss his fears, and confidently demand approbation from the success of his attempt. The principal characters of this Work are three brothers, of different dispositions, pursuits, and manners; all amiable in general, though not wholly faultless.

The incidents arise naturally, and succeed one another without any violence or improbability. In the progress of the story, the mind is kept in suspense, and the events are not anticipated before their time. The literary discussions do not interrupt the chain of adventures, but appear naturally to arise out of them. There is a due mixture of the comic with the serious, and we consider the character of Partington as well drawn and supported; indeed we suspected, before the Author's intimation, that he had some real person in view. The part which we least approve is the cavern scene in the last volume, which seems to have been introduced by the fashionable rage for imitating the horrors of "The Mysteries of Udolpho." Nor are we much better satisfied with the conversion of one of the principal characters to the Roman Catholic faith. These Volumes, upon the whole, however, combine entertainment and instruction; and if the Author has fortitude enough to exercise the

pruning knife with freedom, they may stand a fair chance of obtaining a respectable station in this species of literature.

The Poet's Fate. A Poetical Dialogue. By George Dyer. 8vo. Robinsons. 1797.

The neglect of Poetry is not a new complaint, nor has Mr. Dyer offered any thing new on the subject. His dissatisfaction seems rather to be urged against the indifference shewn to Literature in general than to Poetry in particular; as most of his instances are taken from authors who are not to be numbered in the poetical phalanx; and some of those Bards who are mentioned, as Jones, Rogers, Wolcot, &c. never were in circumstances to draw on them the commiseration of the world. Gibbons, Parr, Aikin, Gregory, Parson, Goddes, Wakefield, Maurice, Taylor, are introduced as not being in situations, to which, by their merit, they are entitled. This is a circumstance which, if admitted, is to be regretted. The rate ascribed to Butler is by no means certain, as there is reason to believe he was provided for by a pension from the Crown. Our Author censures Johnson, Beloe, Nares, and others, and entertains an opinion, that Priestley, Paine, and Godwin are three of the most ingenious and useful among modern writers; an opinion, to say the least of it, which will not be universally assented to. The poetry of this piece, however, deserves applause, and we shall be glad to hear that Mr. Dyer himself has no cause to repine at his own attachment to the Muses.

Suggestions on the Slave Trade; for the Consideration of the Legislature of Great Britain. By Sir Jeremiah Fitzpatrick, M. D. Knight. 8vo. Stockdale. 1797.

This Author is Inspector General of Health to his Majesty's Land Forces; and, by virtue of that situation, may be presumed to be well informed in matters similar to that which is the subject of the present performance. These Suggestions deserve particular notice: the object of the Author is to abolish slavery in word and deed, and to regulate the business in such a manner, that the planters in future shall only have a right to hold either Africans or Creoles as indented servants, or apprentices; that neither hardships nor cruelties

cruelties should be imposed on them, nor unreasonable requisitions made at the mere will of the planter, steward, or task-master; and that, in all cases, the servant or apprentice, whilst in those stations, shall be considered under the immediate protection of the law. We have not room to detail the several regulations suggested; but we recommend them to the notice of those who are interested, in any shape, in the welfare of the West Indies.

Prospectus and Specimen of an History of Marine Architecture; drawn from the best Authorities, and chronologically deduced from the earliest Period to the present Time; illustrated by upwards of one hundred Plates, exhibiting, at least, a thousand Figures, accurately engraved by the most eminent Artists. In 3 Volumes, Royal Quarto. By John Cbarnock, Esq. 6s. Foulcr. 1796.

The Author informs us, that what is here published is intended as a specimen of a work which has almost uninterruptedly engaged his attention for nearly twenty years. "It is, however, to be considered," he observes,

"as merely exhibiting to the Publick the typography, the paper, and the manner in which the different classes of engravings will be executed. As the letter press contains only an abridged account of the antient Galley, it would be an act of injustice to form any peremptory decision on the literary merit of the Work itself. What is now published being an abbreviation of upwards of twenty sheets, all the information it is meant to convey relates merely to the extent in which the subject will be treated through every different branch or æra." To this account we shall only add, that Marine Architecture is a most important subject to this country, and deserves every encouragement. Indeed, we are of opinion, that a performance like the present ought to be published as a National Work, at the expence of the Publick. We take some credit to ourselves, in having been the cause of drawing the attention of the Nation to this momentous pursuit; which, above all others, it behoves us to attend to, as the principal means by which the wealth and prosperity of the Nation are to be supported.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MAY 8.

THE LAST OF THE FAMILY, a Comedy, by Mr. Cumberland, was acted the first time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Mr. Bannister, jun.

Sir John Manfred has an only daughter, heiress to his large property, whom, from a strong tincture of family pride, he is resolved to marry to no man who will not take his own name. But this project is frustrated by the predilection of the young Lady to Peregrine, a nameless youth, who, has been employed by Sir John to write the history of his family. The person whom Sir John had fixed upon for his son-in-law was Abel Ap-Origin, son to Sir Abraham Ap-Origin, a Welch Baronet, who, having as much family pride as his neighbour, refuses to let his heir lose his name to gain a wife. As soon as Letitia Manfred's passion for Peregrine is known to her parents, he is dismissed from the family; when the young Lady, in order to regain her lover, teigns madness, and a series of circumstances ensue, which terminate in the discovery that Peregrine is the orphan son of a brother to Sir John Manfred, who then gives him his daughter.

This Comedy is fraught with more whim and humour than generally falls to the lot of its Author's dramatic writings.

The plot is interesting, but not intricate; and the language is distinguished for much purity and classical elegance. The sentiments are elevated, and the moral is good. The Author has made some successful efforts at new character; the happiest were, the Tiffany of Suett and the Squire Abel of Young Bannister. The Comedy sparkles with wit, and powerfully exercised throughout the last three acts the ritible faculties.

The performers deserved great praise, and received it. The Prologue, in the character of Sheva, was spoken by Mr. Bannister, jun.; and the Epilogue, in which a song was introduced, by Mrs. Jordan.

9. **THE HONEST THIEVES; or, THE FAITHFUL IRISHMAN,** a Farce, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Johnstone. This is taken from the obsolete Comedy of "The Committee," by Sir Robert Howard, apparently to shew the excellence of Mr. Johnstone, in Irish characters.

11. **THE SURRENDER OF TRINIDAD; or, SAFE MOORED AT LAST;** a Musical Dramatic Spectacle, was performed at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mrs. Martyr.

13. **THE FAIRY FESTIVAL,** a Masque, was acted the first time at Drury Lane. This

This performance was intended merely as a compliment on the approaching nuptials of the Prince of Wirtemberg with the Princess Royal. It was magnificent and shewy, and did credit to the taste, at the same time that it displayed the liberality of the Managers of the Theatre.

15. *THE WANDERING JEW*; or, *LOVE'S MASQUERADE*; a Farce, by — Franklin, Esq. was acted the first time at Drury Lane; but met with rather a cool reception, though it has since been performed two or three times.

17. *THE RIVAL SOLDIERS*, a Musical Piece, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Munden. This was taken from O'Keefe's Piece, entitled *The Spigs of Laurel*.

18. *THE VILLAGE FETE*, an Interlude, was acted the first time at Covent Garden. This was said to be written by Mr. Cumberland, with what truth we can only conjecture. It had but small success, and was soon laid aside.

23. *THE HOWEL*, a Ballad Opera, was acted the first time at Drury Lane, for the benefit of Miss Leak; and

The same evening, *DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND*; or, *THE VENETIAN REVELS*; a Comic Opera, was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mrs. Mountain. Neither of these pieces have appeared again, and are entitled to but little notice.

31. *CAMBRO BRITONS*; or, *FISH-GUARDIAN UPROAR*; a Musical Piece; was acted the first time at Covent Garden, for the benefit of Mr. Hull and Mr. Macready. This piece is only an addition to the foregoing list of performances, which, having been acted one night, have little chance of being heard of again. We therefore dismiss them without further notice.

P R O L O G U E

T O

WIVES AS THEY WERE, AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE;

WRITTEN BY A FRIEND;

Spoken by Mr. WADDY.

I COME not to announce a bashful maid Who ne'er has try'd the drama's doubtful trade,

Who fears with flutt'ring hope the curtain rise,
And scans with timid glance your critic eyes;
My client is a more experienc'd dame,
Tho' not a Veteran, not unknown to Fame,
Who thinks your favours are an honest boast,
Yet fears to forfeit what she values most;
Who has, she trusts, some character to lose,
E'en tho' the woman did not aid the Mule;

Who courts with modest aim the public smile,

That stamp of merit, and that meed of toil.

At Athens once (our author has been told)

The Comic Muse, irregularly bold,

With living calumny profan'd her stage,

And forg'd the frailties of the faultless sage.

Such daring ribaldry you need not fear,

We have no Socrates to libel here.

Ours are the follies of a humbler flight,

Offspring of manners volatile and light;

Our gen'ral satire keeps more knaves in awe,

Our court of confidence comes in aid of law.

Here scourg'd by wit, and pilloried by fun,

Ten thousand coxcombs blush instead of one.

If scenes like these could make the guilty shrink,

Cou'd teach unfeeling Folly how to think,

Check Affectation's voluble career,

And from cold Fashion force the struggling tear.

Our author would your loudest praise forego,

Content to feel within "what passes show."

"But since" (she says) "such hopes cannot be mine,

"Such bold pretensions I must needs resign,

"Tell these great judges of dramatic laws,

"Their reformation were my best applause;

"Yet if the heart my proud appeal withstands,

"I ask the humbler suffrage of their hands."

CONCLUSIVE ADDRESS TO THE SAME;

WRITTEN BY MR. TAYLOR;

Spoken by MISS WALLIS.

WELL, female critics, what's the sentence, say—

Can you with kindness treat this saucy play,
That gives to ancient dames the wreath of praise,

And boldly censures those of modern days?

Bring us good husbands first, and, on my life,

For every one we'll shew as good a wife.

Whate'er the errors in the nuptial state,

Man sets th' example to his passive mate;

While all the virtues the proud sex can claim
From female influence caught the gen'rous flame.

Nay, though our gallant rulers of the main

With force relentless crush the pride of Spain

'Tis WOMAN triumphs—that inspiring charm

With tenfold vigour nerves the hero's arm:

For KING and COUNTRY though they nobly bleed,

The smile of BEAUTY is their dearest meed,

And valiant tars should still be Beauty's care
Since 'tis "the brave alone deserve the fair."

ADDRESS

Spoken by Mrs. MATTOCKS, in the Character of *Mrs. Page*, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, at Frogmore, before THEIR MAJESTIES, and a large Party of the Nobility, on the Occasion of a Fête given by HER MAJESTY, in Compliment to the late Royal Nuptials.

Written by SIR JAMES BLAND BURGESS, BART.

(*Mrs. Page, running out of the Berceau Walk, is snapt by one of the Attendants: she struggles to get loose, and exclaims,*)

DEAR Sir, consider—pray, do let me go—
I must insist—nay, Sir, I'd have you know—
(*She breaks loose, and advances.*)

When all are here, shall Mrs. Page neglect
To pay her humble homage of respect?

(*Curtsey.*)
Forgive, if Nature thus restless guides:
The Heart will speak, when Happiness pre-
sides:

Did I not see the crowd rejoicing stand,
As from the Castle mov'd the beauteous
Band?

Our KING and QUEEN—May Heaven their
State preserve,
And lengthen all the blessings they deserve!—
First led the way—then came the lovely
Bride:

As her pure cheek the transient blushes dy'd,
She seem'd the conflict of her Soul to own,
Where Love by turns and Duty fill'd the
Throne.

Her Sister Graces, on her steps attending,
Now from each other catching charms, now
lending,

While from each eye unnumber'd Cupids
glanc'd,

Smiling, with temper'd Majesty advanc'd.
Then Lords and Ladies—what a goodly
throng!

The Lords so brave, the Ladies all so young—
Huddling together so, the pretty dears,
With racy cheeks, and hair about their ears—
Yet, though they seem'd so innocent and
chaste,

Methought they spread a little round the
waist.

But hush!—we ought not to forget that
Fashion

Prescribes to all alike the shape Circassians
The powerful Goddess, who commands the
World,

All female forms into one mould has whirl'd:
The lines of Nature now no longer strike,
But tall, short, fat, and thin, are now trufs'd
up alike.

Strange transformations have they undergone!
The times are oddly chang'd, since good Sir

JOHN

Here led his jovial Band to joy and mirth,
And gave to gallantry and humour, birth.
When in buck-basket he was once convey'd
To taste the ditch that circles Datchet Mead,
And when, well cudgell'd by good Master

FORD,
The jolly Knight in witches' muffler roar'd,
It pass'd—and then, again, when good Sir
HUGH,

For combat fierce, his rusty rapier drew,
And Master Doctor, whom the merry Host
With gibes and flouts misguided to his post.
There stood the Doctor with his rapier drawn—
And then, again, as tripping 'cross the Lawn,
Sir HUGH and QUICKLY led the fairy crew,
To scare the Knight, and pinch him black
and blue—

Oh! the delightful times which then I knew!
But cease remembrance of those long past
days—

New scenes of joy our admiration raise.
Tho' here, by sufferance, still my Cot remains,
A nobler presence dignifies these plains.
Ye blest retreats! ye sweetly winding glades!
Ye flowing meads, and thick embowering
shades!

Ye sacred Groves! where CHARLOTTE'S
favourite hand
Builds the gay pile, and bids the temple stand;
Where, on this classic ground, with classic
skill,

She learns the cares of Royalty to still,
Exult!—To you, the pleasing power she
owes:

Here her fond heart delight ecstatic knows.
When far from scepter'd pomp Her Monarch
strays,

And Frogmore's charms at early morn surveys,
His raptur'd eyes o'er all its beauties rove,
He hails the Tribute of His CHARLOTTE'S
Love.—

Here too, transporting thought! triumphant
reigns

Maternal love, without a Mother's pains.—
Here, when to STUTGART'S gallant Prince
is given

Her elder hope, enrich'd by bounteous Heav'n,
With all the charms of Brunswick's favour'd
race,

With chasten'd dignity and modest grace.—
Here, from those scenes whose public splen-
dours cloy,

From crowds exulting in their Monarch's joy,
A calmer bliss She seeks in these retreats—
Here, while her heart with conscious trans-
port beats,

Half pleas'd, half anxious, Her lov'd Child
she views,

Past years of happiness again renews,
From Memory's store each duteous act re-
calls;

And, while Affection's tear unbidden falls,

As

As still the gazes on her aspect mild,
She sees Her virtues ripening in Her Child !
Hark ! now from Eton pour the heart-felt strains !

The rising guardians of these sacred plains,
Their early pledge of Loyal feelings bring,
And mould their Virtue from their Patron King.

To them—to You—I leave the grateful toil
To grace His triumphs, and His cares be-
guile.

Be mine the humble, but auspicious duty,
To serve Him well, and bow to Love and
Beauty.

P O E T R Y.

To the EDITOR of the EUROPEAN MA-
GAZINE.

SIR,

The enclosed elegant effusion of filial piety
was written by Chevalier T. I. D'Ordre,
an Emigrant of distinguished merit, to his
father, the Baron. The particulars of their
sad depression are most affectingly related
in a Pamphlet (written also by the Cheva-
lier) entitled, "*Journal d'un Emigré*."

The English version was politely undertaken
by the Rev. Mr. Butler, Jun.

The respectable subscribers are all private
friends to the Author. The present pub-
lication was caused by their flattering en-
trearies. If, Sir, you should think the lines
merit a permanent existence, I trust you
will insert them in your valuable Reposi-
tory.

Chelsea,

ANABELLA VERNAN.

10th Feb. 1797.

EPISTLE

TO MY FATHER.

BY THE REV. WEEDEN BUTLER, B.A.

NOW seventeen summers o'er my youth-
ful head

Their varied dole of joy and grief have shed !
And unremitted still the best of friends
To me his kind solicitude extends.

From earliest infancy to manly prime,
My future weal engross'd his valued time ;
Whilst all the blandishments of science hung
On the dear dictates of a father's tongue
Blest hours and brief ! Now nought, alas !
remains

Save fond remembrance to augment my
pains.

Our lives infatuate paracides pursu'd,
Who in their country's blood their arms im-
bru'd

In wild despair to foreign climes we fly,
To shun the fiends of raging anarchy.

And shal' I ne'er those much-lov'd haunts
review

Where swift on rapture's wing each moment
 flew ?

Those much lov'd haunts, bedight with tufted
trees,

Shelter'd alike from heat and chilling breeze,

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Where many a flowret by my hand uprear'd,
In rich luxuriance of tints appear'd,
Are rudely stript of every Sylvan grace,
And savage desolation strews the place ;
Not even a rose survives of all my store
To mark the spot where Eden bloom'd
before.

Poor, fluttering outcasts of the prostrate
grove,

Ye carol there no more blithe strains of love ;
But, with the remnant of your callow brood,
Must quit the site, where erst our mansion
stood.

And shall I ne'er review our lonely cave,
Where rush the tumults of the lucid wave !
Where oft we took the air at close of day,
In friendly chat beguiling hours away ?
Once on the stream I gaz'd with steady eye,
And trac'd its progress as it rippled by :
"Just such," you pensive cry'd, "man's days
appear ;

"Wave follows wave, and year succeeds to
year."

How are ye chang'd, dear scenes of former
joy !

Each vestige of delight the storms destroy.
O'er all our plains, lo ! fierce Siroccos sweep ;
The exil'd masters veil their heads, and weep.
Rapine usurps dominion, peace retires,
In Gallia's bosom discord lights her fires.
The sports of artless mirth, the tender
glance

Shot from fair votaries of the sprightly dance,
All, all are fled. Distrust, with scowling eye,
Hath murder'd ancient hospitality.

But why should I thus fruitlessly molest
The fine sensations of my parent's breast ?
No. Let us trust the fates shall yet advance
Some bright vicissitude for hapless France ;
And strive, meanwhile, with full content to
prove

The present comforts of domestic love.

"Happy the man, who, on life's wayward
stage,

"One real friend's affection can engage !"
Such is the world's grave saw. My years,
tho' few,

Shew me that prize, respected Sire, in you.

G g g

Friendship

Friendship refines the force of Nature's claim,

And your son's happiness is all your aim.

Ah ! with what extacy of filial pride

To such a friend my secrets I confide !

And, like a meek Telemachus, resort,

When vice allures, to Mentor, for support.

Full oft shall vain imprudence inly mourn,
The flow'rs of vice conceal the deadliest
thorn.

A father's prudent eye detects the wiles
Of gay Calypso's captivating smiles.
But never wilt thou check with words severe

A love to innocence and virtue dear ;

Lisa's superior charms might well engage

The frozen apathy of palsied age :

Her youth, her beauty, and her modest worth,

Evince my fair a paragon on earth.

From this warm portrait, you, no doubt,
may deem

A poet's fancy urg'd the plausible theme :

No !—Truth here elevates her awful voice,

And ratifies with zeal a lover's choice.

Let others dread their wishes to impart ;

Mine fly with ardour to a father's heart,

That, from my dawn of helpless infancy,

Hath ever beat with fond regard for me :

For me prepar'd to live, and, oh ! how high

The price of love ! for me prepar'd to die.

Heavens ! what intensity of grief posselt,

The anxious throbbings of his honour'd breast,

When dire contagions, which but once assail

The human fabric, threaten'd to prevail !

Scarce from the bed of languishment
sprung,

O'er which paternal sorrow wildly hung,

But my fond guide, unable to repel

The loathsome taint, a seeming victim fell.

Hail ! melancholy pledges of the pain,

Which on his much-lov'd countenance remain ;

Ye claim resistless at my duteous hands

The mighty debt that gratitude commands.

And thou, Babet, whose sweet endearments gave

Assiduous aid, and snatch'd us from the grave ;

What had we been without thy kind display

Of tender vigilance, by night, by day ?

The weakness of thy sex awhile unknown,

Thou mad'st thy master's anguish all thine own.

Few are the friends of the unfortunate ;

But we have met with generous and great ;

Whose sympathies conspire our pangs to soothe,

And all Hope's ruffled plumage gently smooth ;

Whose delicate support our woes have cheer'd, [fer'd.

And thrown a double grace o'er toons con-

In grateful bosoms their desert shall live,
Whilst Memory holds her dear prerogative.
And, though a sad mutation we deplore,
We bless the day we came to Albion's shore,
Where with such large munificence combine

Thy matchless charms, Philanthropy divine.

A S O N G.

BY E. S. J. AUTHOR OF WILLIAM AND ELLEN.

WHAN a' was fae happy and smiling,

Whan a' was fae happy and gay ;

Whan a' was fae happy and smiling,

To see the blithe morning o' may.

The birds they were singing fae sweet,

And happing on ilka bit branchy,

How blithly I gaed for to meet,

To whusper and talk wi' my Nancy.

Among the brywn brechan I met her,

I thought her mair handsome than ever ;

Among the brown brechan I set her,

And whusper'd and talk'd wi' my lover.

And ilka sweet gawan I pou'd her,

And ilka sweet gawan look'd gay ;

Wi' ilka sweet gawan I woo'd her,

And pass'd the May-morning away.

TRANSLATION OF THE FIRST ELEGY OF TIBULLUS.

OF shining gold let others stores amass,
Rich acres hold, or boast exalted birth ;

In humbler state may my calm moments pass,

While constant fires warm the cheerful hearth,

Whie competency loads the frugal board

With simple bread, and sober cups of wine ;

Bread rais'd from corn within my garrets stor'd,

And wine from grapes that round my hamlet twine.

Nor blush I, when sometimes the plough I hold,

Or with the whip the flagging ox pursue ;

Or homeward-bound, within my arms enfold
A kid forsaken by the thoughtless ewe.

Each year lustration boasts her rites divine,

And milky draughts adorn each sacred mound ;

Great Pales owns the honours paid his shrine,
Where'er it stands, with flow'ry chaplets crown'd.

To thee, Vertumnus, consecrated bloom

The choicest fruits which bounteous summer yields ;

Thy temple, Ceres, wheaten sheaves perfume,
The gift, so will'd thy goodness, of my fields.

In gardens plac'd, Priapus, guard severe,
 Drives with his threat'ning hook the birds
 away :
 And tho' not fumptuous, yet some sign sincere,
 Lures thy gracious favours shall repay.
 Time was, when scatter'd o'er the wide
 domain
 Unnumber'd herds a fatted calf supplied ;
 Now, the whole charge which humbler means
 sustain,
 A single lamb forms all my festal pride.
 " To you this lamb be given ; while round
 the stake,
 " A plenteous harvest grant," the circle
 prays ;
 " Be present, gods—and oh ! propitious take
 " Our pure oblations from the west cleans'd
 vase—
 " The vase which antient kinds with pious
 care
 " Moulded to shape, and form'd from
 plastic clay.
 " Ye too, much dreaded wolves, our cattle
 spare,
 " And seek from richer flocks your nightly
 prey."
 I ask not wealth, I ask not hoards of grain,
 Which the rich state of ancestors attest ;
 Contented with a cot to brave the rain,
 And an old couch my wearied limbs to rest.
 How sweet in bed to lift the driving gale,
 Clasp the fair nymph, and loose her magic
 zone ;
 Or, when the clouds discharge the peking hail,
 Secure, amid the storm, to slumber on !
 Be this my lot—May he in riches roll
 Who tempts the dangers of the angry
 deep,
 Whose labour knows no pause, or whose fierce
 soul,
 By trumpets rous'd, shakes off ignoble sleep.
 Such troubles please not me.—At noon-tide
 blaze
 I seek the shade, the streamlet babbling by ;
 Or rather perish gold, than my rash ways
 Should heave in Delia's breast a single sigh.
 Thy rank, Messala, martial toils become,
 And new-won trophies shall bestrew thy
 floor ;
 Me the strong chains of love detain at home,
 Watching with anxious eye my charmer's
 door.
 For what to me's puissant victory's pride,
 The chaunts of triumph, and the pomp of
 fame ?
 Let me but sit, fair Delia, by thy side,
 And sloth inglorious may obscure my name.
 With thee I'd learn th' obedient ox to join,
 Or in a barren mountain tend my flock ;
 Sunk on thy breast, when limbs in limbs en-
 twine,
 My rapt'rous joys a bed of flint should
 mock.
 Shar'd by no partner, what avail the dyes
 Which Tyrian purple o'er the chamber
 throws ?
 Night darkens—and in vain the watchful eyes
 Beg the fond respite of a short repose.
 Wretch must he be who thy fair charms
 could leave
 For love of battle and the hope of spoil,
 Though Scythian climbs his martial camps
 receive,
 And captive bands proclaim a conquer'd
 foil.
 In death's last hour may still thy form be near,
 Fleet 'fore mine eyes, and catch my weak
 embrace :
 Then shalt thou weep, weep fondly o'er my
 bier,
 And with a parting kiss my relics grace.
 Then shalt thou weep—for not from rugged
 stone,
 Or cruel iron, are thy bowels made ;
 The soft affliction too each maid shall own,
 And soothe with social grief my how'ring
 shade.
 But ah ! my Delia, let not mad despair
 Rend your fair locks, or beat your heaving
 breast ;
 The wounds which here would claim my
 tend'rest care
 In realms below will strip my soul of rest.
 Mean-time, in mutual love, while fates per-
 mit,
 Our pleasures plac'd, the present hours shall
 court ;
 Joy suits not age ; nor do bald temples fit
 The lewd and wanton pranks of am'rous
 sport.
 In mutual love we'll toy, while fervid blood
 Moves the quick pulse, and fills the swell-
 ling vein ;
 While drunken feuds attend the vinous flood,
 And copious draughts inflame the youth-
 ful swain.
 Be such my glory, such my feats—Away
 Ye arms, your wounds and wealth to
 others give :
 Nor want nor riches my affections sway,
 Content in humble competence to live.
 WESTMONASTERIENSIS.
 G g g 2 DESPONDENCY

DESPONDENCY.

AN ELEGY.

WRITTEN UNDER A DEPRESSION OF THE
SPIRITS, AND A TEDIOUS ILLNESS,
OCCASIONED BY A MORBID MELAN-
CHOLY.

TO EMMA.

PHOEBUS once more unbends the wintry
sky,
And calls on Nature to renew the year ;
Swift from his rays the chilling tempests fly,
And through the glebe the verdant shoots
appear.

Time was, with joy I hail'd the vernal scene,
And felt in my veins the throbs of ecstasy ;
Secure from care in youth's enchanting dream,
The frowning world had then no frowns
for me.

But now my heart, with sadness sore oppress'd,
With no kind soft'ning friend to whisper
peace,
Sickens, and droops, and longs to be at rest,
Where the keen pangs of hopeless love must
cease.

My faded form, my pallid care-worn face,
Scarce one lineament of youth retains ;
My lifeless eye, my feeble tottering pace,
Tells me the tyrant Death his victim claims.

Thus, e'er the hand of hoary time hath
spread

The chilling palsy o'er my poor remains ;
Ere his white honours grace my drooping
head ;

Or the warm current stagnates in my veins ;

Ere long I go, ah ! never to return,
A sad pale ghost to Pluto's dreary shore,
Where passion's servid flame will cease to
burn,

And thy lov'd virtues be admir'd no more.

Soon from my sight this mimic scene will fade,
And Death's cold chilling dews hang round
my head ;

His icy hand the seat of life invade,
And lay thy Edwin with the silent dead.

Yet in that hour when Reason's self shall fail
My anxious thoughts shall fondly dwell on
thee,

Love, my sweet Emma, over Death prevail,
And your's be the sigh that sets my spirit free.

EDWIN.

TO JULIA.

WHEN rob'd in light the rising sun
O'er Persia's realm his influence sheds,
Whole nations instantaneous run,
And prostrate bow their joyful heads,
So when, of every charm possessor'd,
Thy presence gladden'd yon fair shore,
Hope, tear, and love alternate press'd ;
Who could behold, and not adore ?

Ah, Julia ! if compar'd with mine,
How happy is the Persian's lot ;
Soon as the morning sun shall shine
His ev'ning sorrows are forgot.

But when to future scenes of woe
My roving thoughts with fear explore,
And paint thee vanish'd from my view
To see that angel face no more ;

Then anxious doubts fresh pains impart,
Time hastes away with rapid flight ;
And nought is left my care-worn heart
But black despair and endless night.

CAIUS FITZURBAN.

SONNET TO THE CUCKOO.

BY THOMAS ENORT.

HAIL ! rustic herald of the laughing
spring,
Whose doubling note from yonder bloomy
spray,
Soft floating on meek zephyr's silken
wing,
Bespeaks the glad approach of fragrant
May.

O, how I love in some lone scene to stray,
And hear thee, blitheesome bird, thy wild
notes sing,

A "farewell sweet" to Titan's sinking
ray *,
That dale and thicket with thy music
ring.

But, ah ! how short and transient is thy
lay ;

For scarce does summer spread her ripen'd
stores

O'er earth's brown lap, but thou dost flee away
To distant climes, nor e'er art heard of
more ;

Till spring again, surmounting Winter's
glooms,

Wak'd by thy voice earth's empire glad re-
sumes.

Borough, 16th May, 1797.

* I have borrowed this allusion from the beautiful pastoral day of the poet Cunningham,
viz.

"Linnets with unnumber'd notes,
"And the cuckoo bird with two,
"Tuning sweet their mellow throats,
"Bid the setting sun adieu."

SONNET TO CARISBROOKE CASTLE
IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT

WRITTEN ON A VISIT THERE, MAY 20, 1797.

BY EYLES IRWIN, ESQ.

IMPERIAL tow'rs ! just emblem of the age,
When vice and folly threat our swift decay,
And faction murmurs at a Brunswick's sway,
Which fails by lenity to stem their rage !

Still may thy scite the loyal mind engage,
Where allant Charles, long struggling in
the toils

That fix'd a bold usurper in the spoils,
Gives, by his woes, importance to my page !

With time or treason what shall battle
wage ?

Fall'n is thy crest, and moulder'd is thy
wall,

As regal pow'r seems tottering to its fall,
While treads democracy the bloody stage !

But e'er, like Charles, he here expects his
doom ;

May Britons shield their King, or find a com-
mon tomb !

THE RIGHT OF SANCTUARY CONSIDERED.

[BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.]

*(Concluded from Page 192. *)*

LEAVING the fabulous stories of Malmucius, and the perhaps equally fabulous history of Lucius, as the dreams of Monachism, I shall return to the point from which I have, in a long digression, diverged ; namely, the reign of Edward the Confessor, who, as I have heretofore observed, laid the foundation of those privileges and immunities which were by some of his successors enlarged ; by some curtailed down to the age of Henry the Eighth

In ancient times, the right of sanctuary extended not only to the Church itself, but included the Vicar's or Minister's house and surrounding premises † ; yet it was still far more contracted than that of the Greeks, whose sanctuaries frequently comprehended the groves in which their Temples were situated, and comprised a circuit of several miles.

Of the sanctuary at Westminster, once so famous, little now remains. Its privileges have been long since taken away, and the part which still retains its ancient name, is not, as it is conjectured, more than one third of its original dimensions : yet, upon the vestiges of that little, it is no unpleasant pursuit for a contemplative mind to dwell ; and in a moment of reflection, endeavour to retrace the events that have happened, the scenes that have passed, and the changes which a series of ages have wrought in the narrow compass of the few acres sur-

rounding the venerable and august fabric, which seems to have reared its head impervious to the storm, and to have triumphed over the ruin of time.

The Constitution of the Benedictine Monastery of St. Peter at Westminster, it was once thought, rested upon as firm a basis as the Abbey itself ; and, fenced around by laws ecclesiastical and civil, was for centuries unassailed, and indeed deemed unassailable. It was a fortunate circumstance for this Nation, that the persons to whom its fall was owing, though rapacious, were not philosophers ; consequently, they did not attempt to root up one religious establishment, without planting another in its stead ; and, although we owe little to their motives, we have great obligations to Providence for the issue of an event, which has been a singular blessing to the ages which have succeeded that memorable epoch in the history of this Country

Although it is more than probable that the suppliants and fugitives who sought the protection which the shrine and cloisters of St. Peter afforded, were, in periods far remote, very numerous, I do not find any that have been deemed of sufficient consequence to attract the attention of the Historian, from the reign of Edward the Confessor down to that of Richard the Second, when not only the Sanctuary, but the Church suffered a violation, which, as it caused a con-

* The Printer has to apologize for the discontinuance of this Article for two months ; a circumstance which has arisen from the Copy having been accidentally mislaid.

† The security of Ecclesiastics from arrests in any Church, whether the right of Sanctuary appertained to it or not, was, it should seem, specially provided for. " If any shall arrest priests, or their clerks, or any person of holy church, in churches or church-yards, and thereof be convicted, he shall have imprisonment, and be ransomed at the King's will, and make gree to the parties," — 1. Rich. 2. c. 75.

considerable emotion while it was recent, and has been differently represented by Historians who have lived near to or remote from the time when it happened. I shall, to conclude this speculation, relate in my own words, as they have occurred upon comparing the several authorities to which I have in the course of it alluded.

In the year 1378 *, a very remarkable circumstance relating to Sanctuary, happened in that of St. Peter at Westminster: Robert Hawley and John Schakell, two men famed for their valiant actions in the war engaged in by the Black Prince, in favour of the Spanish Monarch Peter the Cruel, had, in 1367, taken prisoner the Count of Denia, a person of great importance in that country. In those ancient times, when the law of Chivalry retained its full force, the prisoner, and consequently his ransom, belonged to those that had captured him. The Count, it should seem, ill brooking confinement, soon after he arrived in England, endeavoured, by his correspondent in his own country, to raise money in order to procure his emancipation; but failing in this, he sent for his eldest son, and left him as an hostage for his remittance of the ransom. He set out for Spain, procured a command, and went upon an expedition; in the course of which, his son and his ransom were equally forgotten.

Whether any circumstance in a course of years brought to the father's memory the young man, is uncertain; but it is certain, that some application was made to the Duke of Lancaster, who, in right of his wife, claimed the Crown of Castile; and that he demanded the youth of his keepers Hawley and Schakell, who, refusing to deliver him up without a proper remuneration, were committed to the Tower.

Schakell had a favourite domestic, who, struck with the misfortunes, and much attached to the person of his master, requested to accompany him; which request was, after some difficulty, complied with.

The two warriors and this servant had been but a short time in confinement before they found means to escape from the Tower, and to fly to the Sanctuary at Westminster for protection. Sir Alan Boxhull, Constable of that Fortress, with Sir Ralph Ferrars his deputy, and fifty armed men, immediately pursuing, seized Schakell and the youth just as they had gained the verge of the Abbey, and conveyed them to their former apartments in the prison. While this was transacting, some of the party followed Hawley into the Church, and most inhumanly murdered him in the choir, at the time when high mass was celebrating †.

It was not without reason, that great

* Thos. Walsingham.

† The day of the month when this act of cruelty occurred was noted in some verses engraved in the stone pavement on the very spot where the unfortunate Hawley fell:

" M. Domini C.ter, septuaginta, his dabis octo

" Taurina celebrem plebe colente die diem.

" Hic duodena prius in corpore vulnera gestans

" Ense petente caput Haule Robertus obit

" Cujus in interitu libertas, cultus, honestas

" Planxit militiæ immunis Eucklie."

The festival of Taurinus mentioned in these verses, and who, according to the legendary accounts, was Bishop of Eureux in Normandy in the first century, was kept on the eleventh day of August (a); and was, by the Monks, considered as a day of extraordinary solemnity. Hawley was buried in the South part of the Cross, and had an epitaph, of which, in Camden's (b) time, there were the following remains; but which, alas! have been long since obliterated:

" Me dolus, ira furor, multorum, militis atque

in hoc gladiis celebri peccatis asylo

Dum Levita Dci Sermones legit ad aram.

Proh dolor! ipse meo monachorum sanguine vultus

Aspersi moriens: chorus est mihi testis in ævum.

Et me nunc retinet sacer is locus Hawle Robertum

Hic quia pecciferos male sensi primitus infes.

(a) *Baronius on the Roman Martyrology.*

(b) *Reges, Regina, &c. quarto, 1606. Lond.*

complaints were made of this violation of Sanctuary; for although, as I before observed, this privilege had been much abused, and the Church had frequently become a refuge for bad men, and even the scene of great enormities; yet surely, in such a case as this, the *Jus alyli* ought to have been allowed. Here the ecclesiastical arms should have been opened to have sheltered innocent fugitives, who flew to them for protection. Besides, the Abbey itself, but more especially the Choir, was always considered as more sacred than the district and liberties around it; and the hour of prayer, and offices of public worship, thought to be, above all other times, entitled to peculiar veneration and respect.

In all the reign of the unfortunate Richard, there was scarce a circumstance, however untoward, that caused a greater agitation in the public mind, than did this murder. Every one shuddered with horror at the atrocity of the offence. The profanation of the Abbey was deemed to great *, that it was ordered to be shut during the space of four months, and that the taking off this interdiction might be attended with a solemnity calculated to impress the minds of the people with an awe and veneration suitable to the occasion, the Archbishop of Canterbury † and five other Bishops, went thither, with their suites, in procession, and after some ceremonies necessary to the purification of the Church, did publicly excommunicate Boxhull, Ferrars, and all others concerned with them in the sacrilegious murder that had been committed: which excommunication the Bishop of London repeated on every Wednesday and Friday for near four succeeding months, at St. Paul's.

In those times the Saxon custom of commuting crimes for money, had not been totally abolished. Boxhull and Ferrars agreed to pay to the Abbey two hundred pounds ‡, by way of fine or penance, which, it appears, was considered as an ample remuneration; and then interdiction consequently ceased.

But tho' the culprits were thus relieved from the ecclesiastical censure, Nicholas Litlington, the then Abbot, determined, whatever might have been his reason §

for dispersing the impending thunder of the Church, not to let the storm subside by their liberation from its anathemas. He accordingly, in a Parliament which was shortly after holden at Gloucester, made a long and pathetic appeal against this recent violation of Sanctuary, — which had such an effect upon the minds of his auditors, that when they next met at Westminster it was remembered; and, being again taken up with great spirit by the Abbot ¶, the privileges of Sanctuary were unanimously confirmed, with this reasonable exception, that the goods of the persons who sought its protection, should be liable to be seized for the payment of their debts.

By this time the old Count of Denia being dead, and the situation of Schakell having attracted the attention of the Privy Council, he was ordered to be brought before them, and his hostage demanded; but he refusing to deliver him up, or inform them where he was, they came to an agreement to ransom him. The sum stipulated was five hundred marks in hand, and one hundred yearly during his life.

When this was settled, he was called upon to produce the young Count of Denia. He retired for a few minutes, and, to the astonishment of every one, returned with the youth, who had desired to be imprisoned with him, and who had for several years acted as his valet.

Proper persons were immediately sent for, who to the satisfaction of the Council, identified the young Nobleman; and while the whole Court applauded his high sense of honour and integrity, which had induced him to assume a menial character, rather than violate an engagement which his father had made, they paid equal compliments to his quondam master Schakell, for his affection and attachment towards him. The affairs of the Count demanding his attendance in Spain, that Gentleman was permitted to accompany him. They served together in the wars, and it is said that the friendship which commenced in the manner which has been related, continued until it was dissolved by the death of Schakell; who expired in the arms, and was honoured with a magnificent funeral at the expense of the Court of Denia.

* N. Quat. f. 38.

† Thomas Walsingham.

‡ This, if we consider the value of money at that time, was a very large sum.

§ Probably the interference of the Duke of Lancaster.

¶ This Abbot, Litlington, at the age of seventy-two, upon an apprehension of an invasion by the French, with two of his Monks, armed themselves, and prepared to go to the sea coast, in defence of their country. The invasion not taking place, the armour of one of the Monks (John Canterbury) was carried to London to be sold, but had this remarkable circumstance attending it, that it was of such an enormous size, no person could be found whom it would fit. DROS

D R O S S I A N A.

NUMBER XCIII.

ANECDOTES of ILLUSTRIOUS and EXTRAORDINARY PERSONS;
PERHAPS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

A THING OF SHREDS AND PATCHES!

HAMLET.

[Continued from Page 331.]

CATHERINE THE SECOND, EMPRESS
OF RUSSIA.

THE gallantries of this extraordinary woman were pretty well known to her subjects; she was, however, very nice with respect to the most distant allusion to them in her presence. Signor Talaffi, the celebrated Italian Improvisatori, whom we have heard some years ago in England with so much pleasure, was one day singing his verses before the Empress and her Court at Peterburgh, when, for the sake of the rhyme, he called her

"Della Russia la Grand Sultana."

She blushed, and ordered that he should no more be permitted to *improvise* in her presence.

In one of her letters to M. de Voltaire, she says, "Sir, I have just now received your last letter, in which you give me a decided place amongst the Stars. I hardly look upon those kind of places as worth taking much pains to obtain. Indeed, I have no inclination to be placed amongst those whom the human race has so long adored, unless by yourself and your worthy friends. Whatever self-love one may feel, it seems impossible, I think, for any one to desire to see himself put upon a level with Calves, with Oxen, with Crocodiles, with Onions, Serpents, and beasts of all kinds, &c. After this enumeration, where is the person who can desire to be deified?"

"You will tell me, that since the success of my last campaign, I give myself great airs; but it is only since I have been *successful* that Europe has found out that I have some share of understanding; yet at forty years, you know, one does not in general increase in beauty or in understanding. Adieu, Sir; keep yourself in good health, and pray to God for us."

"CATHERINE.

"Petersburgh, Oct. 17, 1770."

This Princess, in another of her letters to Voltaire, says, "I intend to an-

swer the Prophecy of J. James Rousseau *, in giving him. I hope as long as I live, the lie; not very civilly, perhaps. This, Sir, is my intention; it only remains to see the effects of it. After this, Sir, I am almost tempted to say, Pray to God for me.—I have received, with great gratitude, the second volume of your History of Peter the Great. If when you began that History I had been in the situation in which I am now, I could have sent you several papers relative to it. It is indeed true, that one cannot sufficiently express one's admiration of the genius of that *great* man. I am about to print his Original Letters, which I have gotten together from all quarters. He has painted himself in them. What has always struck me as the noblest feature in his character, is, that, however he might sometimes give way to passion, truth had always an infallible ascendancy over him; and for this alone, in my opinion, he would deserve a statue.

"The Princes and Republics of Christian Europe are themselves the causes of the insults their Ambassadors receive at the Ottoman Porte. They make too much of these Barbarians. To behave in an intriguing and reptile manner, is not the way to obtain the esteem of any one. This is, in general, what Europe has followed, and which has spoiled those Savages. William, King of England, used to say, that there was no honour to be kept with the Turks.

"I doubtless wish for Peace, and to arrive at it it is necessary that I should go on with the War as long as matters remain in their present state, and you will then at least have some hopes of seeing the end of the captivity of the Turkish Ladies.

"So then, with the sentiments which you know I entertain of you, and with the sincerest gratitude for every instance of your friendship towards me, I shall ever continue to wish your life as long as that of Methusalem, or at least as long as that of the Englishman who lived

* Rousseau had somewhere in his works said, that the Russians never would be a polished and a great Nation, and that Peter had been in too great a hurry in his attempt to civilize them.

in cheerfulness and good health to the age of one hundred and seventy-three. Follow his example, you, whose example no one can follow.

“CATHERINE.

“My idea of a code of Criminal Law is, that it should not contain a long list of many crimes, and that the punishments should be proportionate to the crimes. This I will own to you is a nice matter, and will require much reflection.

“I had nearly forgotten to mention, that the experience of two years has convinced us, that the Court of Equity established in Peterburgh by my regulations, is become the grave of chicanery and pettifoggery.

“Peterburgh,
“20th Sept. 1777.”

RACINE.

Voltaire used to say, that nothing could be so easy as to make a commentary upon the writings of this elegant writer, for that the author would have nothing to do but to put under every passage, “fine, admirable, excellent, charming, &c.” The French scholars universally prefer his verses to those of any Poet in their unmusical language. Racine was by no means a man of good temper, and was extremely rough and impetuous in conversation. He had once a long and a violent dispute with his friend Boileau;—when it was over, Boileau, with great *sang froid*, said to him, “Had you any real intention just now of making me uneasy?” “God forbid, my good old friend,” replied Racine.—“Well then,” said Boileau, “you have done what you did not intend to do, for indeed you have made me uneasy.”

Yet Racine had so great an attachment to Boileau, that when the satyrist visited him on his death-bed, he said, throwing his arms around him, “I look upon it as a great happiness that I die before you.”

Racine read extremely well. Louis the Fourteenth sent to him one day when he was indisposed, to read something to him. Racine proposed the celebrated Translation of Plutarch's Lives by Amyot. “The language is antiquated,” said the King.—“Well, then, Sir,” replied Racine, “I can correct that defect; I will put him into modern French.” This Racine did, and pleased his Sovereign extremely.

Racine, soon after his appointment to the place of Historiographer to Louis the Fourteenth, requested an audience

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—“Sire,” said he, “an Historian ought not to flatter; he is bound to represent his hero exactly as he is. He ought indeed to pass over nothing. In what way does your Majesty choose that I should speak of your gallantries?” “Pass them over,” replied the King, coolly. “But, alas! Sire,” replied Racine, with great manliness, “what I omit, the reader will supply.” Louis replied, “Pass them over, I tell you.”—Racine added, “As there are many incredible things, Sire, in the life of your Majesty, the sincerity with which I should avow the weaknesses of my Hero to my reader, will persuade him that I regard the truth, and this regard to truth will, in his mind, be a passport for my history.” Louis replied, “I am not yet decided in my opinion what you ought to do: All that I can tell you at present is, to pass over my intrigues.”

EDMUND SPENSER.

Ben Jonson told Mr. Drummond, of Houthorden, that by the Blasted Beast in the “Fairy Queen,” Spenser meant the Printers, and by the false Duessa, the Queen of Scots. He said too that Spenser's goods were robbed by the Irish, and his house and a little child burnt, and that he and his wife escaped; and that afterwards he died in King-street for want of bread; and that he refused twenty pieces sent him by Lord Essex, and said he had no time to spend them.

BEN JONSON.

This learned man used to curse Petronch for seducing verses into sonnets, which, he said, was like that tyrant's bed, where some who were too short were racked, others too long cut short. He said, that Petronius, Plinius Secundus, and Plautus, spoke best Latin, and that Tacitus wrote the secrets of the Council and Senate, as Suetonius did those of the Cabinet and the Court; that Lucan taken in parts was excellent, but altogether naught; that the sixth, seventh, and eighth books of Quintilian were not only to be read, but altogether digested; that Juvenal, Horace, and Martial were to be read for delight, and Hippocrates for health. Of the English Nation, he said, that “Hooker's Ecclesiastical History” was good for Church matters, and “Seddon's Titles of Honour for Antiquities.”—*Heads of a Conversation between Ben Jonson and William Drummond of Houthorden, Jan. 1619.*

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JOUR.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST SESSION of the EIGHTEENTH PARLIAMENT of GREAT BRITAIN.

[Continued from Page 356.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 1.

THIS day the various Bills upon the Table were read in their respective stages. Among these was the Minute of Council Bill, which was read a third time, and passed.

The Usher of the Black Rod apprized the House, that a number of Members of the House of Commons were waiting for a conference with their Lordships in the Painted Chamber, which took place with the accustomed forms. The Deputation from the Commons was headed by the Master of the Rolls, who read the Resolutions agreed to by that House respecting a Plan for the more effectual Promulgation of the Statutes.

After some private business had been disposed of, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 2.

Lord Muncafter presented, from the House of Commons, certain Reports, made by the Secret Committee of that House, for the use of their Lordships.

Lord Grenville presented a Message from his Majesty, precisely the same as that delivered to the House of Commons on Saturday last [see page 356.], which was read by the Clerk.

His Lordship then moved, "That his Majesty's Message be taken into consideration on Thursday next, and that the Lords be summoned for that day;" which was ordered accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Minute of Council Bill, the Irish Funds Transfer Bill, and to nineteen private Bills.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Lord Grenville presented a Message from his Majesty, similar to that delivered to the House of Commons, respecting the intended Marriage of the Princess Royal to the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg. His Lordship then moved an Address to his Majesty, in answer to his gracious Message, which he prefaced by observing, that the utmost unanimity must pervade the House on such an occasion, and that all their Lordships must feel happy in expressing their sincere congratulation at an event which produced such an advantageous

alliance, and contributed to the domestic happiness of his Majesty's Royal Family.

The Address was then read, which, after thanking his Majesty for his most gracious communication, faithfully echoed the Message, and expressed the satisfaction and concurrence of the House in the warmest and most affectionate language.

The question was then put, and the Address was voted *nem. dis.*

The Duke of Bedford intimated his intention to bring forward, on some future day, a Motion for the production of papers relative to the late proceedings on board the Channel Fleet at Spithead, unless Ministers deemed it expedient so to do of their own accord.

Earl Spencer said, that he had it not in command from his Majesty to make any communication to the House on the subject; nor did it appear to him as likely that he should be ordered to do so.

Earl Howe said, that he had attended the House lately several times, and waited with anxious impatience for an opportunity of vindicating himself from an unfounded charge that had been alleged against him, which affected his professional credit and character: he felt that he could not regularly have originated the discussion himself, but was so far happy, that he was likely to have a regular opportunity of vindicating himself; at the same time it struck him (alluding to the affair of the Mutiny) as a very improper subject for discussion, and, in the present circumstances, rather likely to be productive of mischief, than of good effects.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence took the opportunity to express his opinion, that the Noble Admiral's conduct had been perfectly unexceptionable, and that when the opportunity arrived, he would be able to vindicate himself in a manner consonant to the illustrious character he had always maintained. He also coincided with the Noble Admiral, in deprecating the discussion of the subject, as likely to be productive of no possible good effect.

Lord

Lord Grenville observed to the same effect. He deprecated the discussion of a subject of such delicacy and importance, as of the most injurious tendency, and, under the present circumstances, as had better never been mentioned.

The Earl of Carlisle said, that allowing the present moment not to be a proper one for such a discussion, it might be proper to investigate the affair, for the purpose of determining where the faults lay, or how an affair of its alarming tendency had originated.

Earl Howe rose and said, that by what had transpired, it was not likely that he should have a fitter opportunity than the present moment, for stating to their Lordships the share he had in the unfortunate transaction before alluded to, which to the best of his recollection was this: During his residence at Bath, about three or four months ago, the Noble Earl said he received several petitions, accompanied by anonymous letters, representing the existence of grievances on board the fleet which he once had the honour to command; but, on account of their coming in so questionable a shape, he did not transmit them to the Admiralty. He was induced, however, to communicate what had happened to an Officer on board the fleet, and requested information as to the existence of those grievances. His friend assured him in reply, that if any grievances did exist, they were unknown to him. With this answer his Lordship was satisfied, and concluded that the allegations in the petitions were without foundation. On his return to town, however, one of the Lords of the Admiralty called at his house on the subject of the petitions, and the sequel was well known to their Lordships and the Country, by public rumour.

After a few explanatory words, the conversation dropped. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 4.

ADVANCES TO THE EMPEROR AND IRELAND.

The Order of the Day, for the consideration of his Majesty's Message to the House, delivered on Tuesday, respecting a pecuniary Loan to the Emperor, and also a Loan to the Government of Ireland, having been moved,

Lord Grenville then rose to move an Address to his Majesty on the occasion, which he prefaced with a very few observations, as he was confident that but one opinion could prevail among their Lordships on the subject of his Majesty's

communication. The situation of Ireland was obviously such as to render the proposed pecuniary assistance necessary: to this he deemed it impossible to offer an objection. With respect to the projected Loan to our illustrious Ally, his Imperial Majesty, it was deemed expedient, under the present circumstances of the War, to enable this Country to accommodate that Prince with a Loan, to the amount mentioned in his Majesty's gracious Message, should the situation of affairs require it, as the best means of effecting a general and secure Peace. His Lordship then read the Address, which, after thanking his Majesty for his gracious communication, as usual, faithfully echoed the Message. The Address being read from the Woolsack, the question was put, and it was voted *nem. diss.*

The Address was then ordered to be presented to his Majesty in the usual form, and an adjournment took place.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

The various Bills on the Table were forwarded in their respective stages, and some private business disposed of, after which an adjournment took place.

MONDAY, MAY 8.

The Loan Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

Various Bills were forwarded in their respective stages, after which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

On the Question for the second reading of the Loan Bill,

The Earl of Suffolk took the opportunity to observe upon the magnitude of the sum that was intended to be sent to Ireland, and thought that the measure required explanation.

Lord Grenville replied, that the situation of Ireland was obviously such, as to leave no doubt of the propriety of raising a sum of money for its defence, in this country; and that its disposal was to be under the direction of the Parliament of Ireland.

The Earl of Suffolk observed, that if he imagined it were to be applied to the external defence of Ireland, no person could be less inclined to oppose it, as he well knew the importance of Ireland to this Country; it was its *right hand*, which, if lost off, the effects might be fatal: but if it was for the support of a system of coercion in that Country, he deprecated the consequences.

Lord Moira adverted to the Motion he had not long since made respecting

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the Affairs of Ireland, and asserted, that had his advice then been taken, the various unfortunate circumstances that had since happened in that Country would not have taken place. It was not yet too late for the House to interfere, and to prevent Ministers from carrying their nugatory scheme of coercion into effect; they might address the Sovereign, and by his paternal intervention, his Kingdom of Ireland might yet be saved. He did not allude to a separation of the two countries, but feared that Ireland would be plunged into such a situation, as to be not only not a support to Britain, but to become dangerous to her.

Lord Grenville observed, that at present there was no question before the House. With respect to what the Noble Earl (Moir) had alluded to, and the Motion he proposed, he must say, that its adoption would be a violation of public faith, and of the solemn contract made with Ireland, which was guaranteed by the Parliament of this Country, of vesting in the Parliament of Ireland the absolute and exclusive legislation with respect to Irish concerns.

The Earl of Moira said a few words to the same tendency as what he had before advanced; and he censured the distinctions made by Ministers as evasions.

The Bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Duke of Bedford stated, that several Gentlemen of the Surgical Profession considered themselves as aggrieved by some of the provisions of the Surgeon's Bill, and requested to be permitted to be heard by Counsel against it. His Grace therefore moved, "That the third reading of the Bill be deferred until the 19th instant," which was ordered accordingly.

Mr. Pybus presented a Bill from the House of Commons, to enable his Majesty to carry into effect the Order of Council of the 3d of May, respecting a certain increase of pay and allowances to the Seamen, &c. which was read a first time.

Lord Grenville moved the immediate second reading of the Bill.

The Earl of Suffolk having expatiated on the great importance of the measure, wished to know of Ministers, why they had not brought it forward earlier?

Lord Strange (Duke of Athol, in Scotland) rose, and with some warmth

deprecated all discussion of this measure, which, amongst other evils, might afford the opportunity of misrepresentation, and might be attended with serious consequences.

Lord Grenville stated his firm conviction, that all discussion of the present subject was highly improper; and better reasons could not be assigned by him against it than those given by the Noble Earl (Strange).

The Duke of Bedford said, he had no wish to provoke discussion; but his duty led him to deprecate the conduct of Ministers, in thus delaying to come to Parliament. What passed that night could not be censured as discussion; it only afforded Ministers an opportunity to vindicate themselves, and to state their reasons for delaying the measure.

The Earl of Moira observed, that an explanation on the part of Ministers was necessary to satisfy the Country, as well as Parliament, respecting the causes of their delay in bringing forward the Bill; and that a satisfactory explanation might prevent the evil from spreading farther. The Seamen would then see that they were not neglected. The question proposed by the Noble Earl, he thought, embraced no discussion.

The Lord Chancellor quitted the Woolstack, and observed, that he would appeal to the understanding of all present, if the present moment was to be lost in unavailing dispute. Let them consider what might be the present condition of the Fleet.—Tranquillity was the object of all.—There was no objection to the passing of the Bill.—Then why clog its progress by inquiries, for which there would be time enough hereafter?

The Bill was then read a second time, the commitment of it negatived, and then read a third time; and passed.

The House then waited for some time for the arrival of the Commission to authorize certain Peers to give his Majesty's Assent to the Seamen's Increased Pay Bill, and to other Bills. On the Commission being brought down, the House of Commons were sent for, and his Majesty's Royal Assent was given to the Bill for Increasing the Pay and certain Allowances to the Seamen, and to eight private Bills.

The House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

The various Bills upon the Table were forwarded in their respective stages.

Six private Bills were brought up from the

the House of Commons and read a first time, after which the House adjourned,
THURSDAY, MAY 11.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Bill enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of 14,500,000*l.* by the way of Annuities, and to eight other Bills. Four Bills were brought up from the House of Commons, which were severally read a first time.

The Duke of Bedford acquainted their Lordships, that, on account of the present state and agitation of the public

mind, he was inclined to postpone the Motion he had intended to bring forward to-morrow, relative to the Report of the Secret Committee of that House. At the same time he would wish to have the Order remain for summoning the House for to-morrow, as he believed, that unless some intelligence to quiet the public mind arrived before that period, he should bring forward a Motion relative to the present state of the Marine of this Country. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 1.

ON the Motion of Mr. Abbot, a Committee was appointed to conduct the conference with the Lords, relative to the Bill for improving the Promulgation of the Statutes.

SCOTCH DISTILLERIES.

Mr Grey said, that he had in his hand a Petition, from the Distillers in the Lowlands, complaining of the grievances under which they laboured, from the disproportion between the tax on their stills and that on stills in the Highlands. The House would recollect, that in 1793, when the duties on stills in the Lowlands had been increased to 2*l.* per gallon, no increase had taken place on stills in the Highlands; that when the duty on the former was afterwards raised to 6*l.* per gallon, that on the latter was increased only to 2*l.* 10*s.* that the Lowland stills were afterwards taxed at 18*l.* per gallon, and that they were now 54*l.* per gallon, though those in the Highlands continued to pay only 2*l.* 10*s.*

The Petition was brought up, and ordered to lie on the Table.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

The Order of the Day being read for the consideration of the King's Message, and for the Committee of Supply,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that of the three points which his Majesty's Message recommended to the consideration of the House, namely, the Loan for the service of Ireland, that for the service of the Emperor, and the other Extraordinary Expences for the Public Service which might be rendered necessary by the exigency of affairs, he should only trouble the Committee upon the two first;—and, with respect to the Loan for Ireland, there was, he believed, so little difference of opinion, that, though he should make a

motion upon it, he would not follow it with any observations. On the subject of the Loan to the Emperor, he was not sanguine enough to expect the same unanimity, though the general propriety and prudence of retaining the assistance of the Emperor, as long as the war should continue, was almost universally admitted. It would, however, not be necessary for him to do more than remind the House of the chief points discussed in the last debate upon this subject. In that discussion, the benefit of such a diversion as the arms of the Emperor produced was generally acknowledged: in point of economy it was also agreed, that no expenditure of equal amount at home could produce the same effect; and it was almost as generally admitted, that the result of the diversion effected by the Emperor was highly beneficial, if considered only with a view to our domestic credit. The only difference between the period of the last discussion and the present period was produced by the circumstances which had occurred at the Bank by the course of the Exchange, and by the advantage which the House had in possessing the Report of their Committee of Secrecy upon the Public Finances. That Report, Mr. Pitt contended, shewed the difficulties with respect to cash to have been occasioned by the concurrence of many causes at home, and not either immediately or exclusively by foreign remittances. During the continuance of the late drains from abroad, so much were they counteracted by the flourishing state of our commerce, that the course of the Exchange had risen. Mr. Pitt concluded by stating, that of the three millions and a half which he should propose to grant by way of Loan to the Emperor, the sum of 1,620,000*l.* had been already remitted;

remitted; so that the Resolution which he had now to move was for the further sum of 1,880,000*l*.

Mr. Fox observed, that however the Hon. Gentleman might rejoice in holding out the Imperial Loans not to have been the exclusive causes of the present difficulties, which no man supposed, it was well known that they were material causes of those difficulties. The great importation of corn might have been another cause, and it was time that this did not now exist; but in the course of the present year the payment for neutral cargoes might be a drain equivalent to that. The real difference, however, between the present period and that in which the last Loan was granted, consisted in the interior circumstances of the country. It was unnecessary for him to state the alarming facts which constituted that difference. There was now also a drain for Ireland. The Hon. Gentleman had referred to his triumphant arguments in a former discussion; and certainly they did procure him all that triumph, which, in the circumstances of the country, the majority of the House could bestow; yet he was surprised to find that triumph, and the same arguments, referred to upon the present occasion.

Mr. Fox, after severely condemning the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in draining the Country of specie and impoverishing all ranks of people, in granting Loan after Loan to the Emperor, said, he did not know that he should object to the Loan proposed for Ireland; not that he thought the sum inconsiderable; but when measures were taken for bringing that country into the same situation as America; when there was apparently a vain intention, he had almost said he hoped it would be vain, to subject it by armies; when that island was in a state almost as bad as rebellion; in this situation, however much he might feel for assisting Ireland, he did not know whether he could entirely approve the Loan. He concluded by saying, that, as the House might in a few days know on what grounds they were to vote the Loan for the Emperor, he would move, "That the Chairman now report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

After a debate of considerable length, in which Mr. Grey, Sir W. Pakeney, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Wilberforce, and Gen. Tarleton, severally took part, the

House became clamorous for a division, which accordingly took place on Mr. Fox's Motion. The numbers were,

Ayes	-	50
Noes	-	193

The Committee then voted 1,880,000*l*, for advances by way of Loan to the Emperor; likewise provision for guaranteeing 3,500,000*l*. to be raised on account of the Emperor; also 1,500,000*l*, for his Majesty's service in Ireland, on provision being made by that Parliament for defraying the interest and charges thereof. To be reported to-morrow.

The House, in a Committee of Ways and Means, voted, That Exchequer Bills, made out after the 1st of May 1797, may be paid for the subscription of 18,000,000*l*. and that 5*l*. per cent. be allowed to persons paying in their subscriptions before the instalments become due. To be reported to-morrow.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 2.

The Report of the Committee of Supply for guaranteeing the sum of 1,500,000*l*. for the service of Ireland, and 2,000,000*l*. to be advanced to the Emperor, was read a first and second time.

Mr. Hobart brought up the Report of the Committee for a Loan of 13,000,000*l*. for the service of the current year. Read a first and second time, and agreed to.

Mr. Mainwaring brought in a Bill for preventing forestalling, regrating, and engrossing live cattle. Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second.

The Foreign Shipping Bill went through a Committee. Ordered to be reported.

Mr. Ryder moved, "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on Friday se'nnight, to take into consideration the Treaty with America.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Mr. Pitt delivered a Message from his Majesty, of which the following is the substance:

"His Majesty having agreed to the marriage of the Princess Royal with the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg, has thought fit to communicate intelligence of it to the House of Commons. His Majesty is fully satisfied, that the marriage of her Royal Highness with a Protestant Prince, so considerable in rank

rank and station, who is connected with the Royal Family by common descent from the Princess Sophia of Hanover, could not fail of being highly, acceptable to all his subjects; and the many proofs of affection and attachment which he has received from this House, afford him no room to doubt, that the House will enable him to give such a portion, as may be suitable to the dignity of the eldest daughter of the Crown."

Mr. Pitt then moved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty on the above Message;" which passed *nem. con.*

Mr. Fox asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it was not his intention, in consequence of intelligence received in town of the Emperor having signed the preliminaries of a separate Peace, to abandon the Loan? For his own part, he did not think it possible for the House to proceed in it.

Mr. Pitt declared, that he had no more information on the subject aluded to than any other Gentleman. The only intelligence he had was in the French Papers, and that medium was not sufficient authority to induce the House to alter the line of conduct they were to pursue.

Mr. Sheridan asked the Minister, whether the House were to understand that no more money was to be sent to the Emperor, till we were assured that he had not made a separate Peace?

Mr. Pitt said, he purposed going on with the Loan Bill to-morrow, and wished to decline all discussions at present.

Mr. Jekyll moved for an account of all advances now outstanding made to the Emperor, above the sum of 1,600,000*l.* Agreed to.

The Report of the Committee on the Cultivation of Waste Lands was brought up; and, after a short conversation, the Bill was ordered to be re-committed for Friday next.

Sir John Sinclair said, it was with the utmost astonishment he saw the manner in which this Bill had been received. He had expected, that every Gentleman who valued the prosperity of the Country, would have been anxious to give it every support. He hoped that Gentlemen would look into the Report; and he was sure, if they did not agree with the measure now proposed, they would see the necessity of proposing some other in its room.

The other Orders of the Day being disposed of, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MAY 4.

The Ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the Malinesbury Election being appointed for this day, and there being only 95 Members present at four o'clock, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, MAY 5.

The Report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the Irish Loan was brought up. The Resolutions were read and agreed to.

On the reading of the Order for the Commitment of the Loan Bill,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House, that it was his intention to bring in a separate Bill for the advances already made to the Emperor; and that he should not, at present, bring in a Bill for further advances. The House then went through the Committee, and ordered the Report to be received to-morrow.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply,

Mr. Pitt moved, that the sum of 80,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty as a marriage portion to the Princess Royal; which was agreed to.

Sir John Sinclair, in a Committee on the Cultivation of Waste Lands, moved, "That the Chairman be directed to move for leave to bring in a Bill for inclosing, dividing, and allotting waste lands, common fields, &c. in England, where the parties were unanimous, and also for removing any legal disabilities. The second proposition was for enabling persons intitled to any waste lands to divide, allot, enclose, and hold the same in fealty, where the parties are not unanimous.

The Report was ordered to be received.

The Solicitor General signified his intention to oppose the second proposition when it came before the House.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, MAY 6.

A Petition against Walkington Inclosure Bill was presented.

Mr. Rose brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply; and the Resolution for granting 80,000*l.* as the Marriage Portion of the Princess Royal, was agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. Rose also brought up the Report of the Loan Bill, the Amendments of which were agreed to.

Mr. McDowal moved the second read-

reading of the Scotch Small Notes Bill, which was read accordingly, and the Bill ordered to be committed on Monday.—Adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 8.

The Addition Stamp Duty, and Attornies' Regulating Bills, were brought in and read a first time.

The Cambrick and French Lawns Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Tierney presented several petitions, signed by upwards of 3000 ship-builders, caulkers, mast-makers, sawyers, and artificers employed on the Thames, in consequence of a Bill now depending in Parliament, whose operation they conceive to be injurious to themselves and families. The Bill alluded to contained a clause "For registering Ships built in the Settlements in possession of the East India Company," which the Petitioners considered as a virtual repeal of the Navigation Act.

The petitions were brought up, read, and laid upon the Table.

Mr. Pitt moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee, to take into consideration the Estimates presented to the House by his Majesty's command, for enabling him to increase the pay and allowance to Seamen, &c. in conformity to an Order of Council on the 3d of May, 1797. The House having resolved itself in the said Committee,

Mr. Pitt rose, apparently much agitated and embarrassed. He began by stating, that when any proposition was brought forward for an increase of the public expenditure, it might naturally be expected that he should enter upon a detailed statement of the cause that led to that augmentation of pay and allowance in any of the services. On the present occasion, however, he declared, that he did not find himself at liberty to enter into a detail of the transactions.--- Observing how much this subject occupied the attention of the House, he felt himself obliged to say, that he must trust to their judgment in concurring to the Motion, in preference to their entering into a long discussion. He was, besides, unable to enter into a statement of the events that had more recently happened, and if he could, he should feel a reluctance in doing it; for whatever the extent of those embarrassments might be, they were wholly, or in a great degree, to be ascribed to misrepresentations. The utmost caution ought to be employed to avoid even the possibility of

misrepresentation. Nothing could, in his opinion, contribute so effectually to silence discontent, as the unanimous decision of Parliament. He therefore felt it his duty, on public grounds, to entreat the judgment, and, if possible, the silent judgment of the House. He then moved that the sum of 536,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to defray the increased pay and allowance to Seamen, Marines, &c. according to the distribution in the Order of Council, founded on the Report of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and also about 21,000*l.* for increased expences already incurred.

The Resolutions were read by the Chairman; and, on the question for their being read a second time,

Mr. Fox rose and said he should certainly agree to the Resolutions, but he should betray his duty to the country were he to give a silent vote. He differed from the Right Hon. Gentleman in his notions of confidence. Every question relative to the public expenditure ought to be fully discussed. The Minister had alluded to misrepresentation of debates, but, instead of discussion, a profound silence had been observed, and a suspicion of the sincerity of Ministers had ripened into revolt.--- Why, he desired to know, had they suffered a whole fortnight to elapse before any application was made for the interference of Parliament? The consequence of this criminal conduct, which argued a degree of guilt and incapacity unparalleled in the annals of the country, would attach generally upon the House, were the Resolutions to pass without remonstrance.

It was the duty of the House to inquire how far the Admiralty had acceded to the wishes of the Seamen, and how far the Seamen were satisfied, and whether the remedy proposed was likely to be effectual in allaying the discontents. The House had a right to complete information, and if their privileges were not maintained, they were giving them up to men who had proved themselves unworthy of the confidence of the country.

Mr. Sheridan declared that the circumstances of the case were such as to induce him to vote without information. The Minister had alluded to the new mutiny, and said, "Nothing can tend more towards the restoration of harmony than an unanimous vote." He wished to know why he did not bring forward his

his proposition on the publication of his Majesty's pardon?

Mr. Pitt declared that the business was not brought on in consequence of fresh disturbances; and contended that the previous notice was a sufficient proof of the intention of Government to apply to Parliament for a confirmation of their promises.

Mr. Sheridan contended, that the second discontents were wholly to be ascribed to the procrastination of Ministers.

The Resolutions were then agreed to.

Mr. Pitt proposed, on account of the urgency of the business, that the report be now received.

This motion was agreed to, and the report received.—Adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 9.

Mr. Whitbread said, in consequence of what happened yesterday, on a subject which arrested the attention of every individual, he considered it his duty to inquire of the Minister, why he did not at an earlier period propose the resolution which he submitted to the House yesterday, which was unanimously adopted, and which, if presented sooner, would probably have prevented the most disastrous consequences?

Mr. Pitt said, no man could avoid lamenting that the earliest opportunity possible was not taken; but the Hon. Gentleman was misinformed, if he supposed that no steps had been taken. So early as the 26th of April, the subject was referred to the Privy Council, to consider of the Memorial of the Lords of the Admiralty, relative to the Seamen's demands. The matter was afterwards submitted to the King in Council, and, upon his approbation of it, directions were given for the estimate to be laid before the House. Every thing had been put into an official train; but more speed would certainly have been employed, were it possible to foresee the effects of procrastination. On any future occasion he expressed his readiness to submit to an investigation of his conduct to the decision of the House. At present, however, he felt it his first duty to recommend that a bill, founded on the Resolutions which had already been adopted, should be immediately passed, as the best mode of terminating this unfortunate business.

Mr. Fox desired to know whether such language as the House had just now heard was to be endured, after an

instance of such fatal and unsufferable neglect? The effect of these mischievous delays might easily have been predicted. He then took a review of the negotiation between the Delegates and the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the subsequent resolutions of Government to the Order of Council on the 3d instant, on which the estimates (delayed to so late a period as Monday last) were founded. In the whole of this proceeding there were such evident marks of conscious guilt, as, he trusted, would induce the House to censure the conduct of Administration. The Minister affected to lament the consequences that had arisen from his delay; but could he state any individual act of his Ministry which had not afforded to his country a subject of lamentation?—More lives, it was now understood, had been lost, and many high in professional character, for whose services their country were deeply indebted, were at this moment in a situation of the utmost peril. Under such circumstances, it became the bounden duty of the House to stamp the conduct which had produced this effect with some mark of reprobation.

Mr. Whitbread said, in consequence of what had fallen from Mr. Fox, he should proceed immediately to move a vote of censure. The thinness of the House could be no objection, for it was certainly as full as when sums of money had been voted in the utmost profusion.

Mr. Sheridan began an eloquent and animated speech, by reprobating the conduct of Ministers for delaying the consideration of the Seamen's claims, to make way for the Imperial Loan, the Princess Royal's Portion, &c. of less importance to the true interests of the country. Unless the Minister had been completely befuddled, it was impossible for him not to have apprehended new jealousies and discontents from his scandalous procrastination. The nature of the discontents were unknown to the House; but if there were men among them who wished to sacrifice the Constitution, they were the basest traitors on earth, and he could not persuade himself the British Sailors, who ought to be actuated by nobler sentiments, would of their own accord be found cavilling for an increase of pay, when the dearest interests of their country were involved. Some encroachments he was inclined to think had been made on their rights, or attempts to abridge

abridge their comforts. Whatever the consequences may be, he declared that they were wholly imputable to the misconduct of Administration. He concluded by proposing a Committee to meet the other House *now*, with a view to a joint Committee, empowered to send for persons, papers, and records, and likewise to be at liberty to adjourn from time to time, and from place to place.

Mr. Pitt said, the question he wished to bring before the House was of infinitely more importance than the proposition of the Hon. Member; a proposition calculated to produce a total change in the discipline of the Navy, and to subvert the fundamental principles of the Constitution; because its obvious tendency was to supersede the functions, not only of the Executive Government, but also those of the Legislature of the country. He concluded by moving, that a message be sent to the Lords, desiring them to continue their sittings for some time.

Mr. Sheridan still persisted in his Motion for the appointment of a joint Committee to inquire into the causes that had produced the extraordinary insubordination in the fleet.

The Speaker put Mr. Pitt's Motion, and a Message was sent accordingly to the other House.

The Resolution of the Committee of Supply, for granting the sum of six millions five hundred and seventy-two thousand pounds to His Majesty, for the increased pay and allowance of the Seamen, &c. was read, and a bill ordered in pursuance of that Resolution.

Mr. Whitbread postponed his motion, on account of the shortness of the notice.

Mr. Pitt then brought up the Bill founded on the above Resolution. It contained a provision not before mentioned, because an estimate of the expence could not be made, namely, for the continuance of pay to Seamen, &c. who were wounded, until their wounds were healed. The Bill was read the first and second time, committed, engrossed, read a third time, passed, and, after an adjournment of several hours, received the Royal Assent by Commission, which gives it the efficacy of Law.
—Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10.

Mr. Whitbread rose to make his promised Motion for a censure on Ministers for delaying to bring the Admiralty Reports on the late Mutiny at Portsmouth before the House. He took a view of

all the transactions that have transpired on the unfortunate business, from the first symptoms of discontent to the late explosion, and contended, that, according to the negotiation with the Admiralty, it was expressly stipulated on the part of the Seamen, that the promise of the Lords of the Admiralty and the proclamation should be ratified by Parliament with the utmost celerity and dispatch. This was shamefully delayed to Monday last, and to the criminal delay were to be ascribed the late discontents. He should therefore move, that "the Right Hon. William Pitt, having so long delayed the estimates of the Seamen's increased pay and allowance, is guilty of a gross neglect of duty, and deserves the censure of this House."

Mr. Pitt rose, and proceeded to discuss the Question as applicable to delay, and having entered upon a history of the whole transaction, contended that there was unquestionable evidence of the intention of Ministers to bring forward the business on Monday, (sooner it could not possibly have been done), for the completion of the engagement with the Seamen. Of the sincerity of Ministers the proofs were numerous and irrefragable, and denied that any imputation of guilt or criminality attached upon them. He concluded by stating, that whatever censure might be due to him, that the country would not be longer deprived of the exertions of the fleet.

Mr. Whitbread, in consequence of what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, wished to amend his Motion, by leaving out "The Hon. W. Pitt, and inserting "His Majesty's Ministers."

Mr. Rose, jun. urged the propriety of postponing the question. The accusation of the Minister, he contended, was the effect of party animosity, rather than a sincere wish to promote the interests of the country.

Mr. Fox went through the various stages of the business, and concluded by observing, that the House could not give a better earnest to the public for preventing a recurrence of the error or crime, than to mark it by their censure.

Mr. Whitbread made a general reply, and declared his intention to persist in his Motion.

A division then took place, when there appeared for the Motion, 63; against it, 237. Adjourned.

ACCOUNT
OF
THE LATE MUTINY IN THE FLEET.

IN our last (page 337), we had the satisfaction of announcing the conclusion, as we then supposed, of the most disgraceful circumstance which ever befell this Nation. We now, with sorrow, resume the subject:

The concessions of Parliament, and the moderation of Lord Howe, appeared to have settled every thing in dispute, and order was expected to ensue. In this, however, we were disappointed: the sailors at Portsmouth soon after came on shore and committed every kind of excess, and four of them were secured in custody for a rape and robbery. Some attempts were made to rescue them, but without effect.

On May 22d, the Fleet at Sheerness began to shew signs of ferment, and shortly the Mutineers took possession of the ships then there.

At seven o'clock on Saturday evening, Earl Spencer, Admiral Young, Lord Arden, and Mr. Markden, set off from the Admiralty for Sheerness, and at twelve o'clock the same night an Admiralty Messenger followed, with his Majesty's Proclamation, offering his most gracious pardon to such men as, having been seduced from their duty, should return to it.

In order to concentrate the scene of their operations, and to render their plans more effectual, the mutinous seamen compelled all the ships which lay near Sheerness to drop down to the Great Nore, amongst which was the *St. Fiorenzo*, which had been fitted up to carry the Princess of Wirtemberg to Germany. No man could leave his ship without a

kind of passport, signed by some of the Delegates, which was called a *Liberty Ticket*; and if any seaman was found without such an order, he was kept a close prisoner till he could shew by what means he had obtained leave of absence.

These Delegates came regularly every day to Sheerness, where they held their conferences. They then paraded the streets and ramparts of the garrison with a degree of triumphant insolence, which had been extremely aggravated by the arrival of a regiment of Militia from Canterbury; against whom they held up in scorn the bloody flag of defiance. At the head of these men marched that person who was considered as Admiral of their Fleet. The Captain of the Fore-castle was the efficient, though not the nominal Commander of every ship. It is a most lamentable fact, that no Officer had any command or authority whatever.

On Saturday fourteen Delegates came up the river, to induce the crews of his Majesty's ships lying in the Long Reach to drop down to the Nore. As soon as it was understood who those persons were, they were fired upon from a fort below Tibury. At Graveland they were taken into custody by the loyal inhabitants of that town; but having been soon after set at liberty, they prevailed on the seamen of the *Lancaster*, of 64 guns, which lay at Long Reach, to join them.

On Monday, an Admiralty Board being formed at Commissioner Hartwell's house, the Delegates were sent for and introduced to Lords Spencer, Arden, &c. One of the seamen, called Parker*, the principal

* Parker, who has rendered himself so conspicuous among the mutineers of the fleet, is said to be descended from a respectable family in Exeter, Devon. He obtained a good education, was bred in the Navy, and, about the conclusion of the American War, was an acting Lieutenant in one of his Majesty's ships. He soon came into the possession of a considerable sum of money, and, shortly after he arrived in Scotland, he married a farmer's daughter in Aberdeenshire, with whom he received some property. At this time, being without employment, he soon spent his money, which involved him in debt, on account of which he was cast into the jail of Edinburgh, where he was at the time the Countess were raising seamen for the Navy. He then entered as one of the volunteers for Perthshire, received the bounty, and was released from prison, upon paying the incarcerating creditor a part of his bounty. He was put on board the tender then in Leith Roads, commanded by Capt. Watson, who carried him, with many others, to the Nore. On the passage, Captain Watson distinguished Parker, both by his activity and polite address. That he is the same person who is now known in the mutinous fleet by the appellation of *Admiral Parker*, there

principal Delegate, was the spokesman for his colleagues, who amounted to about a dozen. They stood behind Parker, forming a sort of half circle, and the Lords of the Admiralty seemed several times desirous of inviting them to speak, but none of them would take a part in the discussion except Parker, who, being the chief of the Delegates, is called the Port Admiral.

Lord Spencer addressed himself to the Delegates. He told them they should have every indulgence that had been granted to the seamen at Portsmouth, and with which they had been contented; and his Lordship expressed a hope, that the seamen at Sheerness would be also satisfied with those indulgences. The seamen said, they had other grounds of complaint. They presented a list of them, amounting to eight articles, the first and principal of which was, the unequal Distribution of Prize Money. The Lords Commissioners told the Delegates they could grant nothing of themselves, but they would lay their demands before those who must finally decide upon them.

In the course of the discourse, Lord Spencer asked them, rather peevishly, "What do you want?" To this Parker answered, "You are a man of sense, and you know what is due to us; you know what we want." The audacious insolence of Parker was intolerable. When Lord Spencer hinted, he must refer their demands to Ministers in London, Parker said, "Aye, go and consult the ringleaders of your gang;" and as the Delegates were retiring, Parker, in answer to some very just admonitions from Lord Spencer, said, "You may all be —."

On Tuesday afternoon, the Lords of the Admiralty returned to town, without having accomplished the object of their journey. The Mutineers grew bolder: in addition to mutiny, they committed acts of plunder and piracy. The

Grampus store-ship, equipped for the West Indies, with a supply of Naval and Ordnance Stores for the Fleet there, was stopped by the Delegates—the stores were taken out of her, and distributed amongst the ships under the command of the Delegates. The Serapis store-ship, from the West Indies, was likewise stopped.

On Thursday evening the Delegates sent on shore to the Admiral a declaration, stating their intention of blocking up the River Thames. They gave as the reason for this, their having heard that the Dutch Fleet was on the point of sailing; and as they were determined to have their grievances, as they call them, settled, they would bring things to an extremity at once. This was considered as a threat which they would scarcely venture to execute; but yesterday, about half past twelve, the Standard, Inspector, Brilliant, and Swan, got under weigh, and moored at equal distances across the mouth of the Thames. Soon after, several vessels standing down the River were obliged to come to an anchor near the ships of the Mutineers. The Monmouth at the same time moved her birth,

The President of the Delegates now held his office only *for a day*. A fresh President was chosen every day.

The following is a list of the ships at the Nore, and in the Mouth of the Thames. Three or four of the number, however, were well disposed, but these were kept in the middle of the fleet, and were obliged to conform to the orders of the Delegates.

Sandwich	90	Terpsichore	32
Montague	74	Iris	32
Inflexible	64	Brilliant	28
Director	64	Proserpine	28
Nassau	64	Pylades	16
Repulse	64	Inspector	16
Belliqueux	64	Swan	14
Standard	64	Comet	14
Lion	64	Grampus store-ship	
Monmouth	64	Serapis store-ship.	
Ardent	64		

remains no doubt; for Capt Watson, of the Leith tender, who arrived in Leith Roads a few days ago, says, that before he sailed from the Nore, he was ordered by the crew of the Sandwich to come on board, which he did, and was then introduced, and interrogated by Parker, whom he knew at first sight. Parker also recollected him, and from this circumstance he experienced great favour.—Parker ordered every man on board to treat Captain Watson well, saying he was the seamen's friend, and had treated him well; and that if any man used him otherwise, he should instantly be—[*Here he pointed to the rope at the yard arm.*] Captain Watson took an opportunity of hinting to Parker the impropriety of his conduct, and the consequences that might follow; it seemed to throw a momentary damp on his spirits; but he expressed a wish to wave the subject, and Captain Watson left him, having obtained permission to proceed on his voyage.

The *San Fiorenzo*, which had lain for some days in a state of captivity under the stern of the *Sandwich*, much to the honour of her gallant officers and her loyal crew, made a surprising escape, equally remarkable for the boldness of the attempt, as well as for the management and skill with which it was executed. It appears, that the moment when the several ships were to pipe all hands to dinner, was the time fixed upon for carrying this plan into effect; when it was naturally supposed that the hostile ships must have been in a state of the least preparation to prevent its completion. The Boatwain's whistle, therefore, was the signal on this occasion: the cables of the *San Fiorenzo* were instantly cut, and she got under weigh without loss of time. This escape was favoured by the arrival of the *Montague*, which came up at that moment, and by the sudden agitation which the event caused in the Fleet, the mutinous crews were by this, and the circumstance already mentioned, retarded in their endeavours to bring back the *St. Fiorenzo* by force. Notwithstanding all this, she was fired at by several of the ships, and as she was perceived to have sustained considerable damage in her rigging and her main fore chains, it was feared that some lives might have been lost. She proceeded immediately to Harwich, where she expected to meet the other frigates which were to convoy the *Prince* and *Princess* of Wirtemberg to Germany.

On May 31, part of Admiral Duncan's fleet, viz. the *Iris*, *Agamemnon*, *Ardent*, and *Leopard*, deserted him and came to Yarmouth, and soon afterwards joined the Mutineers.

Measures now became necessary to be taken, on behalf of Government: On June 1, his Majesty communicated to Parliament the disorders which had taken place in the fleet, and recommended some more effectual provision for the prevention and punishment of all traitorous attempts to excite sedition and mutiny. This communication produced immediately an act of parliament, which was completed on the 6th of June.

During that night, the *Serapis*, Capt. Duncan, made her escape, though damaged from the shot of the rebel ships. Two others attempted to escape, but were overpowered.

June the 7th, in the forenoon, the Earl of Northesk, who has so long been confined on board the *Montague* of 64 guns,

arrived in town, charged with several Propositions, in a Letter addressed to the King, from the Mutineer Committee on board the *Sandwich*. The following were the particulars of his mission:

At one o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the two Delegates of the Monmouth were rowed on board that ship, and informed Lord Northesk, it was the pleasure of the Committee, that he should immediately accompany them on board the flag ship, as they had proposals to make leading to accommodation. His Lordship immediately complied, attended only by one Officer. He found the Convention in the State Cabin, consisting of 60 Delegates, with Parker sitting at their head. Before they entered upon business, the President demanded of the person accompanying Lord Northesk, Who he was? The answer was, "An Officer of the Monmouth, who accompanied his Captain in the capacity of Secretary, from a supposition that he might want one on the present occasion."—"Who knows him? Say, Delegates of the Monmouth, what kind of man is he?"—The two Delegates stated, that he was a worthy good man; on which it was unanimously voted, that he might attend the conference. Lord Northesk was now told by Parker, "That the Committee, with one voice, had come to a declaration of the terms on which alone, without the smallest alteration, they would give up the ships: and that they had sent for him, as a known Seamen's friend, to be charged with them to the King; from whom he must pledge his honour to return on board, with a clear and positive answer, in 54 hours." Parker here read the letter, which was said to contain some rough compliments on his Majesty's virtues, and as many coarse strictures on the supposed demerits of his Ministers. His Lordship said, "he would certainly bear the letter as they desired; but he could not, from the unreasonableness of the demands, flatter them with any expectation of success." They persisted that the whole must be complied with, or they would immediately put the fleet to sea! Lord Northesk was now rowed on board the Duke of York Margate packet, under a flag of truce, with three cheers from the *Sandwich*, and with the following State paper to ratify his credentials:

"Sandwich, June 6, 3 P. M.

"TO CAPTAIN LORD NORTHESK.

"You are hereby authorised and ordered to wait upon the King, wherever he

be

he may be, with the Resolutions of the Committee of Delegates, and are directed to return back with an answer to the same within 54 hours from the date hereof.

"R. PARKER, President."

Lord Northesk arrived at Gravelend, took a little repose, and proceeded by land to town; when, after stopping for a short time at the Admiralty, he attended Earl Spencer to the King.

To this application no answer was returned; and shortly after, divisions took place in the rebel councils. The termination of the Mutiny succeeded; the particulars of which are extracted from the following letter printed in *THE WHITEHALL EVENING POST* of the 17th of June:

"*Sheerness, June 15.*

"A violent difference of opinion arose among the men at the Nore on Friday; and it was on that afternoon the *Repulse* made for this place, and that the *Leopard* went up the Thames. Other vessels, particularly the *Nassau*, also attempted to escape, but they were prevented. Some men were killed in the various struggles on board the ships, and many were wounded; but the most agonizing fight was the *Repulse*, which ran aground, and in that helpless situation was fired upon at a most terrible rate by the *Monmouth*, the vessel which followed her close. The people of this place speak with the utmost horror of the sight, and with the utmost indignation of the crew of the *Monmouth*, who were guilty of so barbarous a conduct. They naturally imagined, that the slaughter was great on board the *Repulse*, but happily they were deceived: only a Lieutenant lost his leg, and another man was wounded by a splinter. This was very remarkable, as many hundred shot were fired at her, and they were seen in great numbers to strike the water close to the *Repulse*. The *Ardent* afterwards in the dark escaped, and, in passing the *Monmouth*, fired at her and killed or wounded several of the crew. Next day, namely, on Saturday last, the Delegates, finding it impossible to effect their purpose, various propositions were made, but discord universally reigned. It was then that the red flags were struck, and that the trade was allowed to pass up the Thames, a measure which the Delegates took in consequence of being assured, that stopping the trade had excited the public relent-

ment; it was then that distrust of each other, and despair of succeeding in their demands, took possession of the seamen's minds, and that every ship was suffered to follow her own course. In this state they remained on Sunday, in hopes of a general pardon; but finding that Government was decided in refusing it, and that the most vigorous preparations were making to force them to submission; finding that their conduct was odious to the whole Country, they resolved to allow every ship to do the best for itself, and to oppose the desertion no longer.

"On Monday night, the *Nassau*, the *Standard*, and others, made off a little way up the Thames, and early on Tuesday morning the five ships already mentioned sailed up the River to Gravelend, with a flag of truce flying. On Tuesday afternoon the *Champion* sailed in under the guns of *Sheerness*, and on Tuesday night the *Monmouth*, regarded as the most desperate ship of all, came into the Little Nore, under the guns of the Fort, to surrender; but so little faith was placed in her apparent intentions, that every preparation was made to compel her to submit. The guns at the Fort were ready to fire on her, and the *Ardent* drew up on the opposite side, so that she would then have been between two fires if she had attempted to resist. When the first came in, it was with difficulty the crew of the *Repulse* could be restrained from going to fight her, such was their indignation at the cruel conduct of the *Monmouth*.

"The same night the *Brilliant* and some others came into *Sheerness*, and the *Lion* and a frigate went up the Thames. About three o'clock on Wednesday morning, the *Swanwich* came under the guns of the Fort.

"The *Grampus* arrived in the course of the forenoon, and the Director arrived off the Fort about half past four o'clock. The *Swan* sloop of war arrived in the evening. She is nick-named the *Little Inflexible*, to distinguish her for her violence; the *Inflexible* being regarded, as well as characterized by her name, as she is the most outrageously mutinous, and the most obstinate of the whole fleet. There was a desperate struggle on board the *Swan*, before the loyal party triumphed."

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 4.
*Copy of a Letter from Capt. York, Com-
 mander of his Majesty's Ship Stag, to
 Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Spithead,
 March 2, 1797.*

SIR,

I BEG you will inform my Lords
 Commissioners of the Admiralty of
 the arrival of his Majesty's ship Stag,
 under my command, at this port, and
 of her having captured, near Scilly,
 the French privateers, L'Approcate
 brig, of fourteen guns and sixty-five
 men; and L'Hirondelle cutter, of six
 guns, and forty-five men, the latter of
 which was destroyed.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

JOS. SYD. YORKE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 11.
*Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Henry
 Festing, commanding his Majesty's
 cutter the Nimble, to Evan Nepean,
 Esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, Isle of
 Wight, March 8, 1797.*

SIR,

BE pleased to inform my Lords Com-
 missioners of the Admiralty, that I
 sailed from Dartmouth the 6th instant
 with a convoy for the Downs.

Yesterday morning about seven
 o'clock, off St. Alban's Head, I cap-
 tured a French privateer cutter, called
 L'Impromptu, Cruizer L'Ecuier Com-
 mander, with four swivels, plenty of
 small arms, cutlasses, &c. and thirty-
 one men; sailed from Cherbourg the
 preceding night, but had taken nothing.
 She has the Ann of Dartmouth on her
 stern, her original name, and was taken
 away from Brixham about six weeks
 ago by some French prisoners.

Discovering another suspicious cutter
 in chase of a sloop, I immediately
 hauled after her, and made the signal
 for my convoy (as the weather seemed
 variable, and little wind to the South-
 ward) to run in through the Needles.

About four P. M. came up with the
 chase; she is named Le Bonheur, Citi-
 zen Burnel Commander, with two
 three-pounders, two swivels, small arms,
 cutlasses, and twenty four men. The
 cutlasses in both vessels were ground as
 sharp as razors. She has the Mary of
 Dartmouth on her stern, but French
 built; sailed in company with the other,

and had taken nothing. I immediately
 took her in tow, and shall proceed to
 Spithead to get rid of the prisoners.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

H. FESTING.

*Copy of a Letter from Sir John Warren,
 Captain of his Majesty's Ship La Po-
 mone, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated
 March 7.*

I TAKE the liberty of enclosing to
 you, for their Lordships' information, a
 list of the enemy's vessels taken and de-
 stroyed by his Majesty's Squadron
 under my command.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

J. WARREN.

*A List of the French and Spanish Vessels
 captured and destroyed by his Majesty's
 Squadron under the command of Commo-
 dore Sir John Borlase Warren, K. B.
 between 24th of January and 7th of
 March 1797.*

FRENCH.

La Providence, sloop, in ballast, from
 Brest to Bourdeaux, sunk.

L'Intrepid, sloop, in ballast, from Brest
 to Bourdeaux, sunk.

La Junée, brig, wine and brandy,
 from Bourdeaux to Brest, sent to Eng-
 land.

Le ———, brig, empty casks, burnt.

SPANISH.

Le Santa Theresa, brig, empty casks,
 from St. Andero to Vigo, burnt.

St. Jago de Compokella brig, in
 ballast, from St. Andero to Vigo, sunk.

J. B. WARREN, Commodore.

*Copy of a Letter from Admiral Pylton,
 Commander in Chief of his Majesty's
 Ships and Vessels in the Downs, to
 Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 9th of
 March, 1797.*

SIR,

BY a letter I have received from
 Captain Talbot, of his Majesty's ship
 Eurydice, of this date, he informs me;
 that at 5 A. M. on the 7th instant, off
 the Flemish Banks, he saw on his
 weather beam, and, after a chase of
 four hours, took Le Voltigeur French
 privateer, lugger rigged, no carriage
 guns, and manned with twenty-three
 men. She had sailed from Dunkirk
 the night before to cruize on the
 North Coast, and had not taken any
 thing. I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

JOS. PEYTON.

ADMI-

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 14.

Extract of a Letter from the Hon. Robert Stopford, Commander of his Majesty's Ship Phœnix, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Falmouth, March 9, 1797.

I HAVE to request you will inform their Lordships, that on the 6th instant, Ushant bearing E. by W. forty-six leagues, I captured a French privateer called L'Aëtif, a ship carrying eighteen guns, and 120 men: she sailed from Nantes on the 16th ult. and on the 27th ult. captured the Princess Elizabeth Packet coming from Jamaica, in lat. 40 deg. 30 min. long. 14 deg. 30 min. the only English prize she had made during her cruise. Several privateers were firing at Nantes at the time that the L'Aëtif sailed.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 18.

Extract of a Letter from Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. to Mr. Nepean, dated Royal George, at Sea, March 10, 1797.

I AM now to acquaint you, for their Lordships' information, that on the 7th inst. Sir Harry Neale, in the St. Fiorenzo, recaptured the Cynthia brig, from Lisbon to Poole, laden with fruit, which had been taken eight days before by a privateer brig. On the 8th inst. the Impetueux captured La Vautour, a small cutter privateer, armed with muskets, having twenty-eight men on board, and only one day from Brest. In the afternoon of that day, the wind coming to the northward, I bore up for Ushant, and detached the St. Fiorenzo and Nymphé to look into Brest; and I have the satisfaction to inform their Lordships, that on the St. Fiorenzo and Nymphé's returning to rejoin the Squadron, they fell in with and captured La Résistance and La Constance, French frigates. The taking these ships does Sir Harry Neale, with Captain Cooke, and their Officers and men, the highest honour, and I hope their skilful and spirited conduct will meet their Lordships' approbation, as I warmly feel they have merited my particular thanks. Herewith you will receive also a copy of Sir Harry Neale's letter to me on this occasion.

St. Fiorenzo, at Sea, March 9, 1797.

MY LORD,

I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that after having (agreeable to your direction), with the assistance of Captain Cooke, of his Majesty's ship La Nymphé, under my orders, recon-

noitred the enemy's force in the Outer Road of Brest Harbour, Captain Cooke informed me he saw two ships to the westward, standing in for Brest; in consequence of which we tacked, and made sail, close to a wind, for the purpose of going the weather gage; which being with ease accomplished, we bore down upon the ships together, having ascertained them to be two French frigates; and as we were not more than two or three leagues from Point St. Matthew's, with a leading wind out of Brest, and the French fleet in sight from our tops, it was an object of great importance to be as decisive as possible in our mode of attack. As the largest ship was the headmost, we both engaged her very warmly, at the distance of about forty yards, and compelled her to surrender, after a short resistance. By this time the smaller frigate had arrived up, and being immediately attacked by both ships in the same manner as the former, her resistance, though better made, was not long. She struck her colours about nine o'clock A. M. The whole of the action was a running fight, and did not last more than half an hour.

I have great pleasure in expressing to your Lordship, that I feel particularly obliged to my friend Captain Cooke, for his judicious and active conduct during the time we jointly engaged the enemy. I have long known his abilities and zeal for the service, and am happy to have this opportunity of testifying it, both as an act grateful to myself, and as a duty I owe to his Majesty's service.

I should be wanting in gratitude to all my Officers and ship's company, if I did not acknowledge myself much indebted to them for their steady zeal, and the assistance I received from them during the action. Lieutenants Durell, Farnell, and Renwick, Mr. Kitcart, the Master, and Lieutenant Caruthers, the Officer of Marines, are particularly entitled to my thanks for their activity at their different stations. Mr. Durell, my first Lieutenant, who has been an Officer eighteen years, merits my warmest recommendation. And it is with equal pleasure I express myself obliged to the Officers and ship's company of La Nymphé. Captain Cooke speaks of the assistance he received from them in terms highly to their honour, and in particular of Lieutenants Irvine, Lawrence, and Masters,

Masters, and Mr. Dyer, the Master, and Lieutenant Campbell, the Marine Officer: in mentioning them to your Lordship I comply with their Captain's wish. I beg your Lordships will mention Lieutenant Durell and Lieutenant Irvine to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as Officers deserving of the highest commendation.

The ships taken are *La Resistance*, commanded by Monsieur Montagne, mounting 48 guns, 18-pounders, on her main-deck, and manned with 345 men. She is only six months old, built upon a new construction, and is in every respect one of the finest frigates the French had, and certainly the largest, measuring 45 feet beam. The other frigate, *La Constance*, commanded by Monsieur Desauney, mounting 24 nine-pounders upon the main-deck, and manned with 189 men: she is two years old, and a very fine ship. These are two of the frigates which landed troops in Wales: it is a pleasing circumstance to have completed the failure of that expedition. I am particularly happy to inform your Lordship, that neither the *St. Fiorenzo* nor *La Nympe* have had any men killed or wounded, or the ships hurt; the *St. Fiorenzo* only having received two shot in her hull. *La Resistance* had ten men killed, the first Lieutenant and eight men wounded; *La Constance* had eight men killed and six wounded.

I have the honour to be
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,
H. NEALE.

Admiral Lord Bridport, K. B. &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 18.
Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's Ship Polyphemus in Cork Harbour, the 10th of March 1797.

PLEASE to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that his Majesty's ship *Alcmene* arrived here last evening from Lough Swilly by the westward, and in her way has captured a French privateer ship of 16 guns and 156 men, off the Skelligs, as will be further explained in the accompanying letter from Captain Brown.

Alcmene, Cork Cove, March 9, 1797.

SIR,

BE pleased to communicate to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that being off the Skelligs Rocks, on the 6th of March, making the best of

my way to Cork, I saw a ship standing for the S. W. which I immediately pursued, and, after a seventeen hours chase, captured her; she proves to be the Surveillant privateer of 16 guns and 156 men; had been out thirty-two days from Bourdeaux; had taken two brigs, the one from Lisbon, and the other from Liverpool; the latter of which (loaded with coal) I had the good fortune to re-capture, and have allowed her Master to proceed to his original destination.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
W. BROWN.
To Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, &c.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MARCH 25,
1797.

Extract of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir John Orde, Bart. Commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Plymouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated the 22d of March 1797.

INCLOSED I send you a letter from Lieutenant Elliot, commanding the armed lugger Plymouth, acquainting me with his having taken and brought into this port a small French privateer of four guns and twenty-nine men, in pursuit of which I had ordered him yesterday, in consequence of a signal from the Telegraph of an enemy's small cruiser being off the Start.

On board his Majesty's armed Lugger the Plymouth, in Hamoaze, March 22, 1797.

SIR,

In pursuance of your orders of yesterday, I got his Majesty's hired lugger under my command under weigh, and went in pursuit of the enemy's cruiser, as denoted per signal; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that the Start bearing North, distant three leagues, I fell in with and captured this morning, after a short chase, L'Epervier French privateer, mounting four carriage guns, two of which were thrown overboard in chase, three swivels, and otherwise well armed with small arms; is sloop rigged, and navigated with 29 men, Dick Poisson, Captain, formerly an English thrawl boat: she is three days from Brest, and had taken nothing.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
ROB. ELLIOT.

To Sir John Orde, Bart. Rear-Admiral of the White, &c. &c. &c.

K k k

Copy

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. William Wil-
son, Collector of the Customs at Wey-
mouth, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated
March 23, 1797.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that yesterday evening arrived the Greyhound Revenue cutter, Captain Wilkinson, with a French privateer, lugger rigged, called *La Liberté*, commanded by Citizen Barnard Emanuel Papillon, with four swivel guns, plenty of small arms, cutlasses, &c. and manned with eighteen men, which she fell in with the 21st inst. about eleven o'clock A.M. off the Owers, steering into a convoy, and, after a chase of eight hours, captured, about three leagues from Cape Bar-leur: she is entirely new, never was at sea before, sailed from Havre Sunday last, and had taken nothing.

I am, Sir, &c.

WM. WESTON.

PARLIAMENT-STREET, MARCH 27,
1797.

Early this morning, Captain Drew, of the 45th regiment, arrived from the Island of Trinidad, with a dispatch from Lieutenant-General Sir R. Abercromby, K.B. to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, of which the following is a Copy:—

Head-Quarters, Trinidad, Feb. 27.

SIR,

On my arrival in this country, I did not fail to lay before the Admiral my instructions, and to consult with him upon the means to carry them into execution. I found in him every desire to co-operate in the execution of the views to which they are directed. The arrival of part of the-convoy from England enabled us to proceed with confidence in our operations; therefore, as soon as the troops could be collected from the different islands, which were ordered to rendezvous at Cariacou, the Admiral sailed from Martinique, which island he left with his Squadron on the 12th inst.

The precision with which the Admiral had given his orders to assemble the ships of war and transports, left us not a moment of delay. On the 15th, in the morning, the fleet sailed from Cariacou. On the 16th, in the afternoon, it passed through the Bocas, or entrance into the Gulf of Paria, where we found the Spanish Admiral, with

four sail of the line and a frigate, at anchor, under cover of the Island of Gasparagade, which was fortified.

Our Squadron worked up, and came to anchor opposite to, and nearly within gunshot of the Spanish ships. The frigates and transports were ordered to anchor higher up in the Bay, and at the distance nearly of five miles from the town of Port D'Espagne. The disposition was immediately made for landing at daylight next morning, and for a general attack upon the town and ships of war.

At two o'clock in the morning of the 17th, we perceived the Spanish Squadron to be on fire; the ships burnt with great fury, one line of battle ship excepted, which escaped the conflagration, and was taken possession of at day-light in the morning by the boats from our fleet: the enemy at the same time evacuated the island, and abandoned that quarter.

This unexpected turn of affairs directed our whole attention to the attack of the town. The troops were immediately ordered to land, and, as soon as a few hundred men could be got on shore, about four miles to the westward of it, we advanced, meeting with little or no resistance. Before night we were masters of Port D'Espagne and the neighbourhood, two small forts excepted. In the morning a capitulation was entered into with the Governor, Don Chacon, and in the evening all the Spanish troops laid down their arms, and the whole colony passed under the dominion of his Britannic Majesty.

Copies of the Capitulation, of the stores and provisions taken, are herewith transmitted.

It is a peculiar satisfaction to me that there is no list of killed or wounded; Lieut. Villeneuve, of the 8th regiment of foot, who was Brigade Major to Brigadier-General Hompesch, being the only person who was wounded, and he is since dead of his wounds.

From the Admiral I have experienced every possible co-operation. Captain Woolley, of his Majesty's ship the *Archutha*, and Captain Wood, of the *Favourite* sloop of war, who had been sent to reconnoitre in the Gulph of Paria, afforded us minute information of the situation of the enemy previous to our arrival. Captain Woolley, who directed the disembarkation, shewed all the zeal and intelligence which I have experienced from him on former occasions.

sions. To Lord Craven, who begged to attend the expedition, I am indebted for great zeal and exertion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sotér, who is intimately acquainted with this country, has been, and continues to be, of very great use to me. I should not do justice to his general character, if I did not take this opportunity to express it. My Aid-de-Camp, Capt. Drew, of the 45th regiment, will have the honour to deliver this letter: he has served long in this country, and is capable to give such further information as may be required. I humbly beg leave to recommend him to his Majesty's favour.

I have the honour to be, &c.

RA. ABERCROMBY, K. B.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION

For the Surrender of the Island of Trinidad, between his Excellency Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Land Forces; his Excellency Henry Harvey, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War; and his Excellency Don Josef Maria Chacon, Knight of the Order of Calatrava, Brigadier of the Royal Navy, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Trinidad and its Dependencies, Inspector-General of the Troops of its Garrison, &c. &c. &c.

Art. I. The Officers and troops of his Catholic Majesty and his allies in the Island of Trinidad are to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and are to deliver up the territory, forts, buildings, arms, ammunition, money, effects, plans, and stores, with exact inventories thereof, belonging to his Catholic Majesty; and they are thereby transferred to his Britannic Majesty, in the same manner and possession as has been held heretofore by his said Catholic Majesty.

Art. II. The troops of his Catholic Majesty are to march out with the honours of war, and to lay down their arms, at the distance of three hundred paces from the forts they occupy, at five o'clock this evening, the 18th of February.

Art. III. All the Officers and troops aforesaid of his Catholic Majesty are allowed to keep their private effects, and the Officers are allowed to wear their swords.

Art. IV. Admiral Don Sebastian Ruiz de Apodaca, being on shore in the

island, after having burnt and abandoned his ships, he, with the Officers and men belonging to the squadron under his command, are included in this capitulation, under the same terms as are granted to his Catholic Majesty's troops.

Art. V. As soon as ships can be conveniently provided for the purpose, the prisoners are to be conveyed to Old Spain, they remaining prisoners of war until exchanged by a Carrel between the two Nations, or until the Peace; it being clearly understood that they shall not serve against Great Britain or her Allies until exchanged.

Art. VI. There being some Officers among his Catholic Majesty's troops, whose private affairs require their presence at different places of the Continent of America, such Officers are permitted to go upon their parole to the said places for six months, more or less, after which period they are to return to Europe; but as the number receiving this indulgence must be limited, his Excellency Don Chacon will previously deliver to the British Commanders of their names, rank, and places which they are going to.

Art. VII. The Officers of the Royal Administration, upon the delivery of the stores with which they are charged, to such Officers as may be appointed by the British Commanders, will receive receipts, according to the custom in like cases, from the Officers so appointed to receive the stores.

Art. VIII. All the private property of the inhabitants, as well Spaniards as such as may have been naturalized, is preserved to them.

Art. IX. All public records are to be preserved in such courts or offices as they are now in, and all contracts or purchases between individuals, which have been done according to the laws of Spain, are to be held binding and valid by the British Government.

Art. X. The Spanish Officers of Administration, who are possessed of landed property in Trinidad, are allowed to remain in the Island, they taking the oaths of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty; and they are further allowed, should they please, to sell or dispose of their property, and to retire elsewhere.

Art. XI. The free exercise of their religion is allowed to the inhabitants.

Art. XII. The free coloured people, who have been acknowledged as such by the laws of Spain, shall be protected in

in their liberty, persons, and property, like other inhabitants; they taking the oath of allegiance, and demeaning themselves as becomes good and peaceable subjects of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. XIII. The sailors and soldiers of his Catholic Majesty are, from the time of their laying down their arms, to be fed by the British Government, leaving the expence to be regulated by the cartel between the two nations.

Art. XIV. The sick of the Spanish troops will be taken care of, but to be attended, and to be under the inspection of their own surgeons.

Art. XV. All the inhabitants of Trinidad shall, within thirty days from the date hereof, take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty, to demean themselves quietly and faithfully to his Government, upon pain, in case of non-compliance, of being sent away from the Island.

Done at Port d'Espagne, in the Island of Trinidad, the 11th of February 1797.

Ralph Abercromby,

Henry Harvey.

Josef Maria Gbacon.

Return of the Spanish Garrison of the Island of Trinidad made Prisoners of War, Feb. 18, 1797.

Royal Artillery.—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 43 Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates.

Engineers.—1 Brigadier, 2 Captains, 1 Subaltern.

Trinidad Regiment.—2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 4 Captains, 15 Subalterns, 1 Adjutant, 2 Ensigns, 1 Surgeon, 1 Chaplain, 504 Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates.

French Officers.—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 3 Captains, 1 Subaltern, 2 Engineers.

Fifty men sick in General Hospital.

JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen.

Return of the Naval Officers and Seamen made Prisoners of War at the Capture of Trinidad, Feb. 18, 1797.

1 Chef D'Escadre, 1 Brigadier, 5 Captains of Line of Battle Ships, 3 Captains of Frigates, 7 Lieutenants of Ditto, 74 Officers of all Descriptions, 91 Officers, 581 Marines, 1032 Seamen.

—Total of Marines and Seamen, 1613.

(Signed) JOHN HOPE, Adj. Gen.

[This Gazette also contains the official returns of 33 pieces of brass, and 40 pieces of iron ordnance, with an immense quantity of ammunition, ordnance stores, and tools, and some provisions, found on the Island.]

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

Vienna, April 27.

(From the Court Gazette.)

YESTERDAY the following proclamation was published:

"The Preliminary Articles of Peace are signed, in consequence of which hostilities have ceased, and the hope of a speedy restoration of peace is brought nearer to its completion.

"His Imperial Majesty will feel the most heart-felt pleasure, should he succeed in his endeavours to put an end to the war, and spare the effusion of human blood, and by a lasting peace secure the honour and happiness of his beloved subjects. His Majesty has therefore given it in charge to the undersigned, to give public notice of the signing of the Preliminary Articles of Peace, and the consequent retiring of the French army; and since by this event the country of Lower Austria is freed from the immediate danger with which it was threatened, his Majesty will no longer impose on his brave and loyal subjects the burden of bearing arms, and therefore commands that the general levy be superseded. His Imperial Majesty has likewise given orders, that a medal shall be struck suitable to the occasion, which shall be worn on the breast by those who voluntarily took up arms for the general levy, as an honourable testimony of the gratitude of the country for their fidelity and valour.

"It is now therefore the will of his Majesty, that the peasants should return to their rustic labours, the students to their schools, and the artisans to their respective employments; and by industry, economy, and morals, distinguish themselves, as much as by the spirit with which they armed in defence of their country. Should, however, contrary to every expectation, the pacific views of his Imperial Majesty be frustrated by any adverse circumstances, he is confident that he can rely on the tried valour and unshaken fidelity of all his subjects."

General Buonaparte has published an important Manifesto against the Venetian Government, charging them with various acts of hostility whilst the French army was engaged in the defiles of Styria; with insulting all Frenchmen in Venice, by calling them Jacobins, Regicides, and Atheists, and prohibiting their residence in that city; with intercepting their convoys, murdering their couriers, and assassinating 200 men on the

the roads to Legnano and Verona, and upwards of 400 in Verona, not sparing even the sick in the hospitals; with setting fire to the French Consul's house in Dalmatia; and with having sunk a French vessel in the port of Venice, killed Lieut. Haugier the commander, and several of the crew who attempted to swim to shore for safety, barbarously cutting off the Master's hand with an axe when he had reached the shore.—On account of these grievances, General Buonaparte has required the different

French agents to quit the Venetian territories in 24 hours, and the different French Generals to treat as enemies the Venetian troops.

As soon as the Government of Venice was acquainted with this Manifesto, the Doge assembled the Senate; and it was resolved that the Republic should throw herself upon the discretion of France, accept a provisional Government, and deliver up to the French the *Proveditori*, and other public functionaries complained of in the Manifesto.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, MAY 16.

A MOST awful spectacle took place at the camp at Blaris Warren: four privates of the Monaghan Militia, in pursuance of the sentence of a Court Martial, were shot. These men had been seduced from their allegiance by the United Irishmen; they had engaged to desert from their Officers upon a signal, and were actually appointed Officers, and had received commissions to act in a rebel corps. The enormity of the offence was of that magnitude, that the lenity of Government could not be extended to them, and the sentence of the law was accordingly executed. The whole of the execution was conducted with the greatest solemnity; the procession of the troops from Belfast was marked by its regularity and silence.—On the ground were drawn up a detachment of the 22d dragoons, a detachment of the Royal artillery, the 64th regiment, the 3d battalion of light infantry, the Monaghan and Carlow regiments of militia, the Bradalbane and Argyle fencibles. After the execution the troops marched in ordinary time by the bodies, which had been conveyed to the church-yard; and the ceremony closed, leaving the strongest symptoms of impression on all the spectators.

JUNE 2. This morning their Serene Highnesses set out from St. James's for Harwich, on their way to Germany, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons. The Prince and Princess were in the King's travelling post-chaise; General Garth and the Countess of Aylesbury, in one of the Queen's coaches, and the attendants in one of the private carriages.

Their Serene Highnesses breakfasted at St. James's palace, and set off from the garden gate. The Princess was dressed in a blue riding habit, with the star of the order of St. Catherine at her

breast, and wore a straw bonnet. She endeavoured to appear cheerful; but the faltering accents with which she bade her attendants and the surrounding multitude farewell, bespoke the agitation of her Serene Highness. The Prince appeared several times at the window, and affectionately embraced his amiable consort on their leaving the apartments. The scene was highly affecting, and drew tears from many of the spectators.

None of the Royal Family were present, as they had taken leave the preceding night at twelve o'clock. They were all too deeply affected on her Serene Highness's parting with them, that it is impossible to do justice to their feelings upon the occasion. Her Majesty and the Princesses shed abundant tears, while the Princess hung upon her Royal father's neck, overwhelmed in grief.—The Prince at length prevailed on her Serene Highness to go with him, and supported her to the coach. The King followed them to bid his daughter an affectionate farewell, but so overpowered were his parental feelings, that he could scarcely give utterance to his words.

5. This morning were executed at the front of Newgate, Clinch and Macleay, for the robbery and murder of Mr. Fryer, in Islington-fields. An extremely disagreeable circumstance that occurred, shortened the period that is usually allowed to men in their unhappy situations.—The floor of the scaffold, from some previous misarrangement, gave way, and precipitated into the area of the apparatus Messieurs Villette and Gaffy, (the latter a Catholic priest who attended Clinch) and the two executioners. Mr. Sheriff Staines had himself a very narrow escape. Mr. Gaffy, being a lusty man, was severely hurt: He was obliged to be bled, and was more than four hours in the Keeper's house before

before he was able to be sent home in a sedan chair. Mr. Villette escaped with a slight bruise.—The two malefactors swung off with their distorted features exposed to the view of the distressed spectators. By the laudable activity of Mr. Ramsden, the prison surgeon, however, the cap was drawn over their faces afterwards. Their bodies were removed to a proper place for the purpose of dissection and exposure.—They both denied to the last moment having had any concern in the murder.

Kosciusko.—This gallant Polish General lately arrived in the river Thames, on board a Swedish vessel, attended by many Polish Officers, who are going with him to America. He is incurably wounded in the head, has three bayonet wounds in his back, and part

of his thigh carried away by a cannon-shot; and with the excruciating torment these wounds occasion, as he cannot move himself, he amuses his hours with drawing landscapes. He speaks with the most lively gratitude of the present Emperor of Russia; and complains that his wounds were long neglected after he was made prisoner. In the battle that determined the fate of Poland, he placed the Nobles on the two wings, and took himself the command of the centre, which consisted of new levies and Serfs. The Nobles first gave way; the centre maintained its ground under the auspicious valour of the General.—He then determined not to survive his country, and put his last pistol to his own head! It missed fire, and he was immediately made prisoner.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MR. CHARLES DAVY, mentioned in our last (page 367), was the Author of "Letters addressed chiefly to a young Gentleman upon Subjects of Literature: including a Translation of Euclid's Section of the Canon, and his Treatise on Harmony; with an Explanation of the Greek Musical Modes, according to the Doctrine of Ptolemy," 2 vols. 8vo. 1787: and one of the Translators of "A Relation of a Journey to the Glacieres in the Duchy of Savoy, from the French of M. T. Bourret, Preceptor of the Cathedral Church at Geneva," 8vo. Norwich, 1775.

1796. **AUGUST 10.** On board the Kensington, in the East India Company's service, Roger Gale, esq. son of the late Roger Gale, esq. of North Allerton, Yorkshire.

1797. **MAY 4.** At Topsham, Devonshire, Capt. Richard Pennell, late commander of the Hawke East Indiaman.

14. At Clonmel, Ireland, Mr. Phineas Riall, banker.

At Priestlands, near Lymington, Hants, Charles Etty, esq.

Jedediah Strutt, esq. of New Mills, Derbyshire.

16. The Rev. Edward Clarke, A. M. vicar of Highworth, Wilts, aged 62.

17. Joseph Calverly, of the Broad Hillingly, near Lewes, Sussex.

E. Kahl, esq. of Lawrence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street.

Lately, at Lisbon, Arthur Bedford, M. D. late of Chesterfield.

Lately, at Edinburgh, the Hon. Patrick Maitland, of Freugh.

Lately, Dr. William Lee Perkins, of Hampton, physician, formerly a practitioner at Boston in New England.

19. Alexander Dallas, esq. of North Newton.

Mr. John Dalton, mathematical instrument maker, Upper Union-court, Holborn.

20. At Bristol, Mr. Isaac Bence. At Liverpool, the Rev. Dr. Clayton, late pastor of the dissenters' meeting at Nottingham.

Basil Fitzherbert, esq. at Swinnerton, Staffordshire, in his 49th year.

21. General Robert Clarke, husband of the Dowager Lady Warwick.

Thomas Coventry, esq. one of the benchers of the Inner Temple, and formerly sub-governor of the South Sea Company.

Mrs. Waddilove, wife of the Rev. Mr. Waddilove, Dean of Ripon.

22. Lady Caroline Cecil, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Richard Moland, esq. of Springfield, in the county of Warwick, justice of peace, and chairman of the quarter sessions.

Donald Cameron, esq. of the house of Harley, Cameron, and Son, George-street, Mansion-house.

Lately, at Bodney-Hall, in Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Catherine Dillon, sister to Viscount Dillon, of Ireland.

24. At Union-place, Lambeth, Mr. Edward Union.

Lately, at Working in Surry, aged 46, Mr. Richard Fenn, brewer.

25. In his 79th year, the Right Hon. John Griffin Lord Howard de Walden and Lord Braybrooke, field-marshal of his Majesty's forces, lieutenant custos rotulorum and vice admiral of the coast of Essex, colonel of the Queen's own dragoons, and knight of the bath.

26. Mr.

26. Mr. Richard Bowen, laceman, Long Acre.

At Jerley, Dr. Heriot, surgeon to the forces there, and for many years the first physician of that island.

At Edinburgh, Walter Ferguson, esq. writer.

John Utterton, esq. of Cobbin-house, near Waltham Abbey, Essex.

John Grainger, esq. Bridge-house, Suffex, aged 68 years.

Lately, at Monmouth, Thos. Morgan, esq. M. P.

Lately, John Jones, esq. of Nicholas-street, Chester.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Wright, upwards of 40 years pastor of the dissenting meeting in Lewin's Mead, Bristol.

Lately, Mr. William Cookworthy, chemist and druggist, of Plymouth.

Lately, at Pytt-house, near Hindon, aged 70, Thomas Bennett, esq. 49 years an acting magistrate of Wilts.

30. The Rev. Thomas Leigh Bennett, of Upper Brook street.

31. At Malpas in Cheshire, Catherine Richardson, at the advanced age of 109 years.

Lately, at Great Haywood, Staffordshire, Mr. William Athis, schoolmaster.

JUNE 1. At Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, in his 76th year, the Rev. John Walters, rector of Landough, near that town.

2. Mrs. Vernon, wife of James Gladell Vernon, esq. of Hereford-street.

Mrs. Fly, wife of Dr. Fly, of the Stable-yard, St. James's palace.

At Witham in Essex, Richard Callis, esq. formerly an officer in the dragoon service.

Lately, in Yarmouth Roads, in his 42d year, Thomas Middleton, esq. of his Majesty's ship Comet.

3. William Sumner, esq. banker in Lombard-street.

Mrs. Treacher, widow of the Rev. Thos. Treacher, rector of Airdley in Oxfordshire, and eldest daughter of Judge Nares.

Lately, Mr. William Steel, attorney, at Bury.

Lately, Mr. Henry Stapleton, of Colchester, surgeon.

4. At Fulham, Sir Andrew Snape Douglas, captain of his Majesty's navy, and one of the colonels of marines. This excellent officer received a contusion in his head on the glorious 1st of June 1794, apparently slight; but which, it is thought, was the immediate cause of his death, as he had never entirely recovered from its effects. He was on that memorable day captain of the Royal Charlotte.

5. Charles Shipman, esq. of Dean-street, Soho, in his 98th year, formerly a major in the Blues.

The Lady of Sir Stephen Langford:

Mr. Agostino Isola, upwards of 30 years teacher of the Italian language at the university of Cambridge.

At Bath, Mr. William Coleman, of Great Haywood, Staffordshire.

Lately, aged 81, the Rev. Dr. Grant, rector of Garforth, near Leeds.

6. Miss More, only daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury

Francis Richmond Humphreys, esq. of Devizes, a major-general in the army.

At Bristol, John Anderson, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.

At Bath, Richard Geast, esq. of Molesey, near Birmingham.

Lately, at Tidmark, Berkshire, Mr. Robert Piercy.

7. Mr. James Yates, merchant and manufacturer, of Dintend, Warwickshire.

8. Mr. George Ansell, Carlhalton, Surry.

Mr. Richard Payne, sen. of Old Bond-street, in his 49th year.

9. William Smalbroke, esq. Parliament-street, Westminster.

Lately, in Percy-street, Mr. James Fearn, partner in the house of Murdock, Fearn, and Co. at Madeira.

10. In Lime-street-square, in his 75th year, George Neale, esq. senior surgeon to the London Hospital. He was the Author of "Some Observations on the Use of the Agaise, and its Insufficiency in stopping Hæmorrhages, after capital Operations," 8vo. 1757.

William Crossley, esq. Paragon-buildings, Bath.

At Water-house, near Bath, Mr. Thomas Shute, merchant of Cheap-side.

11. At Clifton, Constantine Phipps, esq.

12. Mrs. Olmuis Luttrell.

Mr. Stephen Williams, callico-printer, aged 86.

In Hertford-street, the Lady Dowager Gresley.

Lately, aged 92, the Rev. James Sharpe, rector of Appleton, and vicar of Sandringham, with Bagingley, in Norfolk.

Lately, at Tunbridge, Mrs. Hodges, widow of the late celebrated Artist.

13. Mrs. Johnson, wife of Mr. Christopher Johnson, of Queen's-square, Bloomsbury.

14. At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Woods, coachmaster.

Peter Heapy, esq. aged 65.

15. At Samuel Shore's, Meerbrook, Derbyshire, Freeman Flower, esq. of Clapham, Surry, aged 83.

DEATH ABROAD.

At Lausanne, the celebrated physician Monsieur Tissot.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JUNE 1797.

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118	47½	48½ a 48½	—	60½	75½	13½	61-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 dit	—	—	—	—
119	47½	48½ a 48½	—	60½	75½	15 11-16	6½	—	—	—	—	148½	—	32 dif	—	—	—	—
Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
117	47½	48½ a 48½	—	60½	75½	139 16	61-16	—	—	—	—	149	—	27 dif	—	—	—	—
118	47½	48½ a 48½	—	59½	74½	137-16	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
119	47	47½ a 48½	—	59½	73½	13½	61-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
116½	47½	47½ a 48½	—	58½	73½	13½	61-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunday	47½	—	—	60	73½	13½	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
120	47½	48½ a 48½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
121	47½	48½ a 48½	—	59½	74	135-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
122	48½	48½ a 50½	—	60½	—	137-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30 dif	—	—	—	—
123	48½	50½ a 51½	—	61	—	13½	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
124	48½	51½ a 52½	—	62½	—	14½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunday	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
128	51	51½ a 53½	—	63½	—	147-16	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
129	51	52½ a 54½	—	63½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130	51	53 a 54½	—	65	—	147-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
131	52	54½ a 55½	—	65½	—	14½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132	53	54½ a 55½	—	65½	—	14½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
133	53	54½ a 55½	—	63½	—	14½	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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135	50½	52½ a 54½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Sunday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
126½	49½	51½ a 53½	—	61½	—	1315 16	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
127	50½	52½ a 54½	—	62½	—	14½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
128	51	51½ a 53½	—	63½	—	14½	613-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
129	51½	52½ a 54½	—	63½	—	14½	611-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
130	51½	52½ a 54½	—	63½	—	143-16	6½	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 dif.	—	—	—	—
131	51½	52½ a 54½	—	62½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
132	51½	52½ a 54½	—	62½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
133	51½	52½ a 54½	—	62½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
134	51½	52½ a 54½	—	62½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
135	51½	52½ a 54½	—	62½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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A
L . I S T
O F
B A N K R U P T S,
F R O M

December 27, 1796, to June 24, 1797.

A.

AHERN, Maurice, Tooley-street, Southwark, cheesemonger, Jan. 3.
 Addington, Philip, Hereford, haberdasher, Jan. 10.
 Abraham, John, Houndsditch, warehousman, Jan. 24.
 Anderson, Alexander, Moor-street, St. Anne's, Soho, victualler, Feb. 14.
 Andrews, Robert, Bocking, Essex, victualler, Feb. 25.
 Allen, John, Warrington, Lancashire, grocer, March 11.
 Apsey, Michael, Bury-St. Edmund's, Suffolk, ironmonger, April 4.
 Allen, William, Market-street, St. James's, Middlesex, and Allen, Richard, Pimlico, Middlesex, carpenters, April 8.
 Allan, John, and Allan, Thomas, New Malton, Yorkshire, corn-factor, April 11.
 Archer, John, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, hatter, April 29.
 Addison, William, Bath-Hampton, Somersetshire, dealer and chapman, May 6.
 Arnold, Daniel, Green-street, Greenwich, Kent, shopkeeper, May 16.
 Astbury, Richard, Meir-lane, Delph, Staffordshire, potter, May 20.
 Allen, Michael, Paternoster-row, London, bookseller, June 3.
 Armitage, Matthew, Newport, Yorkshire, miller, June 3.
 Allcock, John, Butcher-row, St. Clement-Danes, tobacconist, June 17.

B.

Baird, James, Upper Guildford-street, distiller, Dec. 31.
 Bell, John, bookseller, Strand, Jan. 3.
 Box, John, Westerham, Kent, innholder, Jan. 28.
 Burnett, Thomas, Leadenhall-street, grocer, Jan. 28.
 Banks, Elizabeth, Birmingham, innholder, Feb. 4.
 Bracebridge, Edward, Epsom, Surrey, innkeeper, Feb. 7.
 Braddon, Joseph, Hartington, Derbyshire, hawker, Feb. 7.
 Beach, Benjamin, and Beach, Joseph, Manchester, porter and cider merchants, Feb. 11.
 Brown, William, Vine-street, Minories, London, wine-merchant, Feb. 14.
 Boles, John, and Wright, Thomas, Cheap-side, London, and Tooley-street, Southwark, warehousemen, Feb. 21.
 Budd, Edward, Rumsley, Southampton, tallow-chandler, Feb. 25.
 Bottomley, Samuel, Royton, Cambridgehire, innkeeper, Feb. 28.
 Booth, James, Macclesfield, in Chester, cotton-magnifier, March 4.
 Barnett, Henry, Crown-court, Little Russell-street, Drury-lane, merchant, March 18.
 Back, William, Morchard-Bishop, Devonshire, serge-maker, March 18.
 Burt, Edward, Croydon, Surrey, shopkeeper, March 28.
 Bulcock, Richard, Union-street, Bishopgate-street, merchant, April 1.
 Brownrigg, Thomas, Egremont, Cumberland, dyer, April 1.
 Bailey, Joseph, Edgbaston, Warwickshire, and Bailey, Thomas, Birmingham, gardeners, April 4.
 Baker, Thomas, the elder, late of Southminster, Essex, then of Billericay, Essex, saddler, April 8.
 Black, John Henley, Bishopgate-street without, laceman, April 8.

I N D E X.

Bigland, Richard, Frocester, Gloucestershire, cheese-factor, April 15.
 Bicknell, Abraham, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, butcher, April 15.
 Budd, Thomas, Lyndhurst, Southampton, shop-keeper, April 18.
 Blundell, Joseph, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, April 22.
 Birkitt, Thomas, Barmby-upon-the-Marsh, Howdon, Yorkshire, corn-factor, April 22.
 Brookes, James, Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire, miller, April 25.
 Barnes, Joseph, Water-lane, Thames-street, London, vintner, April 29.
 Brand, Alexander, Prince's street, Lothbury, factor, April 29.
 Biggs, Henry, Preston, Lancashire, blacksmith, May 2.
 Broxup, Richard, Burnley, Lancashire, shopkeeper, May 6.
 Bennet, Thomas, and Grose, William, Wapping-street, Middlesex, brasiers, May 13.
 Bryan, Jonathan, Burnham, Derby, mercer, May 13.
 Broadbent, Richard, Rosthern, Cheshire, cheese-factor, May 16.
 Baker, Richard, Coventry, common carrier, May 20.
 Bowen, Rose, Clare-street, St. Clement-Danes, Middlesex, victualler, May 23. Superficed June 10.
 Ball, Thomas, New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, grocer, May 27.
 Bennet, John, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, carrier, May 27.
 Brown, Ralph, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, upholsterer, May 27.
 Bentley, Thomas, Sudbury, Suffolk, shopkeeper, May 30.
 Barrow, Edward, and Barrow, Isaac, Norwich, warehousemen, June 3.
 Barlow, John, Shudehill, Manchester, innkeeper, June 3.
 Bond, William, Kirkofwald, Cumberland, and Wilson, John, the younger, Highbank-hill, Kirkofwald, dealers, June 3.
 Bunn, William, Wickham-Market, Suffolk, miller, June 13.

C.

Cadney, Joseph, and Lund, Samuel, Greenwich, haberdashers, Jan. 21.
 Carter, John, Kennington-common, cow-keeper, Jan. 24.
 Clutterbuck, Peter, York-street, Westminster, brewer, Jan. 28.
 Cozens, William, Southampton, biscuit-baker, Jan. 28.
 Chandler, Dennis, Stowmarket, Suffolk, merchant, Jan. 28.
 Cooper, John, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, upholsterer, Jan. 31.
 Cambridge, John, late of the Island of St. John, North America, then of Hammer-smith, Middlesex, merchant, Feb. 11.
 Collier, William, jun. Whitney, Oxfordshire, blanket-weaver, Feb. 14.
 Cramer, William, Upper Titchfield-street, Mary-la-Bonne, music-seller, Feb. 18.
 Cates, Thomas, Dean-street, Soho, merchant, Feb. 21.
 Clarke, Joseph, Scotby, Cumberland, tanner, March 4.
 Coulson, James Nevison, Bermondsey, Surrey, brewer, March 4.
 Cowx, Henry, Maryport, Cumberland, tanner, March 11.
 Craib, William, Broad-stairs, Kent, grocer, March 11.
 Cowx, Joseph, Cockermouth, Cumberland, tanner, March 27.
 Carls, Robert, Bury-St.-Edmund's, Suffolk, banker, March 28.
 Cork, William, Leadenhall-market, London, salesman, April 1.
 Cooper, Joseph, Catharine-street, near the Tower, baker, April 1.
 Coumbe, William, Poultry, London, hatter, April 8.
 Clapham, George, Orange-street, Lomand's Pond, Southwark, cabinet-maker, April 8.
 Chowne, William, Shad-Thames, St. John's, Holford-down, Surrey, mill-maker, April 15.
 Catton, Henry, North Elmham, Norfolk, grocer, April 23.
 Crosley, James, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, May 6.
 Cope, Richard, Birmingham, wine and brandy merchant, May 9.
 Crow, James, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, May 9.
 Cramond, Arthur, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, merchant, May 13.
 Carr, Thomas, King's Lynn, Norfolk, merchant, May 13.
 Coggan, John, Liverpool, Lancashire, linen-draper, May 13.
 Cobb, George, Leeds, Yorkshire, woollen-draper, May 20.
 Coull, Francis, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, Middlesex, surgeon, May 20.
 Chadwick, Edward, Manchester, check-manufacturer, May 23.
 Carr, Benjamin, Heckmondwike, Birstall, Yorkshire, carpet-manufacturer, May 23.
 Chambers, Thomas, Nottingham, coach-maker, May 23.
 Chilton, Thomas, and Strode, Thomas, Lambeth, Surrey, engine-makers, May 27.
 Crouch, Joseph, Whitechapel, London, hatter, May 27.
 Carter, Richard, Leicester-street, Leicester-fields, Middlesex, coal-merchant, May 30.
 Crosley,

I N D E X.

Croftley, James, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, June 3.
 Carkett, George, Tavistock, Devonshire, linen and woollen draper, June 6.
 Craddock, Richard, and Craddock, Anne, Bristol, tea-dealers, June 13.

D.

Downey, James, South Shields, Durham, linen-draper, Jan. 7.
 Denby, John, Leeds, Yorkshire, linen-draper, Jan. 7.
 Dart, William, Basinghall-street, Blackwell-Hall-factor, Jan. 28.
 Dick, Andrew, Manchester, embroiderer, Jan. 28.
 Dyson, George, Milk-street, Cheap-side, warehouseman, Jan. 31.
 Dawson, Samuel, Liverpool, pawnbroker, Feb. 7.
 Duncomb, John, and Thompson, Joseph, Great Garden-street, Whitechapel, cabinet-makers, Feb. 7.
 Defnarais, Peter, St. Martin's Court, Middlesex, watch-maker, Feb. 14.
 Dodson, John, Northowram, Halifax, Yorkshire, horse-dealer, Feb. 21.
 De Gruchy, John Philip, and Gavey, Philip, London, merchants, Feb. 25.
 De Leon, Solomon, Wilton-street, Moorfields, merchant, March 14.
 Dodson, Joseph, the younger, Milnthorpe, Yorkshire, horse-dealer, March 25.
 Dickson, Robert, Cullum-street, London, Merchant, April 4.
 Dards, John, Bankside, Surrey, lighterman, April 15.
 Dawson, Thomas, Castor, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper, April 29.
 Durrant, John, Farnborough, Kent, victualler, May 6.
 Davison, Thomas, the younger, Yarm, Yorkshire, merchant, May 6.
 Denton, William, Elland, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant, May 13.
 Downing, William, Sutton-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, maltster, May 20.
 Ditcham, John, Bear-lane, Christ-Church, Surrey, carpenter, May 23.
 Dennyson, William, St. James's Street, St. James's, Westminster, victualler, May 23.
 De Mitand, Louis, Great Marlborough-street, St. James's, Westminster, bookseller, May 30.
 Dormer, Matthew, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, soap-maker, June 6.
 Davis, Richard, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, timber-merchant, June 6.
 Dutton, Henry, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, butcher, June 10.
 Delamain, James, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, June 10.
 Delamain, Henry, Liverpool, Lancashire, merchant, June 13.

E.

Elsworth, Thomas, King's Street, Tower-hill, hatter, Jan. 28.
 Elliott, John, Riding-House-lane, Mary-la-Bonne, builder, Jan. 28.
 Ellwood, Jacob, and Fallows, Jonathan, Liverpool, merchants, Jan. 31.
 Edwards, Miles, and Edwards, Thomas, Kent-street, Southwark, cotton-manufacturers, April 1.
 Ergas, Abraham, Mile-End-road, Middlesex, wine-merchants, April 8.
 Evans, Evan, Leominster, Herefordshire, innholder, April 18.
 Edwards, Jacob, and Ismay, Thomas, Brisco, Cumberland, callico-printers, May 27.
 Elliott, David, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, London, merchant, June 17.
 Ellis, David, Long-Acre, dealer in canvas-cloth, June 20.

F.

Fairclough, Richard, Liverpool, corn and flour merchant, Jan. 31.
 French, George, Hurst-Green, Salehurst, Sussex, shopkeeper, Feb. 11.
 Fletcher, William, Bedford-row, Middlesex, scrivener, Feb. 25.
 Fothergill, Thomas, Fenchurch-street, money-scrivener, Feb. 25.
 Folkard, Benjamin Nathaniel, Ipswich, Suffolk, ironmonger, March 7.
 Fawcett, Stephen, Northowram, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant, March 21.
 Francis, Thomas, and Weir, Archibald, Swansea, Glamorganshire, shopkeepers, March 21.
 French, William, North-green, Worship-street, Shoreditch, timber-merchant, March 25.
 Fielder, William, Bunhill-row, Middlesex, builder, March 28.
 Fisher, Robert, Whitney, Oxfordshire, blanket-weaver, April 1.

Fitch,

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Fitch, Zillah, Duke-street, St. James's, Middlesex, milliner, April 8.
 Fearon, Henry, St. Mary-Axe, London, factor, April 11.
 Foster, Richard, Tickhill, Yorkshire, miller, April 18.
 Fawcett, James, Northowram, Halifax, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturer, April 22.
 Farmer, Thomas, Coventry, saddler, May 2.
 Fields, Edward, and Robinson, William, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, linen-draper, May 2.
 Fownes, John, Queen-street, Cheap-side, London, furrier, May 6.
 Fewster, Joseph, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, innkeeper, May 9.
 Fry, Edward, Tottenham, Middlesex, shopkeeper, May 20.
 Farrell, Barnaby, Berwick-street, Soho, tailor, May 20.
 Fowler, Samuel, Manchester, merchant, May 30.
 Fowler, Joseph, Thavies-inn, Holborn, money scrivener, June 3.
 Frowd, Joseph, Windsor, Berkshire, upholsterer, June 17.
 Furley, Philip, Great Portland-street, Middlesex, gold-beater, June 17.
 Fearon, John, Dean-chaire, Cumberland, factor, June 20.
 Footman, John, Chiswell-street, Moorfields, broker, June 24.

Green, William, West-Houghton, Lancashire, fustian-manufacturer, Jan. 10.
 Greenland, Thomas, late of Newcastle-court, Temple-bar, then of Islington, Middlesex, money-scrivener, Feb. 18.
 Groves, John, Moseley, in King's Norton, Worcestershire, dealer in horses, Feb. 18.
 Gavey, Philip, Fenchurch-street, London, merchant, (surviving partner of John Fiott, late of Fenchurch-street, merchant, deceased,) Feb. 18.
 Gazeley, Joseph Sherwin, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn Fields, merchant, Feb. 25.
 Griffith, Edward, Burslem, Staffordshire, potter, March 4.
 Greenwood, Thomas, Oxford, innkeeper, March 4.
 Grafton, John, Evesham, Worcestershire, mercer, March 4.
 Griffiths, John, Llanolly, Caermarthenshire, tanner, March 11.
 Griffith, John, the younger, Alvandley, Chester, corn-factor, March 11.
 Green, Samuel, Green, Henry, and Killingley, John Wright, Nottingham, merchants, March 11.
 Gould, John, Coventry, factor, March 18.
 Green, Samuel, and Killingley, John Wright, Nottingham, bleachers, March 18.
 Glaister, John, Hekket, Newmarket, Cumberland, shopkeeper, April 4.
 Gumbrell, John, and Chilis, Edward, Richmond, Surrey, carpenters, April 4.
 Grellet, George, and Grellet, Charles, New London-street, wine and beer merchants, May 13.
 Gray, John, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, May 20.
 Green, Richard, Kew-bridge, Middlesex, innkeeper, May 20.
 Gritton, Abraham Samuel, Hooley-hill, near Manchester, hat-manufacturer, June 3.
 Gibbons, John, Exeter, white-bread-baker, June 10.
 Gardner, William, Coventry, silkman, June 10.
 Glover, Stephen, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, grocer, June 13.
 Gibbs, John, Strand, Middlesex, dealer in glass and earthen-ware, June 17.
 Gibbs, Thomas, Ramsgate, Kent, merchant, June 17.
 Glead, William, St. George's, Bloomsbury, victualler, June 20.

H.

Hutchins, Thomas, St. Nicolas, Worcester, rope-maker, Jan. 3.
 Hodgson, William, Strand, confectioner, Jan. 10.
 Harris, William, Alfred-place, Newington, Surrey, carpenter, Jan. 24.
 Harrison, James, Paternoster-row, bookseller, Jan. 28.
 Humphreys, John, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 4.
 Haynes, John, Hind-court, Fleet-street, coal-merchant, Feb. 4.
 Healey, Peter, Salford, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 7.
 Hartley, Thomas, Strand, Middlesex, hatter, Feb. 7.
 Hudson, William, Whitby, Yorkshire, linen-draper, Feb. 11.
 Holmes, Robert, Little Bampton, Cumberland, dealer and chipman, Feb. 14.
 Hill, Joseph, Wood-street, London, ironmonger, (surviving partner of John Brymer, deceased,) Feb. 18.
 Hawkins, Richard, Sellack, Hereford, mason, Feb. 21.

Hempel,

I N D E X.

Hempel, Johanna, King's Road, Chelsea, potter, Feb. 25.
 Henriquez, Abraham, otherwise Henriquez, Anthony, Plummen's Row, Whitechapel, Feb. 25.
 Hallen, William, and Hallen, George, Bridgenorth, Shropshire, woollen and linen yarn manufacturers, Feb. 25.
 Harper, William, and Wilson, Joseph, Castle-court, Bridge-row, merchants, Feb. 28.
 Hodson, Jonathan, Heaton-Norris, Lancashire, innkeeper, Feb. 28.
 Hunt, Daniel, Birmingham, buckle-maker, Feb. 28.
 Hyde, William, Vigo-lane, Westminster, tailor, March 4.
 Hatton, Hugh, West-Houghton, Lancashire, and Mafon, Joseph, Manchester, fustian-manufacturers, March 7.
 Hart, John, Wigan, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer, March 7.
 Horton, John, late of Brompton, Middlesex, then of King's-Bench Prison, bricklayer and builder, March 11.
 Haydon, Thomas, Bread-street, London, money-scrivener, March 11.
 Handley, John, late of Carlisle, Cumberland, then of Manchester, common-carrier, March 18.
 Harper, Thomas, Jamaica, but late of Liverpool, merchant, March 21.
 Hazzledine, John, Bridgenorth, Salop, iron-founder, March 21.
 Hill, Charles, Charing-cross, Middlesex, silversmith, March 28.
 Harley, Philip, Liquorpond-street, Gray's-inn Lane, butcher, April 15.
 Hum, Daniel, Bury-St.-Edmund's, Suffolk, yarn-maker, April 15.
 Hammond, James, Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, April 15.
 Hennet, Robert, and Hennet, William, Foster-lane, Cheap-side, ribbon-manufacturers, April 15.
 Harrison, Joseph, Gumbersthorpe, Yorkshire, dealer in horses, April 15.
 Hogshead, George, and Phipps, Robert, Gutter-lane, Cheap-side, ribbon-manufacturers, April 15.
 Haydock, Robert, Wells, Norfolk, merchant, April 18.
 Holkin, William, Lime-street, London, money-scrivener, April 29.
 Hart, Michael, and Nathan, Asbur, Common-Hard, Portsea, Hants, sloop-sellers, April 29.
 Howorth, Samuel, Halifax, Yorkshire, innkeeper, May 2.
 Holt, Edward, Bolton-en-le-Moors, Lancashire, fustian-manufacturer, May 2.
 Hunter, Thomas, Duval's Lane, Islington, clock-maker, May 6.
 Hounsell, John, Bridport, Dorsetshire, ironmonger, May 9.
 Hearn, George, the younger, Peldon, Essex, bricklayer, May 9.
 Haynes, Matthew, Eagle-street, Red-Lion-square, mercer and draper, May 13.
 Hewlett, Henry, Wallington, Southampton, tanner, May 13.
 Hoare, Richard, Harwell, Berks, shopkeeper, May 16.
 Hill, Thomas Pitter, and Pitter, Thomas, the younger, Strand, Middlesex, gold and silver lacemen, May 16.
 Hornbrook, Jacob, Bristol, druggist, May 16.
 Hart, Major, Bourn, Lincolnshire, money-scrivener, May 20.
 Holt, Richard, Union-stairs, Wapping, Middlesex, cooper, May 27.
 Holmes, Dixon, Rathbone-place, Oxford-road, upholsterer, May 27.
 Haiwood, John, Harleyford-street, Kennington, Surrey, plasterer, June 3.
 Hunt, Joseph, West Smithfield, London, builder, June 3.
 Hudson, Elizabeth, Buckingham street, York-buildings, dealer in coals, June 3.
 Harris, Richard, West-street, Seven-Dials, hair-merchant, June 20.
 Haydon, Benjamin Robert, Plymouth, bookfeller, June 24.
 Harris, Francis, Westminster, bookfeller, June 24.
 Hudson, Robert, Goosnargh, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, June 24.
 Hall, Lawrence, Preston, Lancashire, saddler, June 24.

J.

Jenkins, Thomas, Manchester, innkeeper, Jan. 25.
 Johnson, Thomas, Smithfield, victualler, Jan. 24.
 James, Zachariah, Clapton, Middlesex, baker, Jan. 28.
 Jenkins, Simon, Great Knight-tide-street, coach-master, Feb. 4.
 Jones, Humphry, Carnaby-street, Carnaby-market, cheesemonger, Feb. 7.
 Johnson, Thomas, Liverpool, woollen and linen draper, Feb. 7.
 Ince, James, Lad-lane, London, victualler, Feb. 14.
 Jones, William, Wolverhampton, Stafford, porter-brewer, Feb. 21.
 Judson, Thomas, and Judson, John, Ridge-hill and Lanes, Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire, dry-salters, March 7.

Jarrett,

I N D E X.

Jarrett, William, Bristol, grocer, March 11.
 Jenkins, Walter, Bristol, dealer and chapman, April 1.
 Jewett, James Robert, Fleet-street, London, man's mercer, April 1.
 Jackson, Edward, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, grocer, April 22.
 Johnson, John, Alnmouth, Northumberland, corn-factor, April 22.
 Johnson, Gerard, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street, London, broker, April 29.
 Isaac, Lazarus, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London, jeweller, May 16.
 Jeffreys, George, Strand, Middlesex, goldsmith, June 10.
 James, Michael, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, clothier, June 10.
 Jessop, Walter Hilton, Coln, St. Alwin's, Gloucestershire, money-scrivener, June 17.
 Jones, Edward, Leominster, Herefordshire, ironmonger, June 17.
 Jones, John, St.-John's Square, Middlesex, tailor, June 17.

K.

Kirkman, Zachariah, and Kirkman, Joseph, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, Jan. 28.
 Kempster, John, the younger, South Marston, Wiltshire, corn-dealer, March 4.
 Kraufs, John Simon, Manchester, merchant, April 8.
 Kirkman, Zachariah, and Kirkman, Joseph, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, April 18.
 Kent, Thomas, Exeter, cabinet-maker, May 2.
 Kennimore, John, Hatfield-street, Goswell-street, Middlesex, cabinet-maker, May 6.
 Kenyon, James, Chorley, Lancashire, corn-factor, May 20.
 Key, James, Picnic, Middlesex, tailor, May 23.
 Knight, William, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, fell-monger, June 6.
 Kinder, Samuel, Kirby-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, maltster, June 24.

L.

Le Normand, Alexander, Thomas-street, St. John's, Southwark, merchant, Jan. 3.
 Lomas, John, Three-Crane-wharf, Queen-street, cotton-merchant, Jan. 14.
 La Sabloniere, Louis, Leicester-fields, vintner, Jan. 24.
 Lockard, Luke, Manchester, manufacturer, Feb. 4. Superfeded Feb. 18.
 Linley, Francis, Holborn, Middlesex, music-seller, Feb. 4.
 Lunt, John, Standish-with-Langtree, Lancashire, dealer and chapman, Feb. 18.
 Law, John, Rotherhithe, Surrey, ship-chandler, Feb. 28.
 Lockard, Luke, Manchester, manufacturer, Feb. 28.
 Lloyd, Thomas, St. Catharine-street, Tower-hill, victualler, March 11.
 Lovel, William, Bishopsgate-street, London, baker, March 25.
 Lomas, Thomas, Manchester, cotton-merchant, March 28.
 Lloyd, William, Brighthelmston, Suffex, linen-draper, April 1. Superfeded April 22.
 Lawn, Buxton, Providence row, Finsbury-square, baker, April 1.
 Larkworthy, Ambrose, Holy Trinity, Exeter, fuller, April 8.
 Le Texier, Anthony, Lisle-street, Leicester-fields, bookseller, April 8.
 Lingham, Abraham, St. John Bedwardine, Worcester-shire, glove-manufacturer, April 15.
 Lloyd, William, Brighthelmston, Suffex, linen-draper, April 18.
 Lloyd, George, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, salesman, May 9.
 Levett, William, Friday-street, London, warehouseman, May 13.
 Lownds, Richard, Chester, tanner, May 30.
 Larcomb, James, Castle-court, Birchin-lane, London, eating-house-keeper, May 30.
 Leaver, John, Overbury, Worcester-shire, miller, June 3.
 Lintott, John, Shoreham, Suffex, woollen-draper, June 6.
 Lench, Benjamin John, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, horse dealer, June 10.
 Lloyd, James, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, draper, June 13.
 Leverett, Isaac, the younger, Caddenham, Suffex, fell-monger, June 13.

M.

Manwaring, William, Manchester, umbrella-manufacturer, Dec. 31.
 Mobbs, James, Southampton, haberdasher, Dec. 31.
 Mosley, Joseph, the younger, Coventry, mercer, Jan. 7. Superfeded March 9.
 Mouchet, Daniel, and Lamborn, Charles, Gerard-street, St. Anne's, Westminster, wine and brandy merchants, Jan. 4.
 MacLagan, Robert, Wood-street, merchant, Jan. 14.

Mill,

I N D E X.

Mill, Richard, Bideford, Devonshire, linen-draper, Jan. 24.
 Marsh, Barrington, Houghton, William, and Houghton, John, Preston, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturers, Jan. 28.
 Munday, Anne, Turk's-Head Coffee-house, Strand, coffee-house-keeper, Jan. 28.
 Mason, Thomas, Barnard's Inn, London, money-scrivener, Jan. 31.
 Maskrey, William, Rushton, Staffordshire, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 4.
 Moore, John, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, merchant, Feb. 18.
 Morris, Alexander, Spring-gardens, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, money-scrivener, Feb. 21.
 Moore, Nicolas, Wigan, Lancashire, grocer, Feb. 25.
 Moore, Walter, Manchester, tailor, Feb. 28.
 Marsh, Robert, Nicolas-lane, Lombard-street, stationer, March 4.
 Malkin, William, Manchester, dealer, March 7.
 Milnes, Richard, Crownst, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, maltster, March 11.
 Meyrick, John Chabbert, Eyre, Matthew, and Fulford, Frederic, St. Paul's Church-yard, warehousemen, March 25.
 Mariden, George, Totton-Bury, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, March 28.
 Macnamara, John, West-lane, Bermondsey, Surrey, master-mariner, April 8.
 Marsh, George, Old Jewry, London, silk-broker, April 15.
 Milman, Richard, Exmouth, Devonshire, haberdasher, April 15.
 Maud, Joseph, Holbeck, Leeds, Yorkshire, clothier, April 25.
 Morgan, Robert, Portland-street, Middlesex, manufacturer of perfumes, May 6.
 Martin, William, Caversham, Oxfordshire, baker, May 6.
 Matthews, Matthew, Vauxhall, Surrey, carpenter, May 6.
 Maskery, William, Hanley, Staffordshire, mercer, May 13.
 Maddick, Anthony, George-row, East-lane, Bermondsey, master-mariner, May 23.
 Mason, James, Prince's Street, Bedford-row, money-scrivener, May 27.
 Morley, Edward, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, miller and corn-factor, May 27.
 Morrice, Alexander, Star-brewhouse, Shad-Thames, Surrey, brewer, June 3.
 Metcalf, George, Borough High-street, Surrey, hardwareman, June 3.
 Mansfield, Thomas, Chipping-Sodbury, Gloucestershire, grocer, June 3.
 May, Thomas, Newmarket, Suffolk, carpenter, June 3.
 Morgan, Richard Brickdale, Birmingham, button-maker, June 6.
 Mith, James, Shoemaker-row, Blackfriars, cow-keeper and milk-man, June 17.
 Martin, Richard, the younger, New Windsor, Berkshire, money-scrivener, June 17.
 Marchant, Samuel, Gray's-inn Lane, Holborn, victualler, June 20.
 Moises, Hugh, Egham, Surrey, surgeon, June 20.

N.

Nicholls, William, Birmingham, plaster, Feb. 4.
 Nutt, John Frederic, Turf Coffee-house, Hyde-Park-corner, tavern-keeper, Feb. 11.
 Napier, Henry, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant, (surviving partner of Richard Muilman French Chiswell, under the firm of Richard Chiswell and Company,) Feb. 11.
 Nesbit, George, St. Botolph's Algate, Middlesex, victualler, April 8.
 Nightingale, Richard, Tunbridge, Kent, farmer, May 16.
 Nevett, Thomas, Long-Acre, Middlesex, coach-maker, May 30.

O.

Oyens, Peter, Plymouth-dock, watch-maker, Jan. 28.
 Owen, Thomas, Manchester, vintner, Jan. 31.
 Orr, David, and Labourn, Joseph, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, Feb. 28.
 Owen, John, Piccadilly, bookseller, May 20.
 Owens, Thomas, Hereford, grocer, June 3.

Poole, James, Preston, Lancashire, grocer, Jan. 3.
 Pryce, William, Eglwysilan, Glamorganshire, maltster, Jan. 7.
 Pope, Edward, Folkestone, Kent, tailor, Jan. 24.

Price,

I N D E X.

Price, Richard, Mile-End-old-town, corn-dealer, Jan. 28.
 Peacock, Cornelius, and Hitchins, Benjamin, Chatham-place, glass-sellers, Jan. 31.
 Parsons, Stephen Maunder, Culmstock, Devonshire, furcer, Feb. 4.
 Payne, Matthew, the elder, Coventry, money-scrivener, Feb. 7.
 Peet, Thomas, Nottingham, grocer, Feb. 14.
 Percy, Charles, Goring, Oxford, farmer, Feb. 14.
 Poyser, Benjamin, Budge-row, London, chocolate-manufacturer, Feb. 14.
 Power, Samuel, Birmingham, clasp-maker, Feb. 21.
 Pargeter, Philip, Flushing, Cornwall, surgeon, Feb. 25.
 Prichett, Edward, Worcester, druggist, March 7.
 Penn, Bate, Moseley-in-Grimley, Worcestershire, hop and cider merchant, April 8.
 Patterson, Robert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, vintner, April 8.
 Pepwill, John, Wapping, Middlesex, anchor and ship smith, handcrew-maker, and iron-monger, April 8.
 Pearson, William Bell, late of Kingston-upon-Hull, then of Wycht-street, St. Clement-Danes, vintner, April 8.
 Parker, John, the younger, Wapping, Middlesex, tailor, April 15.
 Piercy, James, and Edwards, Arthur, Bishopgate-street, haberdashers, April 15.
 Proctor, Elizabeth, Stone, Staffordshire, innholder, April 22.
 Pizey, Henry William, Lavenham, Suffolk, baker, April 25.
 Painter, George, Helfton, Cornwall, bookseller, May 2.
 Prest, John, Prestcott-street, Middlesex, corn-factor, May 6.
 Polehampton, Thomas, Eton, Bucks, grocer, May 20.
 Pyott, Isaac, and Ball, John, Congleton, Cheshire, cotton-manufacturers, May 20.
 Priddle, Thomas, and Osborne, John, Snow-hill, London, cheesemongers, May 20.
 Poole, John Ellison, and Shrigley, Thomas, Burdlem, Staffordshire, potters, May 27.
 Parker, John, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, cotton-manufacturer, June 3.
 Ponting, Elijah, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, painter, June 13.
 Pryer, William, Littleport, Ely, Cambridgeshire, farmer and grazier, June 17.
 Porter, Robert, Tottenham-Court-road, druggist, June 24.

Q.

Quickfall, Thomas, Kingston-upon-Hull, dealer in spirituous liquors, Feb. 28.

R.

Ricard, John Peter, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 7.
 Ranger, John, Old Pay-Office, Broad-street, wine and brandy merchant, Jan. 24.
 Reepe, Raham, the elder, Cannon-street, stationer, Jan. 24.
 Reeves, Thomas, the elder, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, wine-merchant, Jan. 24.
 Richardson, William, Whitby, Yorkshire, tanner, Jan. 28.
 Rowntree, John, York, money-scrivener, Jan. 31.
 Rogers, George, Chester, nurseryman, Jan. 31.
 Robinson, Thomas, Stockport, Cheshire, linen draper, Feb. 4.
 Rees, William, Swansea, Glamorganshire, mercer, Feb. 11.
 Rowles, John, Whitney, Oxfordshire, dealer, Feb. 11.
 Robinson, Elizabeth, Mark-lane, Fenchurch-street, cork-cutter, Feb. 11.
 Richardson, John, Grimfargh, near Preston, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 25.
 Roberts, Josiah, Bishopgate-street without, London, upholsterer, March 4.
 Rowland, Edward, and Rowland, John, Liverpool, corn-merchants, March 4.
 Ripley, Robert, Leeds, Yorkshire, boot and shoe maker, April 1.
 Reed, John, Tooley-street, Southwark, money scrivener, April 8.
 Routledge, John, and Routledge, William, Manchester, cotton-spinners, April 11.
 Radfield, Charles, and Radfield, Samuel, Vauxhall, Surrey, brushmakers, April 15.
 Rowley, Josiah, Stone-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, potter, April 18.
 Robins, Henry, and Charlton, John, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers, April 18.
 Reily, John, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, sugar-baker, April 18.
 Robinson, John, Spalding, Lincolnshire, baker, April 25.
 Rose, Thomas Cross, Minories, London, mariner, April 29.
 Roberts, John, Bow-Common, Middlesex, pot-ash manufacturer, April 29.
 Ryan, Dennis, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, victualler, May 6.
 Russell, Richard, Greenwich, Kent, victualler, May 6.
 Redmayne, Richard, Tooley-street, Southwark, grocer and shopkeeper, May 6.

Radford,

I N D E X

Radford, John, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, carrier, May 9.
 Rumney, John, Thraughholme, Cumberland, dealer, May 9.
 Rees, John, St. Martin, Haverfordwest, shopkeeper, May 16.
 Rynor, John, Cross-lane, St. Mary-at-Hill, London, tailor, May 20.
 Rofs, Alexander, Great Russell-street, Middlesex, army-clothier, May 20.
 Revett, Thomas, Manchester, fruiterer, May 30.
 Reade, John, of Manchester; Thornicroft, William, of Ashbury, Chester; and Clayton, Richard, of Congleton; cotton-manufacturers, May 30. Superfeded June 24.
 Riley, John, Sheffield, Yorkshire, linen-draper, June 3.
 Robinson, Robert, Salford, Lancashire, rope and tarpaulin manufacturer, June 20.

S.

Scrimgeour, James, Gerard-street, Soho, shopkeeper, Jan. 24.
 Sercombe, Thomas Filmore, Exeter, money-scrivener, Jan. 31.
 Smith, John, and Brown, William, Finsbury-square, Middlesex, carpet-manufacturers, Jan. 31.
 Sunderland, Joshua, Holt, Bradford, Wiltshire, clothier, Feb. 4.
 Scadgell, Richard, Backhill, Middlesex, carpenter, Feb. 4.
 Spencer, Philip, Bromyard, Herefordshire, haberdasher, Feb. 4.
 Sabine, Henry, Houghton-street, Middlesex, factor, Feb. 7.
 Simpson, Barker, Salisbury-court, Fleet-street, eating-house-keeper, Feb. 18.
 Seudamore, Charles, and Collard, Abraham Ward, Manchester, manufacturers, Feb. 23.
 Smith, John, the elder, Burford, Oxfordshire, feltmonger, Feb. 28.
 Smith, Thomas, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Middlesex, warehouseman, Feb. 28.
 Stewart, John, Queen's Arms, Wapping-street, Middlesex, victualler, March 4.
 Stead, John, Portsea, Hants, bookfeller, March 18.
 Sutton, William, St. Paul's Church-yard, dealer in earthen-ware, March 18.
 Strahan, James, Ipswich, Suffolk, corn-merchant, March 21.
 Smith, William, Wrexham, near Farnham, Surrey, linen-draper, April 8.
 Segary, John, Northampton, gun-maker and cutler, April 11.
 Simpson, James Crutcher, Sweeting's Alley, Cornhill, music and musical-instrument seller, April 11.
 Steel, John, and Steel, Thomas, Sutton, Surrey, biick-makers, April 15. Superfeded April 18.
 Sowerby, John, Paddington, Middlesex, butcher, April 22.
 Stone, Samuel, King's Row, Pentonville, Middlesex, victualler, April 22.
 Stephens, John, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, scrivener, May 2.
 Stevens, Thomas, Lisle-street, Leicester-fields, wine-merchant, May 9.
 Sheriff, James, late of Walbrook, London, then a prisoner in Bridewell, Gosport, merchant, May 20.
 Snell, Joseph, Park Haxey, Lincolnshire, corn-factor, May 23.
 Stanway, Richard, Walsal, Staffordshire, buckle-chape-maker and iron-founder, May 27.
 Simmonds, Henry, High Wycomb, Bucks, grocer, May 27.
 Swabey, Matthew, Lombard-street, Southwark, rush-merchant, June.
 Smith, Henry Sweetings, Bristol, grocer, June 10.
 Swan, Joseph, St. Martin's Lane, Middlesex, saddler, June 13.
 Sandys, Thomas, Manchester, stationer, June 20.

T.

Tierney, James, King-street, Portman-square, tailor, Jan. 28.
 Thompson, Thomas, Berough-market, potatoes-merchant, Jan. 28.
 Tremlett, James, Exeter, dyer, Feb. 11.
 Twyford, Robert, Cornbrook-within-Stretford, Lancashire, common brewer, Feb. 11.
 Thompson, James, Newgate-street, London, haberdasher, Feb. 11.
 Tovey, William, the younger, Bridge-yard, Lambeth, grocer, Feb. 18.
 Tovey, William, the younger, Bridge-road, Lambeth, grocer, Feb. 21.
 Tieffall, James, and Hesketh, Robert, Liverpool, corn-merchants, Feb. 25.
 Thomas, Timothy, Bristol, tallow-chandler, Feb. 28.
 Townson, William, Clapper-gate, Westmoreland, slate-merchant, March 7.
 Thong, Original Walter, Huntingdon, dealer, March 7.
 Thomas, John, Sloane-street, Knightbridge, ironmonger, March 25.

Terry,

I N D E X

Terry, Robert, Hadley, Suffolk, mercer, April 18.
 Tinson, Thomas, Charing-cross, silver-smith, May 13.
 Tupper, John, Chichester, Sussex, merchant, May 14.

W.

Updell, Peter, the younger, New Inn, Middlesex, money-scrivener, June 10

V.

Vernor, Thomas Hughes, Dinas-Powis, Glamorganshire, dealer, Jan. 28.
 Varley, Richard, Darcey-Lever, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, June 10.

W.

Wilson, William, and Jones, Richard Lloyd, Manchester, Jan. 7.
 Withington, Richard, Stockport, muslin-manufacturer, Jan. 10.
 Waterford, Daniel, Little James-street, Bedford-row, hackneyman, Jan. 14.
 Woolmer, William Ferrers, Hamilton-street, Piccadilly, picture-dealer, Jan. 28.
 Walker, Henry, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, upholster and auctioneer, Jan. 28.
 Worthington, George, Manchester, merchant, Jan. 31.
 Watton, Martha, Oxford, grocer, Feb. 11.
 White, William, Worship-street, Moorfields, cabinet-maker, Feb. 11.
 Wright, Samuel, Methwold, Norfolk, dealer in poultry, Feb. 11.
 Williamson, John, Bridgenorth, Shropshire, grocer, Feb. 25.
 Windie, John, Farby, Yorkshire, dealer and chapman, Feb. 25.
 Watson, John, Rotherham, Yorkshire, grocer, March 4.
 Watson, John, Whitehaven, dealer, March 7.
 Waddington, John, Silk-Willoughby, Lincolnshire, grazier, March 7.
 Wesson, William, Oxford-street, Mary-la-Bonne, victualler, March 11.
 Weaver, Thomas, Lower Thames-street, cheesemonger, March 11. Superfeded May 20.
 Ward, Christopher, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, dealer, March 14.
 Wright, John, Leadenhall-street, London, carver and gilder, March 18. Superfeded April 4.
 Watson, John, and Wilcocks, William, Norwich, merchants, March 21.
 Wetton, Humphrey, Fore-street, Lincolnhouse, cornchandler, March 25.
 Whitel Smith, Thomas, Bawtry, Yorkshire, brandy-merchant, March 25.
 Weeks, William, Watworth, Surrey, haberdasher, April 1.
 Ward, Edward, Crookhorn, Cumberland, dealer, April 4.
 Warren, William, Plympton-St., Devonshire, miner and manufacturer, April 4.
 Wrigley, John, Bankfoot, near Haverbridge, Halifax, maltster, April 8.
 Watts, James, Milk-street, Cheapside, London, broker and public notary, April 8.
 Weston, John, Shelton, Staffordshire, potter, April 8.
 Ward, Charles, Thames-street, London, warehouseman, April 11.
 Willis, Francis, Bristol, broker, April 15.
 Wedgewood, Ralph, Burslem, Staffordshire, potter, April 15.
 Williams, William, Old Change, London, warehouseman, April 18.
 Walker, James Collins, Queen's Row, Ilington, silk-broker, April 22.
 Watts, John, St. Catharine's Lane, Tower-hill, shopfeller, April 20.
 Walford, John, Red-Lion-square, Holborn, apothecary, May 6.
 Wicken, Joseph, St. Martin, Oxford, cordwainer, May 13.
 Whitehead, Samuel, Manchester, shoemaker, May 19.
 Williams, Samuel, Great Portland-street, Middlesex, haberdasher, May 20.
 Wray, Robert, and Norton, William, Manchester, manufacturers, May 27.
 West, John, Threadneedle-street, money-scrivener, May 30.
 Westlake, John, Lestwithiel, Cornwall, shopkeeper, May 30.
 Watson, Stephen, Cleadon, Durham, merchant, June 17.
 White, Mark, Southwell, Nottingham, miller, June 20.

Y.

Yates, William, Manchester, tallow-chandler, March 11.



